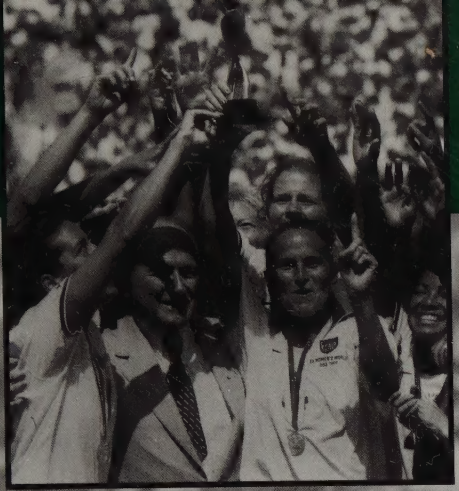

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF

American Soccer History

ROGER ALLAWAY

COLIN JOSE

DAVID LITTERER

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Many believe soccer's popularity in the United States is a recent phenomenon, that Edson Arantes do Nascimento Pelé, the great Brazilian inside forward, introduced the sport to the U.S. market. Though Pelé's arrival to the sport in 1975 sparked American interest, soccer actually has a long and illustrious history in this country. This book explores more than a century of U.S. soccer and provides detailed descriptions of every aspect of the sport.

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Roger Allaway
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To the memory of Sam T.N. Foulds,
who was an inspiration to each of us.

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Preface

Despite the sport's recent growth, many people are unaware of the long and rich heritage soccer enjoys in this country. Although often viewed by the news media as a recent phenomenon, American soccer can trace its origins back to the mid-1800s. The United States was one of the true pioneers in the development of organized soccer.

Nevertheless, soccer has only recently begun to make much impression on the general public in the United States. For much of its history, the sport has existed primarily at an amateur and semipro level, punctuated by several attempts at professional leagues, which have met with varying success. Hence, it is no surprise that many people think American soccer started in fairly recent decades.

This is exacerbated by the lack of centralized recordkeeping, and the fact that so many leagues and associations have simply folded, with primary records being lost to the trash heap.

This book is intended to fill a gap in the record of the history of the game in the United States, covering both recent and distant events. Several years ago, a speaker at the National Soccer Hall of Fame noted that, despite the impression of many Americans to the contrary, "American soccer didn't begin with Pele." It certainly didn't, but neither did his 1975 arrival complete the story of American soccer. Our view of "history" includes events right up to the very recent past, and this book concerns itself with American soccer from the 1860s up through the 1999 Women's World Cup and the 1999 MLS season.

The history described in this book takes many forms. Most important are the many professional and semipro leagues that have existed since the 1890s, and their great players and teams. Also, the many important cup competitions, the national teams and their opponents and the major international competitions are important elements. We have included entries for about 200 individuals—players, coaches, administrators, referees, who have contributed to the game.

We have also written accounts of what we have felt were particularly memorable games in U.S. soccer history, at a variety of levels.

Much of the writing of this book was done by Roger Allaway, who relied heavily on earlier writings by Colin Jose, on statistical archives compiled

by David Litterer, on frequent discussions with and ideas from both Colin Jose and David Litterer and on numerous research efforts by all three authors.

The statistical record of league competitions has been painstakingly recovered and pieced together—this has often required unearthing archival records, culling information from private collections of former players, books in libraries and newspaper microfilm. Some league histories could only be reconstructed by finding scores in microfilmed newspapers. The full statistical record is too voluminous for this book, so we have included condensed versions of the league standings for the most significant leagues. The appendix includes these standings, as well as a great number of other items. We are particularly proud of having unearthed the scores of nearly all of the American Football Association Cup finals going back to that competition's beginnings in 1885. We had previously seen lists of the winners of the American Cup in two books published within the last 55 years, but never the scores of the finals until the three of us began looking for them in microfilmed newspapers several years ago. We also have been delighted to bring back to light the names of quite a few significant people who have been almost completely forgotten by American soccer in recent decades.

Several major challenges faced the authors that had a significant effect on how this encyclopedia was compiled. It is hoped that finally having a comprehensive record will reduce the ambiguities that have resulted from the haphazard recordkeeping of the past.

One long-standing source of confusion has been the frequent name changes of many teams over the years, particularly before about 1950. Often the same teams would be known by different names at different times. An excellent example is Kearny Scots, one of the most successful and longest lived of American soccer teams. Over the years, it has been referred to as Scots-Americans, Scottish-Americans, Kearny Scots, Kearny Americans, Kearny Scotland and Newark Scots. To minimize confusion, we have generally referred to teams through this book by a single name.

We have used the same strategy for referring to other things, such as the U.S. Open Cup (known for many years as the National Challenge Cup), the National Professional Soccer League (originally the American Indoor Soccer Association), the Women's World Cup (originally the Women's World Championships) and the Major Indoor Soccer League (which ended its existence as the Major Soccer League). A major exception to this is the U.S. Soccer Federation, which has gone through several name changes, and which we have tried to refer to by the name being used at the time of whatever event is being discussed.

Another major area of confusion and contention has been the question of just what constitutes a bonafide full international game for the U.S. men's national team. In the past, the authors of this book have had numerous

doubts about the U.S. Soccer Federation's list of full internationals. We decided for this book to go along with the USSF list in the case of many friendlies in which we might earlier have regarded the U.S. team as having been more a developmental one than a full national squad. In addition, during the time that we have been working on this book, the USSF has dropped from its list a number of games that we didn't feel should have been on that list. However, we have omitted from our list three games that the USSF list does still include, against Northern Ireland in 1948, Costa Rica in 1988 and Nigeria in 1988. In addition, we have listed some games that the USSF does not, particularly against CONCACAF, African and Asian nations in the 1984 and 1988 Olympics and Olympic qualifying. These decisions affect many alphabetical entries as well as the appendix lists, particularly entries about various countries and references to the numbers of caps won by individual American players.

When looking at the appendix, it is important to remember that leagues have not all used the same point systems in compiling standings, and that comparisons between leagues (or even between different years in the same league) can be meaningless. It also should be remembered that our references, both in the text and appendix, to individual statistics in American outdoor soccer leagues include both regular-season and playoff games. Our feeling is that in soccer's traditional European homelands, soccer statistics reflect the full seasons used to determine champions, and that this should not be changed for American soccer just because the season here is divided into regular season and playoffs. In references to scoring leaders in outdoor leagues, we have considered only goalscoring, rather than goal-and-assist aggregates and other scoring systems devised by leagues in recent years. Indoor soccer is, however, a different game, to which we shouldn't apply our traditionalist standards; hence, we use the leagues' scoring systems and records. It also should be remembered that indoor leagues have not always used one-point-per-goal systems.

We have also tried to avoid the use of the British soccer terminology that has been adopted by some American soccer fans, and which we feel has contributed to the unfortunate view by many Americans that soccer is something mysterious and unfathomable. This is an American book about American soccer, and you won't often see us saying things like "The side was unable to use its pace because of the wet pitch, and thus won by only one-nil" when we could stick to American English and say "The team was unable to use its speed because of the wet field, and thus won by only one-nothing." We must concede, however, that we are still partial to a few British terms, particularly "friendly" instead of the American "exhibition."

We have attempted to deal with the obstacles and frustrations that soccer historians, including these authors, have had in seeking resource information when writing about the history of the game in the United States. We also hope that this book will help counteract the phenomenon of going to

a bookstore or library and finding that nearly all soccer books there are how-to-play manuals. We are trying to go in the other direction. We are pleased to say that unless we have slipped somewhere, there is not a word in this book about how to play soccer.

This book is intended as a reference source, rather than a page-turner. We hope, however, that many soccer fans will find it interesting reading. We particularly hope that people who have become soccer fans in recent years will enjoy reading about what has happened before in American soccer and realizing that it has been happening for quite some time.

Acknowledgments

Many people might consider the history of soccer in the United States to be a rather obscure subject, but there has been an impressive amount of writing about that subject over the years. The bibliography of this book includes both books that were used as resources in the writing of this one and other writings on American soccer history. We want to mention here some of those that have been particularly valuable to us.

A favorite of ours is *U.S Soccer vs. The World* by Tony Cirino, the sports editor of the New York Italian-language newspaper, America Oggi. Other favorites include *America's Soccer Heritage* by Sam T.N. Foulds and Paul Harris, and *The History of Soccer in the City of St. Louis*, a doctoral dissertation at St. Louis University by James Robinson. Some other very fine writings on American soccer history have appeared as portions of books. Excellent sections on the development and growth of soccer in the United States appear in *The Encyclopedia of World Soccer* by Richard Henshaw, *The Guinness Record of World Soccer* by Guy Oliver, *The World's Game* by Bill Murray and *The Simplest Game* by Paul Gardner. A wonderful account of the second American Soccer League appears in *The American Soccer Encyclopedia* by Zander Hollander.

One of the authors of this book, Colin Jose, has written three excellent books on various aspects of American soccer history, containing voluminous statistical compilations. These are *NASL: The Complete Record of the North American Soccer League*, *The United States and World Cup Soccer Competition*, and *The American Soccer League, 1921-31*.

Many of our best resources in writing this book have been people, rather than books. Much of the research on the league standings that appear in this book was originally done by Mark Pollak. Other people well-versed in various aspects of American soccer history whom we have relied on from time to time for information and advice have included Steve Holroyd, Mark Salisbury, Len Oliver, Ebbie Dunn, Jack Huckel and Shawn Ladda.

Mark Salisbury deserves additional credit as the person with whom the idea for this book originated, during discussions among several members of the Society for American Soccer History in 1994.

Of course, this entire project would have been impossible without the support and forbearance of our families.

Another prime source of the information in this book has been media guides, particularly those published by the U.S. Soccer Federation, the North American Soccer League and Major League Soccer, as well as other annual guides such as the Spalding Guides, the Bill Graham guides, the NCAA guides and the USSFA Yearbooks.

We have had tremendous assistance from the National Soccer Hall of Fame in Oneonta, N.Y., where we have been allowed extensive access to archives and the Hall of Fame's large collections of soccer books, photographs and memorabilia. Among the people at the Hall of Fame who have particularly helped us have been Ed Clough, Albert Colone and Will Lunn.

For assistance with photographs, were are especially indebted to Ed Clough, Paul Harris of Eureka, Calif., and Jim Moorhouse of the U.S. Soccer Federation.

In the course of our researches, we have used the resources of a number of different libraries, particularly for studying microfilms of dozens of different American and foreign newspapers. These have included the Library of Congress in Washington, the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, the Free Library of Philadelphia, the New Jersey State Library in Trenton, the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, the Philadelphia Newspapers Inc. library, the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library, the Pawtucket (R.I.) Public Library, the Port Washington (N.Y.) Public Library, and the libraries of the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Mass.; McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario; Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.; SUNY-Oneonta in Oneonta, N.Y.; Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville, Ill., and Colgate University in Hamilton, N.Y.

A

Agar, Nathan

Owner and manager of the Brooklyn Wanderers of the original American Soccer League, and one of the pivotal figures of the "Soccer War" of 1928 and '29.

Agar was perhaps the most famous team manager in the ASL, even though his team was never ASL champion, and he was called upon by the USFA, in whose founding he had played a significant role, to manage the U.S. national team in its three games against Canada in 1925 and '26. He also managed ASL all-stars against visiting foreign teams on several occasions, including the visits of Hakoah Vienna in 1926 and '27 and Uruguay's Olympic champions in 1927.

By 1929, however, Agar was no longer in the good graces of the USFA, having become a leader of the ASL interests in the battle between the two organizations. Agar was banned by the USFA for a while, but eventually was involved in brokering an end to the dispute in the fall of 1929.

Akers, Michelle

The star of the United States team that won the first Women's World Cup, and for several years in the early 1990s the unquestioned best woman soccer player in the world. Akers was the first American soccer player, male or female, ever to be rated as the world's best. In 1999, she was voted CONCACAF's outstanding woman player of the 20th century.

Akers, who battled chronic fatigue syndrome for much of the 1990s, eventually was superseded by Mia Hamm as the top American woman player, but continued to star in the U.S. national team for a second World Cup in 1995 and a third in 1999.

Akers first came to worldwide notice at that first Women's World Cup in China in 1991, at which time she was playing forward and was named Michelle Akers-Stahl. In the United States' six games, she scored 10 goals, including both American goals in the 2-1 win over Norway in the final and five goals, a national-team record, in the 7-0 win over Taiwan in the quarterfinals. At the 1995 Women's World Cup, she was injured in the United States' first game and did not return until the semifinals, in which the United States was eliminated. Her injury was considered a large factor in the United States' failure to defend its championship.

In 1999, she once again played a leading role, but by this point in her career had converted to playing as a defensive midfielder and was as much famed for her legendary strength of will as for her talent. She scored a key goal on a penalty against Brazil in the semifinals, but the main thing that

earned her third place in voting for the tournament's outstanding player was her role in controlling Brazil's and China's high-powered offenses.

At the 1996 Olympic Games, she played in all five of the United States' games, but scored only one goal.

In that 1991 season, Akers set women's national-team records for most goals by a player in one year, with 39 in 25 games, and most consecutive games scoring at least one goal, with nine.

Although she was outstanding at the 1999 Women's World Cup, in which she played in five of the United States' six games, she had to struggle against her medical problems throughout. At that point, she had accumulated 146 appearances in the U.S. women's national team and had scored 104 goals in those games. She was in second place on the all-time list in goals and fifth in appearances.

Akers was a four-time all-American at the University of Central Florida and won the first women's Hermann Trophy in 1988. In the early 1990s, she played three seasons with the Tyreso club in Sweden, becoming one of the first American women ever to play professional soccer. She was one of several national team players who joined W-League teams when that league formed its elite division in 1998.

Alberto, Carlos. See Carlos Alberto.

A-League

The second division of American pro soccer in the multidivisional structure that developed in the late 1990s. The A-League, which began as the American Professional Soccer League (APSL), had gone through a series of evolutionary steps to reach that phase.

The APSL was formed in 1990 by the merger of the Western Soccer League (which had begun in 1985 as the Western Soccer Alliance) and the American Soccer League III (which had begun in 1988). Those two leagues had both been formed as part of the response to the demise of the North American Soccer League. The APSL, until it was superseded by Major League Soccer in 1996, was the top professional (or semipro, as the reality may sometimes have been) soccer league in the United States. Unlike Major League Soccer, it had several Canadian teams, which remained that country's top teams even after the advent of MLS.

The ASL III, which was an East Coast league, and the WSL had begun moving toward a merger in 1989, when their champion teams, the Fort Lauderdale Strikers and the San Diego Nomads, played a "national championship" game.

The APSL, which changed its name to the A-League (following the example of Japan's J-League) in 1995, struggled from the start. It had 22 teams in 1990, nine in 1991, five in 1992, seven in 1993 and '94, six in 1995 and seven in 1996. In the fall of 1993, its bid to win the U.S. Soccer

Federation's designation to become the United States' first-division league was rejected in favor of Major League Soccer's bid.

The A-League grew markedly in 1997 as a result of a merger with the USISL. The "new" A-League consisted of teams that had played in the A-League and the USISL's Select League in 1996, plus several new teams. The result was that the A-League suddenly was expanded to 24 teams in 1997. That continued rising to 28 teams in 1998 and 30 in 1999.

Fort Lauderdale beat San Diego in that 1989 inter-league championship game. In 1990, the APSL was something of an umbrella organization, covering the WSL and ASL, which still operated separately. In the APSL final, the ASL champion Maryland Bays beat the WSL champion San Francisco Bay Blackhawks. After that followed a mass extinction of teams like nothing seen in American soccer since what happened after the first season of the NASL in 1968. Of the 22 APSL teams, nine folded, two were merged into other teams and two moved to other leagues. The nine survivors were further reduced after the 1991 season when four more teams folded. San Francisco Bay, whose stars were Eric Wynalda and Marcelo Balboa, won the championship in 1991, and the Colorado Foxes, for whom Balboa was by then playing, took it in 1992.

The size of the league rebounded a bit in 1993, partly as a result of the addition of three teams from the failed Canadian Soccer League. The Foxes won the title again that year, beating the Los Angeles Salsa in the final. The size then remained somewhat stable until the merger with the USISL. The Montreal Impact won in 1994 and the Seattle Sounders won in 1995 and '96. In 1997, the first year of the merged, expanded league, the Milwaukee Rampage, coached by former U.S. national-team coach Bob Gansler, won the championship. In 1998, the title was won by the Rochester Rhinos, who had been the A-League's big success story since their start in 1996, far outdistancing the rest of the league in attendance despite playing in a baseball stadium not terribly well suited to soccer.

The Rhinos reached the final again in 1999, where they lost to the Minnesota Thunder, the team they had beaten in the 1998 final. By that point, the Rhinos already had their big prize for the year, and the A-League's biggest ever. A month before the A-League final, Rochester had become the first A-League team to knock off an MLS team in the U.S. Open Cup final. In fact, they hadn't beaten just one but four, the Chicago Fire in the third round, the Dallas Burn in the quarterfinals, the Columbus Crew in the semifinals and the Colorado Rapids in final. This run of success inspired a considerable amount of talk that the Rhinos deserved to be in MLS, and indeed Rochester was one of the expansion sites being thought of by MLS leaders. A-League commissioner Francisco Marcos said that if the Rhinos did move to MLS, it would be with the A-League's blessing.

Despite the Rhinos' success against MLS teams, the character of the A-League was somewhat different by this point from what it had been in

the early 1990s. There were no big national team stars like Wynalda and Balboa still in the league. The biggest American stars were in Major League Soccer, and the A-League was truly a second-division league. Before the merger with the USISL, the A-League's leaders had resisted the second-division label, still wishing to vie with MLS. The USISL administrators, more comfortable with minor-league status, changed that, although some A-League fans did continue to envy or even resent MLS's more exalted status. Many A-League stars by the late 1990s were year-round players, outdoors in the A-League from spring to fall and indoors in the National Professional Soccer League from fall to spring. Some others played in the A-League in preference to MLS, finding it more financially rewarding to star in the second division than to ride the bench in the first.

Perhaps the most imporant role that the A-League played at this point was as the underpinning of MLS. It served both as a part of the pyramid of which MLS was the peak and as a safety net in case MLS should founder, the sort of net that hadn't existed when NASL failed 15 years before.

Alonso, Julius

An American Soccer League official who was one of the leading administrators in American soccer during the middle decades of the 20th century.

Alonso served as secretary of the Brooklyn Hispano club, one of the ASL's top teams, from 1936 to '56. In the late 1940s, he became involved in league affairs. He became secretary of the ASL in 1955, and a year later succeeded Erno Schwarz as treasurer and business manager of the league. He served in those three positions until his retirement in 1968.

In his younger days, Alonso, who was born in Spain, played for a series of amateur teams in both Spain and the United States. He was involved with teams in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., and New York before turning from playing to administration.

American Amateur Football Association

The interim organization that immediately preceded the formation of the U.S. Football Association in 1913, and included many of the same leaders.

The AAFA was founded at a meeting of the board of directors of the New York State Amateur Football Association on Oct. 3, 1911. At its 1912 meeting in New York, the AAFA decided to seek to join FIFA and become the FIFA-recognized governing body of American soccer. FIFA urged that the AAFA and the rival American Football Association negotiate a combined organization. After those negotiations broke down in December 1913, several key local associations came over the AAFA's side, and the result was the formation by the AAFA of the U.S. Football Association in the spring of 1913. The AAFA went out of existence soon afterward.

The AAFA held two championship competitions during its brief existence. In 1912, Brooklyn Celtic beat Newark FC, 3-0, in the final, and in 1913, Yonkers SC beat Yonkers Hollywood Inn, 3-0, in the final. The latter tournament was the first for the newly donated Dewer Cup. Those were amateur tournaments, but subsequently, run by the USFA, the tournament was opened to all teams and became what was first called the National Challenge Cup and later called the U.S. Open Cup.

American Cup

Tournament run by the American Football Association that was the original United States soccer championship, beginning the 1884-85 season, just after the founding of the AFA itself.

The American Cup was very limited in its horizons, however. In the four decades it was held, it was a never won by a team from farther west than eastern Pennsylvania. In its first years, from 1885 until it was suspended in 1898, the majority of winners were from southeastern New England. In its second incarnation, from when it was revived in 1906 until its end in 1929, the majority of winners were from northern New Jersey.

There were exceptions to that. The first three American Cups were won not by New England teams but by ONT, of Kearny, N.J. The most frequent winner in the cup's later years was not a New Jersey team but Bethlehem Steel. Bethlehem won the American Cup five times, in 1914, '16, '17, '18 and '24.

The American Cup, formally known as the American Football Association Cup, was superseded as the leading soccer event in the country when the U.S. Open Cup (then called the National Challenge Cup) was established in 1913. A number of leading teams, such as Bethlehem and Kearny Scots, continued to enter, although many used it largely as a preparation for the U.S. Open Cup. What may have been the blow that spelled the end of the American Cup was the establishment of the National Amateur Cup in 1923. However, the event was briefly revived in 1929 by the American Soccer League side of the "Soccer War."

American Football Association

The original governing body of American soccer, formed in Newark, N.J., in 1884. It was established at a meeting at the "hose house" of the Clark Thread Mills, sponsor of the Kearny ONT team, and its first president was Thomas B. Hood of Kearny. Despite its broad title, the AFA was really a very regional organization. It was dominated in its early years by northern New Jersey interests and by teams like ONT, Kearny Rangers, Newark Almas and Paterson Thistle.

The AFA's major accomplishment was to organize the American Cup tournament, which expanded its horizons, but by only a few states, particularly to southern New England. However, while the AFA may have

been geographically limited, this was an fairly accurate reflection of the limitations of the sport itself before the turn of the century. In the 1880s, the only substantial soccer activity west of the Alleghenies was in St. Louis.

The AFA went into hiatus in 1899, a victim of economic turmoil in the northeastern United States, but it was revived in 1905 as soccer interest in the United States began to pick up again. Though its connections with the Football Association in England, it was able to exert a tempering influence on the rush by the United States Football Association to join FIFA after its formation in 1913. Although the USFA did replace the AFA as the governing body of the sport in the United States, the AFA continued to exist for a few more years, and the American Cup was still competed for until the 1920s.

American Indoor Soccer Association. See National Professional Soccer League II.

American League of Professional Football Clubs

League that lasted only one season, and a three-week season at that, but which was the first attempt to establish a professional soccer league in the United States.

That one season took place in October 1894. All six teams in the league were located in the northeast and all were sponsored by National League professional baseball teams. The league itself was an attempt to make some profitable use of baseball stadiums that would have otherwise been empty during the offseason.

On the field, the league was dominated by the Baltimore team, which was accused of having surreptitiously brought in a group of professional players from England, in contravention of United States immigration regulations. They finished that season with a record of 4 victories and no defeats, followed by Brooklyn (5-1), Boston (4-1), New York (2-4), Philadelphia (2-7), and Washington (1-5).

The season ended abruptly, the league's director having decided to discontinue operations. Low attendance virtually everywhere but Baltimore resulted from a variety of causes, but the scheduling of many of the games on weekday afternoons may have been the main one.

American players in Europe

The quality of American soccer at its elite level, and the performance of the United States national team were improved considerably by the movement of top American players into European professional leagues in the late 1980s and early 1990s. At the 1990 World Cup, the United States roster included only a handful of players who had played professionally in Europe. By the 1994 World Cup, well over half the American roster had.

To some degree, this movement was a result of the demise of the North American Soccer League and the fact that young American players could

no longer get professional experience in the United States. And it slowed a bit after Major League Soccer was established in 1996.

Although there were a few earlier pioneers, probably the first prominent American players to go to Europe and stay more than very briefly were Paul Caligiuri and John Kerr Jr. Both joined European pro teams, Caligiuri in West Germany and Kerr in England, during the 1986-87 season.

Before 1990, those two were joined by more than half a dozen other players who had been in the U.S. national team. These included Peter Vermes in Hungary and Holland, Eric Eichmann in West Germany, Brent Goulet in England, Frank Klopas in Greece, Bruce Murray in Switzerland, Chris Sullivan in France and Hungary and Hugo Perez in France. For the most part, they played for second-division or lower teams. The only one to quickly become a regular at the first-division level was Vermes, at Raba ETO in Hungary and Volendam in Holland.

In addition, at this time there were several outstanding players with European teams who had grown up in Europe but were dual American and foreign citizens, such as Thomas Dooley in Germany and Ernie Stewart in Holland.

After the 1990 World Cup, the list grew considerably, led by John Harkes, a midfield regular on the 1990 U.S. team. Harkes caught on with Sheffield Wednesday in England in the fall of 1990 and was a major figure in a dramatic season in which that team was promoted to the English Premier League and won the English League Cup. Because his parents had been born in Scotland, Harkes did not have difficulty in obtaining a British work permit, an obstacle that subsequently blocked several other top American players from joining English teams.

Harkes was the most successful of the Americans who joined European teams in the early 1990s, but there were plenty of others. Among them were Tab Ramos in Spain, Kasey Keller in England, John Doyle in Sweden, Steve Trittschuh in Czechoslovakia, Eric Wynalda in Germany and Jurgen Sommer in England. The most prominent of these were Keller and Wynalda. By the 1998-99 season, Keller's eighth in England and his third in the Premier League, he had established himself as one of the top goalkeepers in that country. And Wynalda's career in Germany, while much shorter than Keller's in England, was at times spectacular. He briefly was one of the leading first-division goalscorers in that country.

In addition to these, there were dozens of other less famous Americans playing in Europe by the early 1990s.

The effect of all this was that the play of the U.S. national team was considerably improved, year by year, during the 1990s. Each year, the national team coaches were able to choose from among a larger and larger pool of players who had experienced playing situations much more highly competitive than they had faced in the United States.

By the mid-1990s, these were joined by still more top-rank Americans, such as Claudio Reyna in Germany, Alexi Lalas in Italy, Brad Friedel in Denmark and Turkey and Jovan Kirovski in England and Germany. American players also had begun to make inroads into Latin America, with Marcelo Balboa, Mike Sorber, Cle Kooiman and Ramos, among others, in Mexico and Roy Lassiter in Costa Rica. Fewer Americans were staying in Europe than had a few years before, however. In part, this was a result of the establishment of Major League Soccer in the United States. By 1997, MLS's second season, Caligiuri, Kerr, Vermes, Klopas, Dooley, Wegerle, Harkes, Ramos, Doyle, Trittschuh, Wynalda and Lalas all were playing in that league rather than outside the United States. But many Americans stayed in Europe, like Keller, Reyna and Kirovski, and others such as Frankie Hedjuk and Joe-Max Moore moved there after the United States' poor performance in the 1998 World Cup led to some suggestions that Europe might be a better training ground for U.S. national-team talent than MLS. When the United States upset Germany in early 1999, all three American goals were scored by players who were then with German pro teams. At the same time, a number of younger American players, like John O'Brien and Landon Donovan, had begun moving to European teams as teenagers, bypassing American college soccer.

American Professional Soccer League. See A-League.

American Soccer League I

The first successful attempt, albeit only temporarily successful, to establish a pro soccer league in the United States. The original American Soccer League, all of whose teams were located in the Northeast, was founded in 1921 and went out of business in the early 1930s.

The heart of the original ASL's tenure really was four years, from the 1924-25 season to the 1927-28 season, during which it thrived and grew and seemed to be making a success of itself. That period began with the league's expansion and signing of numerous foreign stars in the summer of 1924 and ended with the start of the "soccer war" between the ASL and the U.S. Football Association in the summer of 1928.

The ASL grew out of two leagues that were arguably the best in the country in the decade preceding it, the National Association Foot Ball League in the middle Atlantic states and the Southern New England Soccer League in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Although the ASL was not a merger of those two leagues, most of its teams were from the two areas that those leagues covered. Those areas were two of the three main soccer centers in the country at that time. The third, St. Louis, was too distant for involvement in an Eastern league. ASL teams did play St. Louis teams, usually successfully, in the U.S. Open Cup, however.

The original American Soccer League had largely been forgotten until relatively recent years, but it did leave a large and memorable legacy in the performance of the United States team in the 1930 World Cup. Most of the members of that team, which reached the final four of that tournament before being eliminated, were veterans of the original ASL, such as Tom Florie, Billy Gonsalves, George Moorhouse and Bert Patenaude.

The dominant team of the ASL was Fall River Marksmen of Fall River, Mass., who won the league championship in 1924, 1925, 1926, 1929 and 1930. Close behind at times was Bethlehem Steel, which really was past its glory days by the mid-1920s but still was a strong team, and won ASL titles in 1922 and 1927. Boston Wonder Workers, New York Giants and J&P Coats of Pawtucket, R.I. also won ASL championships.

During the ASL's time, teams from that league dominated the U.S. Open Cup. The cup was won by Fall River Marksmen in 1924, '27, '30 and '31, Paterson Silk Sox in 1923, Bethlehem Steel in 1926, New York Nationals in 1928 and New Bedford Whalers in 1932.

The ASL I definitely was a foreshadowing of the North American Soccer League a half-century later. It depended very heavily on imported players for its talent, particularly on Scottish, Irish and English players. The reasons for its eventual demise were different from those of the NASL however. The NASL was done in largely by its own overspending. The ASL was a victim of the struggles for control within the sport (the "soccer war") and the depression that followed the stock market crash of October 1929. Ironically, the soccer war was settled, and smooth sailing seemed ahead for the ASL once again, just two weeks before the stock market crash changed everything. One of the main things that it changed for the worse was the economy of manufacturing cities like Bethlehem, Pa.; Pawtucket, R.I.; and Fall River, Mass., where ASL teams were located. One similarity between the two leagues' ends is that the NASL's troubles were largely of its own doing and the original ASL can also be said to have contributed to its own demise, considering that it started the soccer war. It did so by withdrawing its teams from the U.S. Open Cup, which caused USFA to suspend it.

The first champion of the ASL, which might be regarded as the first professional champion of American soccer, was Bethlehem Steel, which played that season under the name of Philadelphia FC. The others in the league at the start of that inaugural 1921-22 season were New York FC, Todd Shipyard of Brooklyn, Harrison, J&P Coats, Fall River United, Holyoke Falcos and Jersey City Celtics.

A significant change before the league's second season was the purchase of Fall River United by Sam Mark, who renamed the team Fall River Marksmen after himself. The biggest changes, however, came before the 1924-25 season. At that time, the league expanded from eight teams to 12 and began seeking foreign players. Also before that season, Archie Stark of

New York FC was sold to Bethlehem Steel, and began the rise that made him the league's greatest star.

The attempts to purchase foreign players were largely successful, particularly because ASL teams were offering large salaries. When Alex McNab, the league's most significant catch, moved from Greenock Morton of the Scottish first division to Boston Wonder Workers of the ASL in 1924, he roughly tripled his earnings. Eventually, the ASL got into trouble over international signings, but it was not Scotland that protested. It was Austria and Hungary, in 1927, after a number of players who had made American tours with the Hakoah club of Vienna decided not to return to Europe. The result was that the United States narrowly avoided expulsion from FIFA.

The lifetime of the ASL I took place within what is referred to as the Golden Age of American Sports, when athletes like baseball player Babe Ruth, football player Red Grange, boxer Jack Dempsey and golfer Bobby Jones became American icons, and sports grew to a far more significant place in American life than it had held before. The ASL I was a part of that growth, but a very small and fragile part. Many other sports and leagues survived the Depression, but the ASL I did not.

ASL games regularly drew crowds of over 5,000 and occasionally over 10,000. Games between Fall River and New Bedford at Mark's Stadium in Fall River or Battery Park in New Bedford were guaranteed sellouts. A lot of these spectators were immigrants or the children of immigrants, and their presence was the very reason why these teams were located where they were. For a time about the turn of the century, Fall River had been noted as having the largest percentage of foreign-born residents of any urban area in the United States.

While league games could be big occasions, the biggest, as was also the case with the semipro ASL II that was to begin in 1933, were visits by touring foreign teams. For those occasions, the games were often moved from the grounds of league teams to bigger stadiums, particularly major-league baseball parks in New York City. The biggest of all these occasions was on May 1, 1926, when a crowd of 46,000 came out to the Polo Grounds in New York to see a game between the touring Hakoah team from Austria and a combined team of two ASL clubs from New York, Indiana Flooring and New York Giants. The New York team won, 3-0, but the most memorable number from that day was the attendance.

Over the years, the makeup of the league changed markedly, as some teams folded, some teams joined and some teams remained but changed names when they changed either owners or locations. Exactly when the league came to an end is difficult to pinpoint, because it folded somewhat in stages, making the end either 1931, 1932 or 1933, depending on which stage in its demise is considered the real end. Of the eight teams that began play in the fall of 1921, only one was still operating in the same city in 1931. That was the Pawtucket team, which began as J&P Coats (sponsored by the

employees association from the textile firm by that name) and ended as Pawtucket Rangers. Jersey City Celtics, Holyoke Falcos and Todd Shipyards all withdrew either during or at the end of the first season. Harrison withdrew at the end of the 1922-23 season. New York F.C. withdrew at the end of the 1923-24 season. Bethlehem Steel withdrew at the end of the 1929-30 season. Fall River United became Fall River Marksmen in 1922 and then went through a series of mergers and moves in 1931 that saw it playing in New York by the spring of that year and New Bedford by the fall.

The association of J&P Coats with its longtime sponsor, which went back to the Southern New England Soccer League before World War I, ended in the middle of the 1928-29 season, but the team managed to continue as Pawtucket Rangers and lasted well after the end of the ASL I, winning the U.S. Open Cup in 1941.

As the league started to collapse in the late 1920s and early '30s, the schedule became somewhat confused in comparison to the regular series of fall-to-spring schedules that had been played until then. When the soccer war was ended in the fall of 1929, the league season that had been begun with what was left of the league was suspended and the re-established full league began a 1929-30 season, but under a temporarily assumed name, the Atlantic Coast League. After that, however, things changed a bit.

In the fall of 1930, instead of starting a 1930-31 season, the league played a second half of the 1929-30 season. It then switched to a spring-to-fall season in 1931. This switch, combined with the fact that the U.S. Open Cup did not switch, is why the 1931 winner of the U.S. Open Cup started that competition as Fall River Marksmen and ended it as New York Yankees. The league then switched back to fall-to-spring operation. It played a spring half-season in the spring of 1932, and then in the fall of 1932 started a fall-to-spring 1932-33 season. All during 1932 and 1933 the league was in serious trouble, and those teams that remained played rather confused schedules. By the fall of 1933, the original American Soccer League was gone, but from its ashes had risen the semipro American Soccer League that was to last for the next 50 years.

American Soccer League II

A semipro league that was begun in 1933 as a scaled-down version of the original American Soccer League, and which survived for a half-century, during much of which time it was a key underpinning of American soccer.

The ASL II was much more a regional league than the name "American" would imply. It wasn't until the 1970s that it had any teams west of the Alleghenies. But it was definitely the strongest of the various regional leagues in the United States and was as important as any soccer league ever has been in keeping the sport alive in the United States. For much of its existence, it was very ethnically oriented, with teams based on social and

athletic clubs in Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Polish, Ukrainian and other ethnic communities. Those teams produced some of the ASL's most important executives, like Emil Schillinger, Erno Schwarz, Julius Alonso, Kurt Lamm and Gene Chyzowych.

The original ASL, a professional league with teams from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts, went out of business in the early 1930s as a result of several factors, one of which was the Depression. The ASL II was founded as a less costly replacement, and eventually came to be known simply as the American Soccer League, rather than as a second ASL, as memories of the original league faded. Many listings in recent years of American Soccer League champions have begun with the 1933-34 season, rather than the 1921-22 season.

In this rejuvenated ASL, payrolls were lower, no attempt was made to recruit European stars as the original ASL had done, and all of the teams were located in a relatively small area, from Baltimore to New York. Actually, there was a New England Division for a time, mostly in Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts, but it played only sporadically and never really took hold. In contrast, the New York-Baltimore version thrived for years, although its finances became increasingly difficult in its last 10 or 20 years.

In its final dozen years, the ASL attempted to expand away from its northeastern base, and eventually included teams from nearly all parts of the country. That expansion, however, rather than being a sign of health, was more a sign of desperation, of a knowledge that the league had to change or die. In the end, the ASL was done in by competition from the North American Soccer League, which began play in 1968, and indoor soccer. The ASL folded in 1983, although the NASL also was in trouble by then, and lasted only a year longer itself.

Many of the greatest players in American soccer played in the ASL during its decades of existence. Walter Bahr played on five ASL champion teams in the 1940s and '50s. Archie Stark was the star of the league's first champion, Kearny Irish, in 1934. Billy Gonsalves played for Brooklyn Hispano's ASL champions in 1943. The league's dominant teams during its greatest years included Kearny Scots in the 1930s and '40s, Philadelphia Americans and Philadelphia Nationals in the 1940s and '50s, and Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in the 1960s. A series of New York City teams, Brookhattan, New York Americans, New York Hakoah, Brooklyn Hispano, were among the ASL's best, but even at their peak the New York clubs were not as strong as their Philadelphia counterparts. For some of this time, the ASL managed a sort of uneasy truce with the German-American Soccer League of New York, its greatest competitor for players and spectators. Several attempts at cooperative efforts between the two leagues were made, but didn't succeed.

In addition to league competition, teams from the ASL II continued the tradition established by the original ASL of excelling in the U.S. Open Cup, and also continued the original ASL's Lewis Cup competition, although that died out around 1960. Four American Soccer League II teams won the "double" of the ASL title and the U.S. Open Cup in the same season. They were Brooklyn Hispano in 1943, New York Brookhattan in 1945, New York Americans in 1954 and Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in 1961 and '63. The 1945 Brookhattan team was the only one to win the triple of the ASL, the U.S. Open Cup and the Lewis Cup, although Philadelphia Nationals came close in 1949, winning the ASL and Lewis Cup titles and reaching the U.S. Open Cup final.

However, much of the ASL's objectives centered not on league or cup games but on the games against foreign touring teams that it brought to the United States. It sometimes was clear that league play was secondary to the friendlies against foreign visitors in the ASL's purposes. For example, in 1949, the league standings finished in a tie, and the final playoff game between Philadelphia Nationals and New York Americans was played as a preliminary to a game between touring Belfast Celtic of Northern Ireland and a New York all-star team. The playoff game finished in a tie, but to delay the start of the game involving the touring team was unthinkable, so the overtime to decide the ASL title wasn't played until after the international game.

Perhaps the height of what the ASL accomplished in attracting touring teams was the two tours of the Liverpool powerhouse from England in 1946 and '48, but this was far from an isolated event. European teams visited the United States to play games against American Soccer League teams nearly every year from the 1930s to the 1960s. These games were very important to the ASL from a financial standpoint as well as a competitive one. The decades of the ASL II centered on the era when soccer was at its lowest ebb in terms of stature in the United States. It was not a profitable business. But the games involving foreign touring teams helped greatly to keep the ASL afloat. The largest single attendance for one of those games came in 1947, when 43,177 spectators saw Hapoel of Palestine play an ASL team at Yankee Stadium in New York.

The beginning of the end for the ASL came in 1966. Until then, the ASL had exclusively held the rights, granted by the U.S. Soccer Football Association, to operate pro teams on the East Coast. In 1966, the USSFA granted similar rights to the United Soccer Association, one of two groups attempting to start fully professional leagues in the United States. By 1968, the United Soccer Association had merged with the other group, the National Professional Soccer League, to form the North American Soccer League, and the ASL's days as the predominant soccer league in the United States were over.

Still, the ASL kept fighting. Under the leadership of Gene Chyzowych, it changed its goals somewhat, cutting back its involvement with bringing in foreign touring teams and turning its aims more toward development of American players. And it began to expand away from its New York-Baltimore base, first to Washington, Virginia, New England and upstate New York, then to the Midwest and beyond. In 1976, just five years after the ASL first expanded away from the East Coast states, the league title was won by the Los Angeles Skyhawks.

Nevertheless, the ASL's days were numbered, particularly as a result of the surge in NASL attendance in 1977. The fact that visits to the United States by foreign teams now brought money into NASL pockets rather than ASL pockets didn't help. Adding insult to injury was the fact that the NASL's greatest shrine, Giants Stadium, where the New York Cosmos drew their 70,000-plus crowds, was only a few miles from Kearny, N.J., which had produced some of the ASL's most famous teams and players in decades gone by. Cooperative ventures between the ASL and NASL were sometimes talked of, particularly by the ASL side, but never seriously attempted.

Within a few years, the NASL also was to begin a slide into oblivion, but this wasn't enough to save the ASL, nor was the appointment of a well-known former athlete, basketball player Bob Cousy, as ASL commissioner. Competition from the indoor version of the sport also hurt after the Major Indoor Soccer League was founded in 1978.

The ASL closed up shop in 1983, one of several downturns for American soccer during that decade. But it had lasted nearly three times as long as any other professional or semipro soccer league in the United States ever has.

The ASL name was revived a few years later, when the American Soccer League III began play in 1988. This league, through a series of mergers and name changes, became the A-League that was a solid second division to Major League Soccer by the late 1990s, enjoying the sort of cooperation with the level above it that the ASL II never had with the NASL.

American Soccer League III

Semipro league that operated on the Eastern seaboard for two seasons, 1988 and '89, before merging with the Western Soccer Alliance to form the American Professional Soccer League.

When it was founded in 1988, this ASL was declared by its organizers, who were led by Clive Toye and Chuck Blazer, to be an attempt to rebuild American soccer on a financially conservative basis. As practiced both by this league and others, this was, indeed, an approach that helped to lift American soccer from the ashes of the North American Soccer League back toward the successes of the 1990s.

The ASL III operated with the same 10 teams in both of its two seasons. They were the Albany Capitals, Boston Bolts, Fort Lauderdale Strikers,

Maryland Bays, Miami Sharks, New Jersey Eagles, Orlando Lions, Tampa Bay Rowdies, Washington Diplomats and Washington Stars. Champions were the Washington Diplomats in 1988 and Fort Lauderdale in 1989. After the 1989 season, Fort Lauderdale defeated Western Soccer Alliance champion San Diego in a national championship game.

American style of play

For nearly all of the 20th century, American soccer has struggled to develop a style of play that typifies the way the game is played in the United States. Some claim that such a style has been defined, others that what has been defined is less a style than a lack of one.

Around the world, soccer is played differently in many different areas. Among these are the lively, short-passing *jogo bonito* of Brazil, the long-ball attack of the British countries, the defensive *catenaccio* of Italy and the reliance on blazing speed of many Asian teams.

Early in the 20th century, the United States did appear to have developed a style of its own. This was displayed in some U.S. Open Cup games before 1925 in which teams consisting primarily of imported players faced teams of native-born players. The tendency was for the imported players to play in the short-passing style then popular in Britain, while the native-born players used a more forceful attacking method. Influences of American football could be seen in this forceful style. But even more visible from the perspective of decades later is a foreshadowing of the unsubtle style for which British and Irish teams were often heavily criticized in the 1980s and '90s. Ironically, the American teams like Fall River Rovers and Ben Millers that used this style before 1925 were often widely praised for their breaking away from Old World tactics.

If there has been an American style, this is it, influenced both by these teams and by collegiate and scholastic rulemakers in more recent decades. As soccer became more popular on those levels, a number of rules changes were adopted, of which the most significant have been the liberalized substitution rules. These rules have had the effect of enabling American coaches to shuttle fresh players in and out of the game. The need for players to conserve energy and to attack by the use of skill has been lessened. Attacking via exertion, hard running and work rate has been placed at a premium. Even American players who have advanced to professional levels are affected by having played under these rules for many years. The style that has resulted might be called a northern European style based on physical strength and constant forward movement, but without some of the factors that mark northern Europe's best teams, such as the speed and technique of the Germans or the ball skills of the Dutch.

As the 20th century drew to a close, it did appear that this style, or lack of style, could be changing under the growing influence of immigration from Latin America on soccer in the United States.

American Youth Soccer Organization

One of the leaders of the youth soccer boom in the United States that began in the 1970s. AYSO, which was founded in Torrance, Calif. in 1964 by a soccer official named Hans Stierle, was built around philosophies that promoted soccer as a recreational activity for children rather than a primarily competitive one.

The cornerstone of AYSO philosophies was the rule that every child should play at least half of every game. Because of these philosophies, AYSO eventually came into conflict with the U.S. Youth Soccer Association, which conducted competitive events that were the opposite of the "everybody plays" and "balanced teams" approach used by AYSO.

AYSO began with nine teams in 1964. By the mid-1990s, it had more than 50,000.

Arena, Bruce

The most successful American soccer coach of the 1990s, winning a string of college and professional championships.

Arena, who had been a goalkeeper and played one game in the U.S. national team in 1973, established his coaching reputation at the University of Virginia, where his team shared the NCAA championship in 1989 and won it outright in 1991, '92, '93 and '94. He then coached D.C. United to victory in the inaugural season of Major League Soccer, 1996, and won another MLS title in 1997. In the fall of 1998, he was named coach of the U.S. national team, and gave his reputation yet another boost by quickly turning around the team's lagging fortunes.

Arena had a record of 295 wins, 59 defeats and 31 ties in his 18 seasons at Virginia. His D.C. United teams were 21-17, 26-11 and 28-10 in that league's first three seasons.

Arena was named coach of the U.S. Olympic team in the fall of 1995, with the expectation that the job would not conflict with his college coaching duties because they were at different times of the year. But he then left Virginia after its 1995 season to become coach of D.C. United. From the winter of 1996 through that summer, he managed to coach D.C. United and the Olympic team simultaneously. The Olympic team played well, although it failed to advance past the first round. D.C. United, after a slow start to the season, took off in the MLS playoffs. In winning both the MLS title and the U.S. Open Cup that year, it become the first American team to win the double since 1963. By MLS's second season, D.C. United was firmly established as MLS's first powerhouse, and Arena's reputation for producing teams that won consistently while playing in a positive, attacking manner was further enhanced.

Arena was expected to face a long rebuilding job when he took over the national team, but turned in an impressive string of results in his first year, including two victories over Germany and one over Argentina.

Argentina

The United States got its first victory in five games against Argentina when it scored a 3-0 upset in a first-round game of the 1995 Copa America in Paysandu, Uruguay.

Most of the earlier defeats had been substantial. They were 11-2 in the 1928 Olympic Games in Holland, 6-1 in the 1930 World Cup in Uruguay, 6-0 in a 1975 tournament in Mexico and 1-0 in a 1991 friendly in California. The United States repeated its 1995 victory with a 1-0 win the next time the two countries met, in a 1999 friendly in Washington.

In the 1995 game, Argentine coach Daniel Passarella rested most of his regulars, and then discovered his underestimation of the American team too late to make more than a few adjustments. The United States goals were scored by Alexi Lalas, Frank Klopas and Eric Wynalda.

Although the meeting between the United States and Argentina in the 1928 Olympics was a full international, one in the 1988 Olympics, won by Argentina, was not. The two also have met in the Pan-American Games in 1937, '59, '63, '71, '79, '87 and '95, with Argentina winning all of those games by a total of 34-3.

Armas, Chris

Midfielder who was a key part of the youth movement with which coach Bruce Arena revived the fortunes of the U.S. national team in 1999. Earlier, Armas had made a name for himself in Major League Soccer.

Armas was perhaps the most important element in the Chicago Fire's upset victory over Arena's D.C. United team in the 1998 MLS final. The defensive midfielder provided the key to shutting down D.C. United's attack with his marking of playmaker Marco Etcheverry. The game was the second time that Armas had played against D.C. United in the MLS final. In 1996, he scored one of Los Angeles' two goals in its overtime loss.

Armas made his debut in the national team in Arena's first game as coach, against Australia in November 1998. There had been much concern over whether he would be eligible to play for the United States, because he had once played several games for Puerto Rico, but those games were ruled not to have been in FIFA competition. Armas quickly became a fixture in Arena's rebuilt U.S. team, perhaps the strongest of a flock of new midfielders brought into the team by Arena, who also included Eddie Lewis, Jovan Kirovski, Ben Olsen, Jason Kreis and Richie Williams.

Armas earned his first seven caps for the United States in Arena's first seven games as coach, before missing the Confederations Cup because of injury.

Armenia

The United States' last opponent before the naming of the 22-man U.S. roster for the 1994 World Cup. The Americans won in Fullerton, Calif., on

May 15, 1994, by 1-0 on a goal by Frank Klopas. U.S. coach Bora Milutinovic made his final roster cuts after this game, trimming two of the 14 players who appeared that day.

Artificial turf

A lot of top-flight American soccer was played on this surface, referred to in England as a "plastic pitch," during the latter part of the 20th century. But by the 1990s, it had fallen out of favor with American soccer authorities and was a frequent cause of contention between them and officials in other sports, particularly American football, who liked it. Ironically, while American football authorities often liked artificial turf for economic reasons, American football players hated it more than players in any other sport, because it was a hard surface on which to land and a frequent cause of knee and other injuries.

Artificial turf was developed in the early 1960s, to provide a grass-like playing surface in domed baseball stadiums where real grass wouldn't grow because of the lack of sunlight. But it also had the advantage of requiring much less maintenance than real grass, and for that reason, by the 1970s it was in use in many undomed National Football League, major-league baseball and college football stadiums. And into this picture came soccer, which didn't have large stadiums of its own and had to share stadiums with other sports.

During the NASL era, artificial turf was accepted, at least in the United States, as part of the territory. Many NASL teams played their games on it, mostly notably the famous New York Cosmos teams at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J. The United States even played two World Cup qualifiers on it, at the Kingdome in Seattle in 1976 and at Busch Stadium in St. Louis in 1985. But international soccer officials frowned on it, and gradually American soccer officials came to agree. The number-one complaint against artificial turf by soccer people is aesthetic. The ball rolls much faster and bounces much higher on artificial turf than it does on real grass. As a result, the pace of the game is altered, players often have trouble adjusting to the faster speed and the ball goes out of bounds much more frequently. Soccer becomes a different game. Players dislike it both because of the greater frequency of injuries and because constant running on the hard surface deadens legs and shortens careers.

Perhaps the turning point in the banishing of artificial turf from the top levels of American soccer came with the selection of playing sites for the 1994 World Cup, a process that mostly took place in 1992. Even before the process began, FIFA made it clear that artificial turf fields would not be acceptable. In the end, the nine stadiums that were chosen included two that normally did have artificial fields, but which were fitted with temporary grass fields for the World Cup.

Within a few years after that World Cup, American acceptance of the idea that grass, not artificial turf, was where soccer ought to be played was nearly complete. When Major League Soccer started in 1996, all 10 teams were playing on grass fields, although one was forced for several years to play on artificial turf in the final weeks of the season, after its NFL co-tenants had begun their seasons. By 1999, only a few A-League teams were still playing on artificial turf, and they were required to play their games in the U.S. Open Cup on away sites.

Atlanta Chiefs

One of the original teams of the North American Soccer League, one that survived the die-off of league teams after the 1968 season and produced one of the league's most important figures in Phil Woosnam.

The Chiefs, who actually began in the 1967 NPSL season, played under that name until 1972. In the 1973 season, after being sold, the team was named the Atlanta Apollos. The name Atlanta Chiefs was revived in the 1979 and '80 NASL seasons, after the Colorado Caribous moved to Atlanta.

The Chiefs were the first NASL champion, beating the San Diego Toros, 3-0, in the two-game final series in 1968. They were runnerup two other times, in 1969, when they finished second to Kansas City in the league's round-robin standings and in 1971, when they lost the final series to Dallas.

The Chiefs never produced any superstar players, but they did have a string of first-team NASL all-stars. The team's outstanding individual, however, was Woosnam, who coached the team in 1967 and '68 (as well as the U.S. national team in 1968). In 1969, he became director of the league, and led it though a period in which it faced extinction.

Auld, Andy

Midfielder who was a member of the United States team at the 1930 World Cup in Uruguay. Auld was born in Scotland in 1901, but his professional soccer career was almost entirely within the state of Rhode Island. Two years after coming to the United States in 1922, he turned pro with the Providence Clamdiggers of the American Soccer League, for whom he played six seasons. After the 1930 World Cup, and the breakup of the original ASL, he played several seasons for Pawtucket Rangers.

Austria

The United States has met the central European nation twice. Ironically, the one of those that was a friendly was probably the more dramatic of the two.

That game was a warmup in Vienna, six weeks before the start of the 1998 World Cup. The United States looked surprisingly impressive in scoring a 3-0 victory. Claudio Reyna was involved in all three goals, setting

up Frankie Hedjuk and Brian McBride before scoring himself in the final minute. That was the first 3-0 win the United States had ever scored in Europe and had a major effect, perhaps a detrimental one, on the way the U.S. team approached that World Cup.

Eight years earlier, the United States and Austria had played in a first-round game of the 1990 World Cup. Austria won that foul-filled game in Florence, Italy, 2-1, despite playing for 57 minutes with a man disadvantage. Bruce Murray scored the U.S. goal in what was the final first-round game for both teams, neither of which advanced to the second round.

Australia

The United States men's only games against Australia have been friendlies, a 1-0 defeat in 1992 and a 0-0 tie in 1998. The U.S. women's national team has played Australia several times, however. The most significant of those was a 4-1 American victory in the first round of the 1995 Women's World Cup. The United States goals in that game were scored by Joy Fawcett, Carla Overbeck, Julie Foudy and Debbie Keller.

B

Bachmeier, Adolph

Illinois player, primary a defender and defensive midfielder, who starred in Chicago-area teams and U.S. national teams at several levels in the 1950s and '60s.

Bachmeier, who was born in Romania, played for many years in the National Soccer League of Chicago, mainly for Chicago Kickers. He played for the Chicago Mustangs in the inaugural North American Soccer League season, 1968, a year in which he also was captain of the United States national team. He played 29 games for the Mustangs in 1968 and scored five goals despite not being primarily an attacking player.

Bachmeier played for the United States for the first time against England in 1959 and for the last time against Haiti in 1969. He played a total of 22 full international games for the United States, including nine games in the qualifying rounds of the 1966 and 1970 World Cups. In the qualifying rounds of the 1970 World Cup, played in 1968 and 1969, he was captain of the United States national team for all of its six games. He also played in the 1963 Pan-American Games and the qualifying rounds of the 1964 Olympic Games.

Baggio, Roberto

The star of the Italian team that reached the final of the 1994 World Cup at the Rose Bowl. Baggio was prevented by a hamstring injury from contributing much to Italy's attack in that game, and whether he should have played was a subject of much debate. In the course of that World Cup, Baggio, whose Buddhism and ponytail helped to make him a dramatic figure, may have been raised to even greater stardom in the eyes of American fans than he enjoyed at home.

Even if Baggio had not played in that game, in which his penalty kick over the crossbar sealed Italy's defeat, his heroics in earlier games would have marked him as one of the major figures of the "American World Cup." His goal tied the score in the 89th minute of Italy's second-round game against Nigeria, which Italy then won in overtime on a penalty kick by Baggio. His 87th-minute goal was the gamewinner as Italy beat Spain in the quarterfinals. In the semifinals, two first-half goals by Baggio propelled Italy to victory over Bulgaria.

Baggio also played for Italy in the 1992 U.S. Cup tournament, in which he scored a goal in a 1-1 tie with the United States in Chicago.

Bahr, Walter

One of the outstanding American players of all time, winning six American Soccer League titles in eight seasons in the 1940s and '50s, and leading the United States team in the 1950 World Cup in Brazil.

Bahr, a native of Philadelphia and a product of the traditional Philadelphia soccer hotbeds of Kensington and Lighthouse Boys Club, was a left midfielder and occasional inside forward. By far his greatest fame came as a result of his part in the scoring of a goal, the one by Joe Gaetjens that beat England in the 1950 World Cup.

On that play, in the 37th minute of the game in Belo Horizonte, Bahr took a throw-in from Ed McIlvenny just inside the English half and advanced unchallenged down the right side until he was, by his own estimate, 25 yards out from the goal line. From there, he sent a long, looping shot toward the far post that goalkeeper Bert Williams seemed to have covered until Gaetjens dove forward to redirect it past Williams. After that, Bahr and his teammates went back into a defensive mode as the Americans hung on for the victory by the margin of that one goal.

Bahr was not captain of the U.S. team that day (the honor had been given to the Scottish-born McIlvenny), but he was for most of the 18 full international games he played for the United States between 1948 and 1957. In addition to the 1950 World Cup, Bahr played for the United States in the 1948 Olympic Games, in World Cup qualifying series in 1949, '54 and '57, and in the 1952 game against Scotland before a huge crowd in Glasgow.

Bahr and his Temple University and national team teammate Ben McLaughlin were the stars of the Philadelphia Nationals team that won the American Soccer League Championship in 1949, '50, '51 and '53. The 1949 team also won the ASL's Lewis Cup, and nearly achieved a triple by winning the U.S. Open Cup as well, losing in the final to Morgan-Strasser of Pittsburgh. Bahr never did win the U.S. Open Cup. Philadelphia Nationals were on the losing end of the 1952 final to another Pittsburgh-area team, Harmarville.

Philadelphia Nationals folded after the 1952-53 season. Bahr and McLaughlin played for New York Brookhattan for a season, and Bahr then returned to Philadelphia to lead Uhrik Truckers to ASL titles in 1955 and '56. He also frequently played for Canadian teams during the summer, and reached the final of the 1953 Canadian Cup with Montreal Hakoah.

Bahr finished his playing career in the late 1950s in the German-American League of New York, with New York Eintracht and Brooklyn German-Hungarians. By this time, he was building his coaching reputation. He coached for more than 30 years at Frankford High School in Philadelphia, Temple and Penn State. His coaching record at Frankford was particularly outstanding, with 243 victories, 59 defeats and 38 ties.

Baker, Gerry

Something of an oddity, a player who became a star of the U.S. national team even though his only real American connection was having been born in the United States while his parents were passing through.

Baker's English parents were en route from Brazil to England in 1939 when their son was born in New Rochelle, N.Y. When they were able to, they continued their journey. A quarter-century later, Baker had become a regular with Coventry City in the English first division. By 1968, he was nearing 30 years old and had never been picked for the English national team. This, combined with the fact that he was a dual citizen due to his American birth, made him eligible for the U.S. national team, and he ended up playing seven games for the United States in 1968 and '69, including five World Cup qualifiers against Canada, Bermuda and Haiti.

Balboa, Marcelo

The most capped United States player of all time. Balboa, a central defender, made his debut in the U.S. national team against Guatemala in January 1988 and through 1999 had accumulated 127 full international caps.

Balboa is one of only three players, along with Eric Wynalda and Tab Ramos, to play for the United States in three World Cups. He was brought into the starting lineup after the United States' heavy defeat in its opening game in 1990, was paired with Alexi Lalas in the center of the United States' defense for all four games in 1994 and appeared as a substitute in one game in 1998. Among the milestones in Balboa's national team career were the game in 1994 in which he passed Bruce Murray as the United States' all-time most-capped player, the game in 1995 when he played his 100th full international and the game in 1998 when he passed England's Peter Shilton and became the world's third most-capped player of all time.

For a defender, Balboa was a frequent goalscorer, often on set plays. Even more famous than any of his 13 goals for the United States, however, was a shot that missed, a bicycle kick against Colombia in the 1994 World Cup that was barely wide. He did score on several bicycle kicks in his career, including one for the U.S. national team, against Trinidad in 1991.

Balboa, who played college soccer at San Diego State, achieved his record number of appearances despite a torn anterior cruciate ligament suffered in the spring of 1993. He was back in the national team in less than eight months, a remarkably fast recovery.

Balboa, who was on a U.S. national-team contract for much of the early 1990s, was one of the first major United States stars to play in Mexico. He spent the 1994-95 and 1995-96 seasons with Leon before moving at the start of Major League Soccer 1996 to the Colorado Rapids, with whom he reached the MLS final in 1997 and the U.S. Open Cup final in 1999. In earlier years, he had played for the San Diego Nomads, San Francisco Bay Blackhawks

and Colorado Foxes in the APSL, winning league titles with San Francisco Bay in 1991 and Colorado in 1992.

Bandov, Boris

A versatile player who spent 10 seasons in the North American Soccer League, and also was a regular in the U.S. national team during the late 1970s and early '80s.

Bandov began his NASL career, which started with the San Jose Earthquakes, as a forward. He moved to midfield and defense later in his career. Bandov played for San Jose in 1974 and '75, the Seattle Sounders in 1976 and part of '77, the Tampa Bay Rowdies in part of 1977 and all of '78, the New York Cosmos from 1979 through '82 and Team America in 1983. Bandov played 110 NASL games and scored 11 goals. Nearly all of those goals came in his early NASL years, when he was a forward.

Bandov played his first game in the U.S. national team in a World Cup qualifier against Mexico in 1976 and his last in a friendly against Haiti in 1983. He played 33 games for the United States, scoring two goals, and was among the all-time leaders in national team appearances when he retired. In one stretch, from 1976 to '80, he started an amazing 30 consecutive national team games. He played for the United States in the qualifying rounds of the 1978 and 1982 World Cups.

Barr, George

A hard-nosed fullback for New York Brookhattan and other clubs who was the leading defender in the American Soccer League in his time. Barr was captain of the Brookhattan team that won a "triple" in 1945, taking the ASL, Lewis Cup and U.S. Open Cup titles, and a member of the American Soccer League team that represented the United States in a two-game series against a Scottish F.A. touring team in 1939. He also played for Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic and Brooklyn Hispano during his ASL career.

Barriskill, Joe

Secretary of the U.S. Soccer Federation for nearly three decades, and a dominant figure in American soccer for even longer.

Barriskill became secretary of the federation in 1943, but he had already been involved with the governing organization of American soccer, then called the U.S. Football Association, for many years. Although he was not among the leading founders of the USFA, being only 24 years old in 1913, he was by then a friend of G. Randolph Manning, the USFA's first president, and soon became involved in USFA affairs. He rose through the ranks to become USFA president himself from 1934 to 1936.

That was only a prelude, however, to his years as federation secretary. During that time he was the man, far more than any federation president,

who ran the organization, which was renamed the U.S. Soccer Football Association not long into his tenure. When Barriskill became secretary of the federation in 1943, he was a salesman for an Irish linen manufacturer that was based in Belfast, where Barriskill had been born, and which maintained a sales office in New York. Barriskill had been working for the firm for several years before coming to New York in 1910, and it provided its ace salesman with both working space in which to conduct soccer business and time away from his regular duties.

In much the same manner as USSF president Werner Fricker 40 years later, Barriskill's most important task after taking over as federation secretary was to rescue the organization from financial straits. Barriskill did this both out of his own pocket and by encouraging games between American teams and touring foreign teams, aggressively making sure that the federation got its share of the gate receipts. The most notable of those, and most significant as far as improving the USSFA's financial position, was the first Liverpool tour in 1946.

Barriskill retired from the USSFA in 1971, by which time he was into his 80s. He had shepherded the federation through some of its most difficult years, in which it might have ceased to exist but for his efforts.

Battles, Barney

Forward and midfielder who played four seasons for Boston Wonder Workers in the original American Soccer League before returning to his native Scotland and becoming a star there.

Unlike many of his contemporaries, Battles had not been imported to play in the ASL. He came to the United States as a young man, and when he signed with Boston in 1924, it was his first pro contract. Battles' inexperience meant that he took some time earning a place in the Boston lineup, but he eventually scored 41 goals in 116 games for the Wonder Workers. He also played one game in the U.S. national team, against Canada in 1925.

Battles was a member of the Boston team that won the ASL championship in 1928. He also starred for Boston that spring in a game against Glasgow Rangers, with the result that he decided to try his luck in Scotland, and soon was signed by Hearts. He later played one full international for Scotland, in 1931.

Beckenbauer, Franz

The great German sweeper was still at or very near his peak when he played five seasons in the North American Soccer League for the New York Cosmos in the late 1970s and early 1980s. For that reason, he probably rates as the NASL's finest player.

Beckenbauer is generally regarded as having been the greatest defensive player in soccer history. In the course of his career in the top ranks in West Germany, he moved from midfield, which he played in the 1966 World Cup,

to defender, which he played in captaining West Germany to victory in the 1974 World Cup. Again in the NASL, he played both of those positions. His greatest fame of all in the sport may have come from the role he played in creating the position of offensive sweeper, in which he played in front of the backline as the primary originator of his team's attacks.

Beckenbauer joined the Cosmos from Bayern Munich in 1977, a year after winning the European player of the year award for the second time, and led the Cosmos to NASL championships in the 1977, '78 and '80 seasons. He was a first-team all-star in each of his five NASL seasons (1977, '78, '79, '80 and '83), and the league's most valuable player in 1977. Beckenbauer played 132 games in his five NASL seasons, and scored 23 goals and assisted on 53 others, high totals for a defender, although not necessarily for one with Beckenbauer's attacking skills. Possibly Beckenbauer's greatest NASL season was 1978, when he played 33 games, missing only three games all season, and scored 10 goals. That also was the season when he declined, somewhat controversially, to play for West Germany as it defended its World Cup title.

Beckenbauer's first season with the Cosmos was Pele's last, and that was the year that the Cosmos' attendances really began to soar. They stayed up through the next several seasons as Beckenbauer, Giorgio Chinaglia, Carlos Alberto and Vladislav Bogicevic led the team to continued success.

Beckenbauer became coach of West Germany just a year after leaving the Cosmos after the 1983 season, and in 1990 he became the first man ever to have both captained and coached World Cup-winning teams.

Belgium

A 3-0 victory in the 1930 World Cup is still by far the most significant game that the United States has ever played against Belgium. The two countries have met twice since, with Belgium winning friendlies by 1-0 in 1995 and 2-0 in 1998.

The game in Montevideo, Uruguay on July 13, 1930 was the opener for both teams in the inaugural World Cup. Little was expected of the Americans, but they put the game away easily. In the 40th minute, Bart McGhee scored what was thought for some time to have been the first goal in the history of the World Cup. Bert Patenaude scored a goal, and McGhee added his second, after halftime.

Ben Millers

The first St. Louis team to win national honors, capturing the U.S. Open Cup in 1920. Ben Millers, sponsored by a hat-making firm, shared dominance in St. Louis soccer in their heyday with Scullin Steel, winning the city championship in 1916, '17, '18, '20, '25, '26 and '27. In the 1919-20 season, they became the first team from St. Louis to enter the U.S. Open Cup and

won through to the final, which was played at Federal League Park in St. Louis.

The Ben Millers team in that cup final was composed entirely of players born in St. Louis. Their opponent, Fore River Shipyard of Quincy, Mass., fielded 11 British-born players. Ben Millers won, 2-1, with goals by Hap Marre in the 22nd minute and Jimmy Dunn in the 67th minute sandwiched around a Fore River goal in the 37th. Ben Millers reached the U.S. Open Cup final again in 1926 but were less successful. Bethlehem Steel won, 7-2, in a game in which Bethlehem star Archie Stark scored three goals.

Berling, Clay

The founder and for decades the driving force behind *Soccer America* magazine, a publication that became a rallying point for American soccer fans during the boom years of the sport in the United States.

Berling, an Oakland, Calif., insurance agent, founded *Soccer America* in 1971 after having become interested in the sport through his family's attendance at NASL games. Although he had no previous involvement with the sport, he eventually became an official of the California State Soccer Association-North and a member of the committees that administered the San Francisco Bay area's hosting of games in the 1994 World Cup and the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Soccer America started as a few mimeographed sheets, a far cry from the large weekly magazine it would become. But Berling several times had to face very difficult financial hurdles in keeping the publication going. In the end, *Soccer America* became by far the greatest chronicler of news of the sport in the United States, from the NASL era through the boom of the 1990s, the upsurge of women's soccer, the 1994 World Cup, the start of Major League Soccer and other events.

Bermuda

Most of the full international games that the United States has played against Bermuda have been friendlies. The only competitive games were two World Cup qualifiers in November 1968. The United States won both, 6-2 in Kansas City and 2-0 in Hamilton. The United States has won four of the six friendlies between the two. The most significant of those games were a 2-1 victory in Cocoa Beach, Fla., that served as a warmup for the game five days later in which the United States clinched a World Cup place by winning in Trinidad and a 1-0 defeat in Hamilton in 1991 that brought about the downfall of coach Bob Gansler.

Best, George

The forward-midfielder from Northern Ireland, one of the most famous players in the history of the game, played six seasons in the North American Soccer League in the 1970s and '80s.

Best, who came out of semi-retirement to join the Los Angeles Aztecs in 1976, was one of the leading players who helped the NASL to gain world attention. His most noteworthy talent consisted of amazingly deft ball skills, but his greatest value to the NASL may have been in a psychological and public relations sense. With renowned players like Best, Pele and Eusebio coming into the league in the mid-1970s, the world could hardly ignore the NASL.

Best was capped 37 times by Northern Ireland, which never reached the World Cup finals in his heyday. He gained his greatest fame as a star in the English League with Manchester United, for whom he played from 1961 to '75 and helped to lead to a European Cup title in 1968. In the NASL, he played for Los Angeles in 1976, '77 and part of '78; for the Fort Lauderdale Strikers in part of 1978 and all of '79, and for the San Jose Earthquakes in 1980 and '81.

Best played 150 NASL games, in which he scored 57 goals. However, some of his greatest value to his NASL clubs was as a playmaker, as it had been with Manchester United and Northern Ireland. In his six NASL seasons, he had 60 assists. He was a first-team NASL all-star choice in 1976 and '77.

Best, John

One of the leading players in the early seasons of the North American Soccer League, and later a prominent team official.

Best, a defender and midfielder, played six seasons in the NASL, with the Cleveland Stokers in 1968 and the Dallas Tornado from 1969 through '73. He was chosen as a first-team NASL all-star in all five of his Dallas seasons, and led the team to its only NASL championship in 1971. In those six seasons, he played a total of 124 NASL games.

After his playing career, Best was coach of the Seattle Sounders for three seasons, and then began a successful run as general manager of the Vancouver Whitecaps.

Best played only one full international for the United States, against Poland in 1973, but played in the U.S. national team in several other games that were not full internationals.

Bethlehem Steel

The great American soccer team of the first quarter of the 20th century, building a reputation similar to that of the New York Cosmos 60 years later.

Bethlehem and the Cosmos were alike in ways other than just their domination on the field. Both were built by business executives who

envisioned bringing in a group of foreign stars to create the great team of their era.

The Pennsylvania team was the brainchild of Bethlehem Steel Co. vice president Horace Edgar Lewis. Lewis' method was to sign players not just to play soccer, but also to jobs with the steel company, enabling the team to raise its monetary offers to them. Bethlehem Steel had fielded a team since 1909, but for the first few years of its existence, its activities had mostly been local ones. Lewis saw his dream start to produce results in 1914, when Bethlehem Steel won the American Cup. A year later, the prize was a bigger one. In 1915, Bethlehem beat Brooklyn Celtic, 3-1, in the final of the U.S. Open Cup in Pawtucket, R.I.

In later years, Bethlehem would employ goalscorers like Harry Ratican, Archie Stark and Alex Jackson, but in those first years, the heart of the Bethlehem team was the defensive duo of Jock Ferguson and Sam Fletcher.

Bethlehem made those two cup competitions its main stage, winning each three more times before the decade was out. The American Cup, once the national championship of the United States, now was secondary to the Open Cup, but Bethlehem continued to enter, winning the 1916 final from Kearny Scots, the 1917 final by 7-0 from West Hudson, and the 1918 final from Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox.

In the U.S. Open Cup, the first big intersectional rivalry in American soccer developed between Bethlehem and Fall River Rovers, but it was a somewhat one-sided one. Bethlehem won the 1916 final, 1-0. Fall River won in 1917, 1-0, in one of the classic battles in American soccer history, one in which play was dominated by the losing team. Bethlehem won in 1918, taking the replay by 3-0 after a 2-2 tie. Bethlehem won the Open Cup for a fourth time in five years in 1919, beating Paterson FC of New Jersey, 2-0.

Interestingly, Bethlehem's 7-0 rout of West Hudson in the American Cup final on May 13, 1917 came just eight days after it had been frustrated by Fall River Rovers in the U.S. Open Cup final.

Bethlehem's success definitely was built around the use of foreign players, primarily Scottish, and a playing style similar to that used in Britain at the time. Some other American clubs were going to home-grown players and a more forceful, hard-running style of play, but Bethlehem stayed with British leanings in both player selection and tactics.

Before 1919, Bethlehem's reputation had been made largely in the cup competitions, but in that year, it won its first important league championship outside Pennsylvania, taking first place in the National Association Foot Ball League. Also in 1919, Bethlehem became the first American club to make a European tour, playing 14 games in Sweden and Denmark during August and September of that year, with 7 victories, 5 ties and 2 defeats. Actually, only 10 of the 16 players on the touring team were Bethlehem players, although one of the others, Archie Stark, was to become a Bethlehem star a few years later. One of the Bethlehem players on the tour, Thomas

Murray, had, in addition to being a Bethlehem mainstay through its cup-winning years, been a member of the U.S. national team during its Scandinavian tour in 1916.

Bethlehem's fortunes faded a little in the 1920s. It won only four titles in that decade, compared to nine in the previous one. Still, it remained a very impressive team.

It won the first championship of the new American Soccer League in 1922 (although it did so while competing under an assumed name, playing as Philadelphia FC rather than as Bethlehem Steel). It won that title again in 1927, a year after losing one of the great league races in ASL annals, one in which Fall River Marksman finished ahead by 66 points to 63.

Bethlehem won the next-to-last edition of the American Cup in 1924, winning the final by 1-0 from Fall River Marksmen, the only time those two great teams met in a cup final. And it took the U.S. Open Cup for a fifth time in 1926, beating Ben Millers of St. Louis by 7-2 in the final, as Archie Stark scored three goals.

However, Bethlehem was unable to dominate Fall River Marksmen in the ASL during the 1920s the way it had Fall River Rovers in the U.S. Open Cup before 1920. Fall River won five ASL titles in seven seasons, and gradually the Bethlehem powerhouse faded. It folded after the 1929-30 season when Lewis, disillusioned by the Soccer War of 1928 and '29, decided to give up on the sport. Many of the former Bethlehem players moved temporarily to a new team, Newark Americans, which played in the ASL in 1930 and '31.

In a final similarity to the Cosmos, Bethlehem, one of the great superpowers of American soccer history, disappeared from the national soccer scene as suddenly as it had arrived less than two decades before.

Bicentennial Cup

A May 1976 tournament that brought several of the world's leading national teams to the United States. The Bicentennial Cup was a six-game round-robin among the national teams of Brazil, England and Italy, and an North American Soccer League all-star team dubbed Team America.

Brazil won the tournament with victories in all three of its games, capped by a 4-1 win over Italy in the deciding game in New Haven, Conn., on May 31, 1976. That victory not only clinched the tournament for Brazil, it also established it as the early favorite to win the 1978 World Cup. Actually, Brazil had come into that game already holding a lead in the standings, but Italy might have overtaken it by winning that game. All three foreign teams easily beat Team America, which had only a few American players. England beat Italy, 3-2, and Brazil beat England, 1-0.

All six games were well attended, with the biggest crowd being the 40,650 who saw England beat Italy on May 28 at Yankee Stadium in New York.

Biefeld, Joy. See Fawcett, Joy.

Blazer, Chuck

An American who was among the leading officials of world soccer in the 1990s. In 1997, he became the first American since James McGuire more than 20 years before to be a member of the executive committee of FIFA.

Blazer was an official of the U.S. Soccer Federation, serving as assistant to the president, before he was named commissioner of the new American Soccer League III in 1987. A further step up in the sport's executive ranks came in 1990 with his appointment as general secretary of CONCACAF.

That event followed the election of Trinidad's Jack Warner as CONCACAF president in April 1990. Warner appointed Blazer as the organization's chief administrator, and the organization's headquarters was moved from Central America to New York.

It was under the leadership of Warner and Blazer that CONCACAF founded the CONCACAF Gold Cup tournament and began a number of other new programs, including exploring closer ties with the South American confederation, CONMEBOL.

In 1997, after the death of Mexican Guillermo Canedo, Warner was named to Canedo's position as a FIFA vice president and Blazer was named to Canedo's seat on the FIFA executive committee, a nomination that had been expected to go to USSF president Alan Rothenberg.

Bogicevic, Vladislav

Yugoslavian who was the hub of some of the New York Cosmos' greatest teams, and perhaps the outstanding midfielder in the North American Soccer League's history.

Bogicevic played for the Cosmos from 1978 to '84, and was a star of the Cosmos NASL champion teams in 1978, '80 and '82, playing in the title game in each of those three years, plus 1981. Those three NASL championships supplemented five Yugoslav first-division titles that Bogicevic had won in his 13 seasons with Red Star Belgrade.

Bogicevic played a total of 236 NASL games. The man known to Cosmos fans as "Bogie," scored only 39 goals, but he had 166 assists, leading the NASL in that category in 1981, '82 and '83. Many of Giorgio Chinaglia's goals were scored from assists by Bogicevic. Bogicevic was an NASL all-star every season that he was in the league. He was a second-team choice in 1978 and '79, and then a first-teamer in 1980, '81, '82, '83 and '84.

Bogicevic, who was retired from the Yugoslav national team by the time he joined the Cosmos, even though he was only 27 at the time, played for Yugoslavia 47 times. Those included five of Yugoslavia's six games in the 1974 World Cup.

Bolivia

A country that the United States never played until the 1990s, when the two began meeting on a regular basis. The most important of those games both were victories for Bolivia. The South American nation won, 1-0, in the first round of the 1995 Copa America in Paysandu, Uruguay, and again, 2-0, in the 1996 U.S. Cup in Washington. Both were games the United States had expected to win, but the 1996 game did have the benefit of introducing American soccer to the talents of Jaime Moreno. The other meetings between the two have been friendlies, one in 1993 and two in 1994, and one in 1999.

That victory in Washington helped to boost Bolivia to second place in the 1996 U.S. Cup, behind only Mexico. This was certainly a much better showing than Bolivia's previous tournament in the United States, the 1994 World Cup, when it played in the opening game against Germany in Chicago but was eliminated in the first round.

Borghi, Frank

Goalkeeper who was the star of the game in which the United States upset England in the 1950 World Cup. The goal that won that 1-0 game was scored by Joe Gaetjens, but Borghi was the real hero, playing a spectacular game in the American goal.

That game was one of nine full internationals that Borghi played for the United States. He was in goal for all four of the United States' games in World Cup qualifying in 1949, and then all three of the United States' games in the World Cup itself in Brazil, against Spain in Curitiba, England in Belo Horizonte and Chile in Recife. He later played for the United States when it met Scotland before a giant crowd in Glasgow in 1952 and in a World Cup qualifier against Mexico in 1954.

Borghi, one of several St. Louis players on that 1950 United States team, was a product of St. Louis' large Italian community. Like many leading American goalkeepers over the years, he had a baseball background, attracting major-league attention for a while. He was a member of the Simpkins powerhouse that dominated St. Louis soccer in the late 1940s and early '50s, and was the goalkeeper for the Simpkins teams that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1948 and '50. He later played briefly for Kutis after Simpkins folded.

Boston Wonder Workers

One of the best teams of the original American Soccer League. The "Woodsies," owned by A.G. Wood, flourished for several seasons before gradually dropping out of the picture around 1930.

Even in its best seasons in the mid-1920s, Boston took a back seat to Fall River and Bethlehem among the ASL's leading teams. But it made a significant mark on the league with its aggressive signing of foreign players when

it came into the league as part of the major expansion before the 1924-25 season.

Boston climbed steadily through the ASL standings in its first four seasons. It finished fourth in 1924-25, third in 1925-26, second in 1926-27 and first in 1927-28. In that 1927-28 season, it won the ASL's first-half championship, finished fifth in the second half, and then defeated second-half winner New Bedford in the playoff final. The Wonder Workers also won the ASL's Lewis Cup competition in 1925 and '27. In 1925, as the Lewis Cup champion, they played and beat Ben Millers of St. Louis in a one-time event called the American Professional Championship.

The Wonder Workers lost a number of their leading stars in 1928 and '29, most notably Alex McNab, Billy Gonsalves and Werner Nilsen, all of whom went to Fall River. After that, the team faded quickly.

Bradley, Gordon

A leading North American Soccer League coach who, among other accomplishments, coached the New York Cosmos in two of the three seasons that Pele was with that team.

Bradley came to the United States in the 1960s after a playing career of more than 10 years in the English League. In addition to playing several seasons in Canada, he was player-coach of the New York Ukrainians team that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1965 and the New York Hota team that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1971. He began his NASL playing career with the New York Generals in 1968, and then was with the Baltimore Bays in 1969 and '70.

Bradley was the first player signed by the Cosmos before their inaugural season, 1971, and coached the team in the 1971-75 and '77 seasons. Bradley was no longer with the Cosmos when they won the 1977 NASL championship, having been replaced in mid-season by Eddie Firmani, but he did coach the Cosmos team that won the NASL title in 1972.

After leaving the Cosmos, Bradley was vice president and coach of the Washington Diplomats from 1977 to '80. He ranks fifth on the all-time list of NASL coaching victories with 114.

Bradley also served as coach of the U.S. national team for five games in the fall of 1973. In the last of those, against Israel in Beersheba on Nov. 15, 1973, he used himself in the U.S. lineup, thus becoming the only man ever to be player-coach of the U.S. national team.

Brand, Jack

Canadian goalkeeper who played for six different teams in his nine North American Soccer League seasons, most notably the New York Cosmos team that won the NASL championship in 1978. Brand played 15 games for the Cosmos that season. In the Cosmos' last four playoff games,

including the championship game against Tampa Bay, Brand gave up only one goal.

Brand's best season, however was 1980, when he was with the Seattle Sounders. That season, he was selected as the league's North American player of the year, set a league record with his 15 shutouts in 37 games and had a league-leading goals-against average of 0.91.

Brand, who played 153 NASL games, started his NASL career with the Toronto Metros in 1974. He played for Toronto in 1974 and '75, the Rochester Lancers in 1977, New York in 1978 and part of '79, the Tulsa Roughnecks in part of 1979, Seattle in 1980 and '81, and the Tampa Bay Rowdies in 1982.

Brand won seven full international caps for Canada, and also was Canada's goalkeeper in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

Brazil

For decades, the United States' all-time series against the world's most famous soccer power consisted of a single game, in 1930. That changed in the 1990s, and the American men finally got their first victory over the Brazilians in 1998, on their eighth try. That victory was only one game, and Brazil unquestionably has dominated the series. But the fact that the United States had begun meeting Brazil in competitive situations, rather than just in friendlies, was a good sign for American soccer.

The rivalry between the United States and Brazil in the 1990s centered around their meetings in both the men's and women's World Cups — on the same field and the same holiday. Brazil beat the American men, 1-0, in a second-round game of the World Cup on July 4, 1994 in Palo Alto, Calif. The American women beat Brazil, 2-0, in a semifinal game of the World Cup on July 4, 1999 in Palo Alto.

The 1930 game produced a 4-3 victory for Brazil in a friendly in Rio de Janeiro. The United States team was en route home from the World Cup in Uruguay. Two 1992 games also were friendlies, Brazilian victories by 3-0 in Fortaleza, Brazil, and 1-0 in Los Angeles. The Brazilian men then won by 2-0 in the 1993 U.S. Cup in New Haven, Conn.; 1-0 in the 1994 World Cup in Palo Alto, Calif.; 1-0 in the semifinals of the 1995 Copa America in Maldonado, Uruguay; 1-0 in the semifinals of the 1996 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Los Angeles, and 1-0 in the first round of the 1999 Confederations Cup in Guadalajara, Mexico.

The United States got its only victory when Preki Radosavljevic's goal and Kasey Keller's goalkeeping produced a 1-0 upset in the semifinals of the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Los Angeles. Radosavljevic's goal was the first for the United States against Brazil since Billy Gonsalves and Bert Patenaude scored in the 1930 game.

The United States also scored a 5-3 victory over a Brazilian national amateur team at the 1959 Pan-American Games in Chicago, but lost to

Brazil, 10-0, at the next Pan-Am Games, four years later in Sao Paulo. The two have never met in the Olympic Games.

The U.S. national women's team has a string of victories over Brazil. Most were friendlies, but two came in the World Cup. Those are 5-0 win in a first-round game of the 1991 Women's World Cup in Punyu, China, and the 2-0 semifinal win in 1999. In the 1991 game, Mia Hamm, Michelle Akers-Stahl, Carin Jennings and April Heinrichs (twice) scored goals. In 1999, it was Cindy Parlow and Akers.

Brcic, David

Talented goalkeeper whose career was limited by his being stuck behind other keepers with both the New York Cosmos and the U.S. national team. He did occasionally play starring roles for both of those teams.

Brcic played six seasons for the Cosmos, 1978, '79, '81, '82, '83 and '84. He played only 25 games during that time, spending much of his time as a backup to Hubert Birkenmeier. He significantly helped to boost the Cosmos to the 1982 North American Soccer League championship, however. He played four of the Cosmos six playoff games, allowing only two goals. Brcic also played six games for Greenock Morton in the Scottish first division during the 1978-79 season.

Brcic played six games for the U.S. national team, four of which were in 1984. He was the United States' goalkeeper at the 1984 Olympic Games, at which the United States' games against Costa Rica and Egypt were full internationals. He also played World Cup qualifiers against the Netherlands Antilles in 1984 and Trinidad in 1985, by which time the NASL had folded and he had moved to the Major Indoor Soccer League, with the Wichita Wings.

Brittan, Harold

The leading scorer in the early seasons of the original American Soccer League, and a winner of major championships with both Bethlehem Steel and Fall River Marksmen.

Brittan, who had played professionally in England before coming to the United States in 1920, won four ASL championships, in 1922 with Bethlehem (which played under the name of Philadelphia FC that season) and in 1924, '25 and '26 with Fall River. He also won U.S. Open Cup titles with Fall River in 1924 and '27. Brittan was the ASL's leading scorer in that inaugural season, with 27 goals for Bethlehem. He eventually finished with 135 goals in his seven ASL seasons, making him the league's eighth all-time goalscorer.

Brittan moved from Fall River to New Bedford at the start of the 1926-27 ASL season, but was back with Fall River by the following spring, and scored a goal in the 1927 cup final against Holley Carburetor, as he had done

in the 1924 final against Vesper Buick. He retired after the 1927-28 ASL season.

Brooklyn Field Club

The winner of the inaugural U.S. Open Cup, then called the National Challenge Cup, and one of the leading clubs of its era. In that same year, Brooklyn Field Club also won the championship of the National Association Foot Ball League, which was probably the best of the regional leagues into which American soccer was divided at the time. Brooklyn Field Club finished with a league record of 12 victories, no losses and two ties in that season, and narrowly defeated West Hudson of Kearny for the title. In the cup final, it scored a 2-1 victory over another Brooklyn team, Celtic. That year was the only one that Brooklyn Field Club won either of those championships, possibly because its leading star, Robert Millar, soon moved to the Bethlehem Steel powerhouse.

Brooklyn Wanderers

A hallowed name in the sport for decades, but, ironically, one that was never attached to a champion team.

A team by the name of Brooklyn Wanderers was among the five founding members of the National Association Foot Ball League in 1895. Another Brooklyn Wanderers team, owned and managed by Nathan Agar, played 10 seasons in the original American Soccer League. A further Brooklyn Wanderers team played six seasons in the ASL II during the 1940s. None of those teams, however, ever won a league championship, the American Cup or the U.S. Open Cup. The second Brooklyn Wanderers finished second in the first half of the 1928-29 ASL season. The third Brooklyn Wanderers finished second in the 1943-44 and 1946-47 seasons.

Brown, Andrew M.

One of the leaders of American soccer at the time that the United States Football Association was formed, and the president of that organization during a crisis period in 1927.

When the American Amateur Football Association made its bid for international recognition in 1912, Brown was the president of a long-established rival organization, the American Football Association, and became the leading voice within the AFA for compromise and accommodation with the new organization. He met with considerable opposition on this issue within his organization, which broke off merger negotiations with the AAFA in December 1912. However, Brown was able overcome that opposition, and led the AFA into the new organization, by then reorganized as the U.S. Football Association, after it won recognition from FIFA in 1913.

Brown eventually served as president of the USFA in 1927 and '28. In the first of those years, he was called upon to make an emergency trip to the FIFA Congress in Finland to successfully fend off an attempt to suspend the USFA from FIFA because of the issue of European players breaking their contracts to sign with American clubs.

Brown was the United States delegate to the 1929 FIFA Congress in Spain at which the World Cup was founded.

Brown, Davie

One of the leading stars of the original American Soccer League, often ranked second only to Archie Stark among that league's top forwards. The diminutive Brown, an unusual 5-foot-3 center forward, also played several games for the U.S. national team, but missed the 1930 World Cup due to injury.

Brown, who spent his entire life in the Kearny, N.J., area, played with several different northern New Jersey teams, Ford AC, West Hudson, Paterson and Erie, before beginning his ASL career near home with the Harrison club. Most of his ASL career was spent with the New York Giants, whom he joined in 1924 and played with for six ASL seasons. Brown led the ASL in scoring in the 1926-27 season, scoring 52 goals in 38 games, and finished his ASL career in 1931 with 189 goals. During that 1926-27 season, he pulled away from the goalscoring pack early, scoring 14 goals in four days in mid-October 1926.

Despite his goalscoring feats, Brown was a member of only one major championship team during his career, and even then he didn't play in the final. That was the New York Giants team that won the ASL championship in 1931. Earlier, he had been a member of the West Hudson team that was runnerup for the American Cup in 1917, the Paterson team that was runnerup for the U.S. Open Cup in 1919 and the New York Giants team that was runnerup for the Lewis Cup in 1926.

Brown's national-team career was limited to three games, all of them against Canada, in 1925 and '26, during which he scored four goals. However, he did make overseas tours as a guest player with Bethlehem Steel in 1919 and St. Louis in 1920.

Brown, James

Forward who was the youngest member of the Unites States team at the 1930 World Cup. Brown played all three games for the United States at outside right, and scored the Americans' only goal in their semifinal loss to Argentina.

Of the six players on that team who had been born in Britain, Brown was the last to come to the United States, arriving in 1927, when he was 18. He joined the Newark Skeeters of the American Soccer League that year, and signed his first pro contract in 1929, with the New York Giants. After the

1930 World Cup, he played briefly in the by-then-failing ASL before moving to England, where he played five seasons for Manchester United, Tottenham Hotspur and Brentford. He returned permanently to the United States after World War II.

The three games in the World Cup in Uruguay and one in Brazil during the trip home were the only full internationals Brown ever played. His son George played for the United States in a World Cup qualifier against Mexico in 1957.

C

Cahill, Thomas W.

One of the dominant figures in American soccer in the first quarter of the 20th century. Cahill was among the founders of the United States Football Association, was the manager of several of the first American teams to make European tours, and served as the first secretary of the USFA.

Cahill, who grew up in St. Louis and was among the leading organizers of the sport there in the late 19th century, was elected secretary of the American Amateur Football Association in 1912, and subsequently to the same position when the USFA was founded a year later.

In 1912, Cahill was the AAFA's representative to the FIFA Congress in Sweden as the AAFA made its initial attempt to gain recognition as the official governing body of the sport in the United States.

Cahill was USFA secretary from 1913 to '21, and later in the 1920s served several more brief terms in that position, on one occasion being called back to the job on an emergency basis after one of his successors was charged with embezzling $1,200 from the USFA. It was during Cahill's original period as USFA secretary that he was manager during Scandinavian tours of the All-American Football Club in 1916, the U.S. Open Cup champion Bethlehem Steel team in 1919 and the St. Louis Football Club in 1920.

Cahill also was one of the primary organizers of the Pilgrims tours of 1905 and 1909, was the first secretary of the American Soccer League when it began operations in 1921 and was editor of Spalding's Official Soccer Football Guide for a number of years.

Caligiuri, Paul

One of the most significant players in American soccer history for a variety of landmark reasons. He was a pioneer in the movement of American players to Europe in the 1980s, had a remarkable career in the U.S. national team and was the scorer of one of the most famous American goals of all time.

In 1987, Caligiuri became one of the first American-trained players to play professionally in Europe. He played for Meppen in the West German second division from 1987 to '89, after having been cut from the squad at first-division Hamburg because it had too many foreign players. Subsequently, he played for Hansa Rostock in the 1990-91 season (winning the final East German title), FC Freiburg in 1991-92 and Hamburg St. Pauli in 1995-96.

Caligiuri made his debut for the U.S. national team against El Salvador in October 1984, while he was still playing at UCLA (which he captained

to an NCAA title in 1985). He was the second American to reach the 100-cap mark, doing so in a game against Saudi Arabia in Washington in October 1995, less than four months after Marcelo Balboa had become the first. His last full international for the United States, against El Salvador in November 1997, was his 112th.

In between, Caligiuri played in the qualifying round of the 1986 World Cup, the 1988 Olympic Games, the qualifying round and finals of the 1990 World Cup and the finals of the 1994 World Cup (he had been on the U.S. team at the 1984 Olympics, but didn't get into any games). He was one of only three players to start each of the seven games that the United States played in the 1990 and '94 World Cups, and only the fact that he was substituted for in the 71st minute of the United States' game against Austria in the 1990 World Cup prevented him from playing every minute of each of those seven games.

Caligiuri also started all three U.S. games in the 1988 Olympics, all five U.S. games in the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup, all three U.S. games in the 1992 U.S. Cup, all three U.S. games in the 1995 U.S. Cup and all six U.S. games in the 1995 Copa America.

Caligiuri, who was a defensive midfielder early in his career and later a wing fullback and occasional sweeper, scored only five goals in his national-team career. One of those, however, was the goal against Trinidad on Nov. 19, 1989 that boosted the United States into the 1990 World Cup, and made a tremendous difference in both the competitive and financial future of American soccer.

On that play, Caligiuri took a short backpass from teammate Tab Ramos, chipped it past one defender and hit a looping, 25-yard shot that took goalkeeper Michael Maurice by surprise and landed in the corner of the net. Caligiuri scored again in the World Cup finals, against Czechoslovakia.

Caligiuri played for the Columbus Crew in the inaugural MLS season in 1996. The following year, he won a lawsuit against MLS in which he contended that his contract with the league had guaranteed him that he would be able to play for the Los Angeles Galaxy in his hometown. He played for the Galaxy in the 1997, 1998 and 1999 seasons, including the MLS title game in 1999.

Canada

The United States has played a number of significant games, particularly in World Cup qualifying, against its northern neighbor. Those games have tended to go in Canada's favor, and until the late 1980s, Canadian soccer appeared to have outdistanced American soccer and become the more likely of the two to catch up with CONCACAF leader Mexico. That all changed in the 1990s.

The United States and Canada have played a total of 28 times over the years, starting with the United States' first two full international games in

1885 and 1886. In those 28 games, the United States has 11 victories, 7 ties and 10 defeats. Thirteen of those games have taken place in World Cup qualifying. The United States and Canada have met in the qualifying rounds of the 1958, '70, '74, '78, '82 and '98 World Cups.

Before 1997, the United States' record against Canada in World Cup qualifiers was two victories, three ties and six defeats. Canada mathematically eliminated the United States from the World Cup with a 5-1 defeat in Toronto in 1957 and directly knocked it out with a 3-0 playoff defeat in Haiti in 1976. The former was Canada's first full international game in three decades and the latter was a game that the Americans had been confident of winning.

The Americans got some payback when they used a 3-0 victory in Vancouver in November 1997 to clinch a place in the 1998 World Cup, and eliminate Canada. Eight months earlier in that World Cup qualifying series, the American team had beaten Canada by 3-0 in Palo Alto, Calif.

One of the most important steps in the United States' rise to soccer prominence in the 1980s and '90s was a 3-0 victory over Canada in May 1987 in Fenton, Mo. The United States, which had seen Canada outshine it in the 1984 Olympics and then go to the 1986 World Cup while the Americans stayed home, needed at least a two-goal victory that day to stay alive in the qualifying rounds of the 1988 Olympics Games and got it.

Of the many friendlies that the United States and Canada have played over the years, perhaps the most interesting took place in 1925 and '26, a 1-0 victory for Canada in Montreal and victories of 6-1 and 6-2 for the United States in Brooklyn. In one of those, in November 1925, Archie Stark set a record that has been tied but never broken for goals by a U.S. player in a full international, scoring four.

The U.S. Soccer Federation does not recognize the games between the United States and Canada in 1885 and 1886 as having been full internationals, but some others do. The Canadians won the 1885 game, 1-0, and the Americans the 1886 return match, 3-2. Both were played in late November in East Newark, N.J., on the ONT club's Clark Field.

The U.S. women's national team has played Canada nearly two dozen times, starting in 1986. Most of those games have been friendlies, and all but one have produced victories for the United States. The most significant have come in CONCACAF qualifying tournaments for the Women's World Cup. In April 1991 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the United States won, 5-0. In August 1994 in Montreal, the United States won, 6-0.

At the Olympic level, the two have met four times, twice in 1987, when they were fielding their full national teams, and twice in 1992, when they were fielding under-23 teams. Both times, the United States won at home and lost in Canada. Both times, the United States advanced and Canada was eliminated.

Contact between the two nations at the club level has been inconsistent. The main instance has been the North American Soccer League, which over the course of its 17-year run included teams from Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Toronto Metros-Croatia won the NASL championship in 1976 and Vancouver Whitecaps in 1979. Canada has been a frequent destination for American players seeking extra work during the offseason, particularly players from the ASL II during the summer. Other than the NASL, not many American teams over the years have regularly employed Canadian players, and Major League Soccer was reported in its first season to be actively discouraging them. However, there have been several Canadian teams in the A-League, the United States' second division league.

The two countries once fielded a joint touring team, which included possibly the first American soccer players ever to play in Europe. The team, which was organized by Canada's Western Football Association, included nine American players and played 58 games in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in 1891 and '92.

Cantillo, Julio "Ringo"

Costa Rican-born midfielder who starred in the ASL, the NASL and the U.S. national team in the 1970s and '80s.

Cantillo, who came to the United States as a foreign-exchange student and began his ASL career while still in high school, won ASL most valuable player awards in 1972, '74 and '77, and ASL championships with the Cincinnati Comets in 1972 and the New Jersey Americans in 1977. He played his first NASL season in 1976 with Tampa Bay, returned to the ASL for a year and then signed with the NASL's New England Tea Men before the 1978 season. He played five seasons with the Tea Men, the last two after the team had moved to Jacksonville, and a final NASL season with Team America. In his seven NASL seasons, he appeared in 182 games.

Cantillo played 11 games for the United States between 1979 and '82, including four World Cup qualifiers in 1980 and the game in which the United States upset Hungary in 1979.

Carlos Alberto

A Brazilian defender, one of the great icons of Brazilian soccer history, who played six seasons in the North American Soccer League and won four NASL titles.

Carlos Alberto, whose full name is Carlos Alberto Torres, was captain of the Brazil team that won the World Cup in 1970 and is rated by some as the greatest team in the history of soccer. That was Carlos Alberto's only World Cup, and he was well under 30 when he retired from the Brazilian national team. He was only 33 when he joined his former Brazil and Santos teammate Pele with the New York Cosmos in the middle of the 1977 season.

With Carlos Alberto and Franz Beckenbauer in the lineup, the Cosmos became the first soccer team ever to feature the captains of the previous two World Cup-winning teams. Beckenbauer had been captain of West Germany in 1974.

Carlos Alberto played a total of 145 NASL games, and scored eight goals. He was with the Cosmos from 1977 to 1980, playing in their NASL champion teams in 1977, '78 and '80. After playing for the California Surf in the 1981 season, he returned to the Cosmos in 1982 and won another NASL title. He was an NASL all-star five times, including first-team selections in 1978, '79 and '80.

Carlson, Herbert

Swedish forward who starred in the American Soccer League from 1924 to '27 and again from 1928 to '31. Carlson was with the same team for all of that time, although under three different names, Indiana Flooring, New York Nationals and New York Giants. He played a total of 268 ASL games and scored 107 goals.

Carlson had played for Sweden 20 times and was the leading scorer in the 1920 Olympic Games. He signed in 1924 with Indiana Flooring, a team that had strong Scandinavian connections, after having moved to New York to play for the New York Viking Athletic Club team. He played for Indiana Flooring in the 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 seasons, before a Scandinavian tour with New York Viking caused him to miss the 1927-28 season. By the time he returned to the United States in 1928, Indiana Flooring had been sold and become the New York Nationals, and he played with them for three more seasons, including winning the ASL title in 1931, after the club had been renamed again, to New York Giants.

Cayman Islands

Tiny Caribbean nation that has never been much involved in international soccer but has played the United States once, a friendly in Mission Viejo, Calif., in November 1993. The United States, then readying for the 1994 World Cup, swept to an 8-1 victory on two goals each by Dominic Kinnear, Joe-Max Moore and Mark Chung, and one each by Jeff Agoos and Mark Santel.

Central Breweries. See Stix, Baer & Fuller.

Chastain, Brandi

Defender who starred in the United States team at the 1996 Olympics and the 1999 Women's World Cup, and made the kick in the penalty shootout that clinched the United States' victory over China in the 1999 final. In the course of the 1999 tournament, Chastain became one of the

best-known players on the American team to the general public, particularly through appearances on television. At the end of 1999, she had 106 caps and 21 goals for the United States.

Chastain, an all-American at Santa Clara in 1990, was a reserve forward for the United States at the 1991 Women's World Cup, where she played in two games. She was then out of the United States lineup for all but two games until 1996, when she was convinced to make the switch to the backline.

In the 1999 Women's World Cup, Chastain was an attacking left back who was very much involved in the United States' play at both ends of the field. She gained particularly great attention in the quarterfinal against Germany, first for scoring an own goal in the opening minutes and later for scoring the tying goal early in the second half of a game the Americans eventually won. Chastain started every game for the United States in that tournament, as she also had done in the 1996 Olympics.

Chesney, Stan

A leading goalkeeper of the 1930s. Chesney was the goalkeeper of New York Americans for 17 seasons, including the teams that won the American Soccer League championship in 1936 and the U.S. Open Cup in 1937. He was the goalkeeper for the ASL teams that represented the United States in three of their four games against touring Scottish teams in 1935 and 1939.

Chicago

The Midwest's largest city has been among the nation's leading soccer centers since before World War II, but often has been overshadowed by other large cities like New York and St. Louis.

Chicago's main stadium, Soldier Field, was the site of the opening game of the 1994 World Cup. The Chicago Sting twice won the North American Soccer League championship. Chicago has produced some outstanding players, like Ed Murphy, Adolph Bachmeier and Willy Roy. Chicago semipro teams have been contenders for national honors in tournaments like the U.S. Open Cup for decades.

Soccer in Chicago has long been centered around the city's central and eastern European ethnic groups. The National Soccer League of Chicago, founded in 1920 and for decades one of the nation's leading semipro leagues, has included teams based on European ethnic groups such as Slovak, Hansa, Schwaben, Ukrainian Lions and Polish Eagles. When Major League Soccer expanded into Chicago in 1998, it allocated several Polish and Czech international players to the new team, the Chicago Fire. Both Poland and Germany have played full international games in Chicago; that opening game of the 1994 World Cup featured Germany vs. Bolivia.

The first Chicago team to come to national prominence was Bricklayers, which reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup twice, losing to New York

Nationals in 1928 and Fall River Marksmen in 1931. Since then, four Chicago teams have won that title, Sparta in 1938 (it also shared the title in 1940), Vikings in 1946, Falcons in 1953 and Eagles in 1990. Between 1925 and '98, Chicago teams reached the national final 17 times. The main local competition other than the National Soccer League to draw top Chicago teams has been the Peter J. Peel Cup tournament for the Illinois state championship, founded in 1908.

The best team ever to play out of Chicago may have been the Chicago Sting, which won NASL championships in 1981 and '84. The team was coached by Roy, who had been a star player in the NASL more than a decade earlier, and starred German forward Karl-Heinz Granitza.

The headquarters of the U.S. Soccer Federation has been located in Chicago since 1991. Because of that, plus the fact that Chicago was one of the 1994 World Cup sites and the city's long soccer reputation, MLS was eager to locate a team there, and the Fire had a highly successful inaugural season, winning the MLS-U.S. Open Cup double.

Chicago Fire

Major League Soccer team that won the league championship in its inaugural season, when it joined MLS as an expansion team in 1998, and brought about debate over the style of soccer being played in the league and the frequency with which expansion teams have fared well in American soccer leagues.

In 1998, the Fire, coached by former D.C. United assistant Bob Bradley, won both the MLS title, upsetting defending champion D.C. United in the final, and the U.S. Open Cup, beating the Columbus Crew in the final. It produced four MLS all-stars that season, goalkeeper Zach Thornton, defender Lubos Kubik and midfielders Piotr Nowak and Chris Armas.

When MLS started in 1996, its selection of foreign players concentrated almost entirely on Latin America and players who would fit into an attacking style of play. Chicago went against that trend, with a defensive lineup that included four players from Eastern Europe. The Fire drew considerable criticism for relying heavily on defense, but did finish fourth in the league in goals.

The Fire's success in their first season continued a trend of strong finishes by expansion teams. That trend was most noticeable during a seven-year stretch in the 1970s during which the North American Soccer League and the American Soccer League each were won by expansion teams four times. Although the Fire was hailed for its first-year success, the trend could also be read as showing the thinness of "established" talent in American soccer.

Chicago Sting

One of the leading teams of the North American Soccer League, particularly in that league's later seasons. The Sting won the final NASL championship, beating Toronto for the 1984 title, although they did not know at the time that it would be the last.

The Sting also won an NASL title in 1981, and took the league's Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup in 1982. The franchise outlasted the NASL itself by several seasons, competing indoors in the Major Indoor Soccer League until folding in 1988.

The Sting joined the NASL in the 1975 season. The founder of the team, and owner throughout its NASL years, was Chicago commodities broker Lee Stern, who became one of the leading executives in the NASL and in all of American soccer. The Sting's rise was helped by the fact that Clive Toye, the man who had signed Pele for the Cosmos, joined the Sting as president at the start of the 1979 season.

The outstanding player during the Sting's NASL tenure probably was Karl-Heinz Granitza, a German forward whom the Sting signed for the 1978 season. Granitza, although not an international star like many of the players in the league, went on become one of the NASL's all-time leading scorers, with 128 regular-season goals in 199 games during his seven seasons with the Sting.

The Sting won their first NASL title in dramatic fashion, upsetting the then-dominant Cosmos, 1-0, in a shootout in the 1981 NASL Soccer Bowl, after having gotten past Seattle, Montreal and San Diego in earlier rounds. In 1984, they defeated the Toronto Blizzard in a two-game series, winning by 2-1 in Chicago and 3-2 in Toronto. Although the 1981 title game between the Sting and Cosmos was goalless, the two teams made up for that when they met in the deciding game of the 1982 NASL Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup, in East Rutherford, N.J. The Sting won, 4-3.

Besides Granitza, other outstanding Sting players over the years included goalkeeper Phil Parkes, defenders Bruce Wilson and Frantz Mathieu, and midfielder Arno Steffenhagen.

Child, Paul

One of the North American Soccer League's top all-time goalscorers.

Child scored 102 goals in 244 games during his NASL career, fifth on the NASL career goalscoring list. He was chosen a first-team NASL all-star twice, in 1972, when he was with the Atlanta Chiefs, and 1974, when he was with the San Jose Earthquakes.

Child played two games in the U.S. national team in 1972, although he was not yet an American citizen at the time.

Child, who was born and raised in England, broke into the NASL with Atlanta in 1972 and played for the same team, renamed the Atlanta Apollos,

in 1973. He then played for San Jose from 1974 through '79, the Memphis Rogues in 1980 and the new Atlanta Chiefs in 1981.

Chile

Two of the seven meetings between the United States and the South American nation have been particularly significant.

In 1950, in the United States' final first-round game of the World Cup, Chile beat the United States, 5-2. Both teams went into that game still holding slim mathematical chances of advancing to the final four of the World Cup. Chile took an early 2-0 lead, but the United States came back to tie the score on a goal by Frank Wallace early in the second half and a penalty by Joe Maca in the 49th minute. Chile pulled away after that, however. In 1995, the United States beat Chile, 2-1, in Paysandu, Uruguay in its opening game of the Copa America, starting it on its way to a very successful tournament. Eric Wynalda scored both United States goals.

The two countries also have met in five friendlies, three in 1988, one in 1994 and one in 1999. Those games produced three victories for Chile, one victory for the United States and one tie.

China

The world's most populous nation has been only an occasional opponent for the U.S. men, but one of the U.S. women's leading rivals for world honors.

The two most important meetings between the United States and China have been the women's final of the 1996 Olympic Games, which the United States won, 2-1, on goals by Shannon MacMillan and Tiffeny Milbrett, and the final of the 1999 Women's World Cup, which the United States won on penalties. They also played twice in the 1995 Women's World Cup in Sweden, a 3-3 tie in the first round and a 2-0 quarterfinal victory for the United States, in which the goals were scored by Tisha Venturini and Mia Hamm.

In addition to those games, the two have meet more than a dozen times in friendlies and lesser tournaments since their first meeting in 1986, with the United States winning the majority of those. They also met in the final of the 1993 World University Games in Hamilton, Ontario, with China winning, 1-0, in a game in which both fielded nearly their full national teams.

The U.S. men's national team has played six games against China, all friendlies. Those have been two wins and a tie in 1977, all played in the United States; a 1992 victory in Palo Alto, Calif., and a tie and a loss on the U.S. men's team's first visit to China, in 1997.

Chinaglia, Georgio

The greatest goalscorer in the history of the North American Soccer League. In his eight-year career with the New York Cosmos, the Italian forward scored 242 goals, second among first-division goalscorers in the United States only to the 253 that Archie Stark scored during his American Soccer League career.

Chinaglia, sometimes a first-stringer and sometimes not with the Italian national team in the early 1970s, and a member of the Italian squad at the 1974 World Cup, joined the Cosmos at the start of the 1976 NASL season. He had been playing for Lazio in the Italian first division since 1969.

Chinaglia was a star of the Cosmos' NASL champion teams in 1977, '78, '80 and '82, and scored goals in the NASL title games in all four of those years. Those championship years were part of a string in which he scored at least 24 goals in six consecutive seasons. Probably his greatest year with the Cosmos was 1980, when he followed a regular season in which he had scored 32 goals in 32 games with a playoff run in which he scored 18 more goals in seven games. Although there were a number of others in the Cosmos lineup who were more famous internationally, Chinaglia was the team's most effective player, year after year. He was chosen as a first-team NASL all-star in 1976, '78, '79, '80, '81 and '82, and was the league's most valuable player in 1981. He led the NASL in goalscoring in 1978, '79, '80 and '82.

Chinaglia's year-by-year goalscoring record in the NASL was phenomenal. In 1976, he scored 19 goals in 21 games. In 1977, he scored 24 goals in 30 games. In 1978, he scored 39 goals in 36 games. In 1979, he scored 32 goals in 33 games. In 1980, he scored 50 goals in 39 games. In 1981, he scored 35 goals in 38 games. In 1982, he scored 24 goals in 38 games. In 1983, he scored 19 goals in 19 games. Although he was most famous for his finishing talents, Chinaglia also assisted on a number of his teammates' goals. During his NASL career, he had 124 assists, including 37 in his 50-goal season of 1980.

Chinaglia, whose wife was American, became an American citizen late in his NASL career, although he was ineligible to play for the United States, having been capped by Italy 14 times in earlier years. He was involved in various soccer-related activities in the United States for several years, including being a part owner of the Cosmos in the final NASL season and trying to keep the team alive afterward. He eventually returned to Italy and club management there.

Chyzowych, Walt

The first American to serve as full-time coach of the U.S. national team, and one of the stars of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals powerhouse.

The U.S. national team had lost 13 consecutive full-international games before Chyzowych was hired as coach in 1976, including six losses the year

before by a total score of 32-1. Chyzowych did not turn the team around into a regular winner, but he did bring it back to a respectable position that it hadn't had.

Under Chyzowych, the national team compiled a record of eight victories, 14 defeats and 10 ties in full-internationals. Chyzowych was coach in World Cup qualifying series in both 1976 and 1980. Probably the national team's biggest victory while he was coach was a 2-0 upset of Hungary in Budapest in 1979. His last game as national-team coach was a 2-1 victory over Mexico in a World Cup qualifier in 1980.

During his time as national-team coach, and later as the USSF's director of coaching, Chyzowych was instrumental in developing the federation's system of coaching schools and coaching license programs.

Two years before Chyzowych became coach, the U.S. Soccer Federation had hired and then lost German Dettmar Cramer as the United States' first full-time national-team coach. After Cramer's departure, the federation went back to interim coaches before hiring Chyzowych, who was born in the Soviet Union but had grown up in Philadelphia and been an all-American player at Temple University.

At the time that Chyzowych was hired as national-team coach, he was coach at Philadelphia Textile, a small school whose team he had developed into a national power. Years later, he returned to college coaching at Wake Forest.

Chyzowych was an inside forward on the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals team that won a string of championships in the American Soccer League and the U.S. Open Cup in the early 1960s. He played three games in the U.S. national team in 1964 and '65.

Cienfuegos, Mauricio

Salvadoran midfielder who was one of the outstanding players in Major League Soccer during its first years, starring as the playmaker of the sometimes great Los Angeles Galaxy.

Cienfuegos, who filled the same role in El Salvador's national team, was a key player in Major League Soccer's effort to draw Latino fans to its games. This effort was centered on the Los Angeles area, and Cienfuegos was a fan favorite in Los Angeles.

Cienfuegos, who was chosen an MLS all-star in three of the league's first four seasons, was a key to Los Angeles' fast start in 1996, when it won its first 12 games in a row. Later in the season, it was his cross that Eduardo Hurtado headed into the net to give Los Angeles the lead in the opening minutes of the MLS championship game. Cienfuegos played in the MLS final again in 1999.

Clark AA. See ONT.

Clavijo, Fernando

Defender who returned from a long career in indoor soccer to the outdoor game in the early 1990s and went on to play for the United States in the 1994 World Cup.

Clavijo, who was born in Uruguay, played in the Major Indoor Soccer League for most of the 1980s, and won six league titles during his indoor career. He was one of the stars of the San Diego Sockers dynasty, and also played for the Los Angeles Lazers and St. Louis Storm. He became an American citizen in 1987, and after playing for an MISL all-star team against the U.S. national team in the summer of 1990, he made his debut in the national team against the Soviet Union in November 1990. He eventually played 61 full internationals for the United States.

His last three full internationals were in the 1994 World Cup. He was brought into the starting lineup after the United States' first game because his speed was needed on the American backline. Playing as an outside fullback, he was crucial to the successful strategy of forcing Colombia's attack into the center of the field, and was one of the unsung heroes of the United States' upset victory.

Clavijo turned to coaching after he retired as a player following the 1994 World Cup, and in the fall of 1999 was named coach of Major League Soccer's New England Revolution.

Club vs. country

The conflict between the needs of club teams and national teams is a constant throughout the soccer world, and has become more acute in the United States in recent years. The more that clubs, American or foreign, are paying players, the more upset they get when those players miss games to play for their national teams.

This is a situation that affects soccer more than any other professional team sport, because of the importance of both pro leagues and international events in the sport. Few players in other sports have to serve two masters the way top soccer players do.

The situation has been eased somewhat in the United States by Major League Soccer's realization of how its own hopes for long-range success are tied in with the success of the U.S. national team. This has helped to promote cooperation between MLS clubs and the national team on player availability, but the increasing congestion of the soccer calendar hasn't helped matters.

Although the club vs. country problem has existed in American soccer on a limited basis for far longer, it first came seriously to the fore during the NASL era. Most national team games, including World Cup qualifiers, had to be played in the fall, after the NASL season was over. Even so, there sometimes were conflicts, as NASL clubs liked to have all of their players available for exhibition tours.

Those difficulties resumed once Major League Soccer got started in 1996. Attempts were made at arranging national team schedules so as to minimize the conflicts. Of the 16 World Cup qualifiers that the United States played in 1996 and '97, only five were played during the MLS season. Still, MLS clubs had to do without American, Colombian, Salvadoran and other international stars on a frequent basis. The fact that MLS continued play straight through the 1998 World Cup meant that about two dozen of the league's best players were away from their MLS clubs for a month or more.

Also creating conflicts was the increasing movement of top American players to European pro clubs in the 1980s and '90s. The result often was that the U.S. national team simply did without. Getting players released for national team duty in the midst of their league seasons was difficult enough without the added problem of trans-Atlantic travel. And there have been times when choosing against the U.S. national team's needs has been crucial to a player's European pro career. In 1990, John Harkes' cause at Sheffield Wednesday was greatly advanced by his passing up a United States vs. Poland game to play for the Sheffield reserve team the same night, and in 1999, U.S. coach Bruce Arena chose not to call Claudio Reyna up for the Confederations Cup in order to help Reyna establish his place in the lineup at Glasgow Rangers.

One reason why the U.S. national team sometimes seemed to do particularly well in June and July, such as at the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1991, the U.S. Cup in 1992 and the Copa America in 1995, was that it often was using players it didn't have access to at other times of the year. The USSF did take a major aggressive step in the matter in 1993, when it signed Thomas Dooley to a U.S. national-team contract without paying a transfer fee to Kaiserslautern, the German team for which he played. Kaiserslautern protested what seemed a violation of FIFA's international transfer regulations, but FIFA chose to look the other way.

Gradually, as the United States moved to a position of greater prestige, it was able to demand that European pro clubs release players to the U.S. national team more often, but even then the situation could be rancorous. A prime example was the continual wrangling in the late 1990s between U.S. national coach Steve Sampson and Leicester City coach Martin O'Neill over the services of goalkeeper Kasey Keller.

College soccer

For decades, the collegiate version of soccer has been an anomaly within the sport in the United States, following a parallel, but often separate path from the international version of the sport administered by the U.S. Soccer Federation and international authorities.

A lot of the difference between collegiate soccer and the international version has had to do with rules. Many of the college game's most strikingly different rules, such as unlimited substitution, two referees, a semicircular

penalty area and kick-ins in place of throw-ins are long gone. But significant rules differences in the area of substitutions remain.

College soccer allows considerably more liberal substitution than the international game, both in the number of substitutions and in allowing players who have been replaced to return to the game later. College rules enable coaches to shuttle players in and out of the game more often. The result has been a bustling game, played more on fresh legs than the international game is, in which speed, strength and work rate can be much more of a factor.

As a result of this, and the limited season, the college game has often been criticized as being not a proper training ground for future professional players. The college game's defenders reply that producing future pro players isn't its purpose.

The difference in rules is partly a result of the fact that for decades, college and pro (or semipro) soccer in the United States tended to ignore each other. The college game was left alone to make its own rules changes, without input or interference from the U.S. Soccer Federation or FIFA. The two versions of the sport did share a few coaches, such as Jimmy Mills and Bill Jeffrey, and a small number of leading American players had played college soccer, such as Walter Bahr, Ben McLaughlin, Larry Surrock, Len Oliver and Walt Chyzowych. But for the most part, there was little contact between the two sides.

This has changed in recent decades. Many of the leading American soccer players of the 1990s were college players before they became pros, including Paul Caligiuri, John Harkes, Tab Ramos, Eric Wynalda, Kasey Keller, Claudio Reyna, Marcelo Balboa, Eddie Pope and dozens of others. Many of the leading American pro soccer coaches of recent decades have been former college coaches, such as Bruce Arena, Al Miller, Steve Sampson and Walt Chyzowych. Still, the visibility of those players increased the debate over whether potential pro players were hurting their eventual pro careers by delaying the start of those careers for four years while they played college soccer. By the late 1990s, the number of outstanding young players who were going directly to pro careers and bypassing college was increasing, particularly with the advent of Major League Soccer's Project-40 program.

Soccer first formally appeared on the college scene in 1869, when Rutgers beat Princeton. Four years later, in the first game between American and foreign soccer teams (and also the first game in the United States using 11-a-side rules), Yale beat a team of Eton graduates who were living or travelling in America. But college soccer then faded out of sight for a while, as the Ivy League colleges decided by the late 1870s that they preferred rugby. It reappeared after the turn of the century, when American tours by two English amateur teams, the Pilgrims and the Corinthians, rekindled interest in the game in the United States.

For decades, college soccer was slow to expand beyond its base in the northeastern United States, although there were a few teams in the midwest and California. While the international version of the sport was spreading rapidly westward, particularly toward midwestern urban areas, college soccer stayed strongest within the New England and Middle Atlantic states.

Although the NCAA soccer championships didn't begin until 1959, national champions had been named for decades by that time, usually on a subjective basis. These had been chosen nearly every year since 1905 by the Intercollegiate Association Football League, the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association and the National Soccer Coaches Association of America. With only a single exception, the westernmost champion in all of those years was Penn State, in central Pennsylvania, and the southernmost was the U.S. Naval Academy, in Maryland. That one exception was in the 1949 season, when a national championship game was held between Penn State and San Francisco, and the California team got a share of the title as a result of a 1-1 tie. Ironically, while those champions included nearly two dozen different northeastern colleges, they never included Rutgers, winner of the first intercollegiate soccer game in 1869.

That 1949 championship game (which actually was played on Jan. 1, 1950) was one of several attempts in the early 1950s at establishing an annual national title game. But it wasn't until the start of the NCAA tournament in 1959 that soccer got a regular national collegiate championship, settled every year on the field. The involvement of the NCAA, which had been taking an interest in soccer for years before starting that tournament, helped to spread the sport away from its eastern base, and relatively few of the leading teams over the last four decades have come from the northeastern area that earlier dominated.

Once the NCAA tournament was started, St. Louis University, depending largely on local players, very quickly emerged as a dynasty, winning five of the first seven seasons that the tournament was held. Over the years from 1959 to '99, the dominant teams included St. Louis (11 national championships), Virginia (five), Indiana (five) San Francisco (four) and UCLA (three).

For the first 13 years of the NCAA championships, national champions were decided only in what was then called the University Division. College Division tournaments for smaller schools were held only at the regional level. But the NCAA started a Division II national championship in 1972 and a Division III national championship in 1973.

The NCAA took over the staging of the national women's championship from the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women in 1982, and the University of North Carolina soon established a dynasty in that event that surpassed even St. Louis' early domination of the men's tournament.

American college soccer has had its critics, but it also has been a backbone of the sport in the United States, and created aspirations for genera-

tions of high school players. Whether it will continue to be one in future years if the pro side of the sport continues to grow is a difficult question, however.

Colombia

One of the U.S. national team's most frequent opponents in recent years. Most of those meetings have been friendlies, however, far less famous than the game between the two in the 1994 World Cup.

The United States won that game, 2-1, which was the key to its advancing to the second round. That result has sometimes been rated as second only to the United States' win over England in 1950 among the U.S. national team's greatest upsets. Colombia had come into the World Cup as a dark-horse choice to win the championship.

Since that game in Pasadena, Calif., the two have met twice more, both in 1995. They tied, 0-0, in Piscataway, N.J., in the concluding game of the U.S. Cup. That result clinched the U.S. Cup title for the United States. A month later, Colombia won, 4-1, in the third-place game of the Copa America in Maldonado, Uruguay.

Between 1961 and 1993, the United States and Colombia played eight friendlies. Those games produced one United States victory (in 1984 in Los Angeles), six Colombian victories and one tie.

Colombo, Charlie

A defensive player who was one of the stars of the United States team at the 1950 World Cup in Brazil. Colombo, among the toughest players in American soccer history, was most famous in the United States' upset of England in Belo Horizonte for a rugby-style tackle on English forward Stan Mortenson that may have saved a goal late in the game. He also was famed throughout his playing career for always wearing gloves, regardless of the weather.

The game against England was one of 10 full internationals that Colombo played for the United States. Those included all three games in the 1950 World Cup, against Spain, England and Chile, and all four of the United States' games in World Cup qualifying in 1949. Colombo played his first full international for the United States against Norway in Oslo in 1948 and his last against Scotland in Glasgow in 1952. In addition, he played for the United States in both the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games.

Colombo, a lifelong resident of St. Louis and one of a number of St. Louis players on the 1950 World Cup team, played the misnamed "center half" position, actually a central defensive role. He starred in several great St. Louis teams in the 1940s and '50s, and was a member of the Simpkins team that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1948 and 1950.

Colorado Foxes

An APSL/A-League team that won that league's championship twice and was the longest lasting of that league's original 22 teams.

The Foxes won the APSL title in 1992, when they beat the Tampa Bay Rowdies in the final, and 1993, when they beat the Los Angeles Salsa in the final. They also reached the final in 1994, but lost to the Montreal Impact.

The Foxes, whose leading stars at various times included national-team defenders Marcelo Balboa and Mark Santel, were the only one of the APSL's original teams that was still operating when the league merged with the USISL in 1997. After one more season, however, they moved to San Diego, unable to survive the competition from Major League Soccer's Colorado Rapids. The Denver area had been the only one of the 10 Major League Soccer markets that also had an A-League team.

Columbus Crew Stadium, Columbus, Ohio

The most significant stadium ever built specifically for soccer in the United States. When the Columbus Crew of Major League Soccer moved into their new 22,500-seat stadium in May 1999, they became the first MLS or NASL team ever to play in a "soccer-specific" stadium.

By that time, soccer-specific stadiums were by no means unheard of in the United States. The best of them, however, had been built for college soccer teams and held about 5,000 spectators, much too small for MLS. The Columbus Crew Stadium, while small by professional football or baseball standards, was just what MLS needed.

The issue of soccer-specific stadiums had become a very important one for MLS by the late 1990s. When that league was being planned, its organizers were figuring on playing in stadiums in the 10,000-20,000 range, but as the league's starting date grew nearer, they realized that suitable stadiums of that size simply didn't exist. In the league's early seasons, most teams ended up playing in football stadiums, many of which were suitable for soccer, but which were much larger than MLS teams needed or wanted. By MLS's fourth season, nearly every team in the league had had stadium problems of one sort or another.

Columbus was typical of these. The Crew played their first three seasons in the 90,000-seat Ohio State University football stadium, where their 15,000 crowds were lost in the vastness, spectators watched the game at a considerable distance and a low viewing angle, and the field was uncomfortably narrow. But even that option was unavailable in 1999, because of renovation work being done there.

The Crew's new stadium, on land leased from the state of Ohio, was built after several fits and starts. Referendums on proposed stadiums twice were defeated, the second time even after Crew owner Lamar Hunt agreed to pay for construction of the stadium himself. When it finally was built, it was what the Crew wanted, a scaled-down version of a top-flight English

soccer ground, with a nearly rectangular shape that brought the spectators close to the field on all four sides and room for a properly-sized soccer field. The only other stadium in the league comparable to it as far as its suitability for soccer was Lockhart Stadium in Fort Lauderdale. It was occasionally referred to as a 1990s descendant of stadiums from the original American Soccer League of the 1920s, such as Mark's Stadium in North Tiverton, R.I.; Battery Park in New Bedford, Mass., and Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn.

By 1999, several other MLS teams were considering construction of similar stadiums, most notably the New York/New Jersey MetroStars, who had been fighting problems over artificial turf at Giants Stadium for three seasons. In additional, possible stadium construction was a factor in MLS expansion plans for several cities, such as Philadelphia, Rochester and Seattle. The Columbus Crew Stadium was repeatedly held up as an example of what a first-class American soccer stadium ought to be.

Even before the stadium's opening day, when an overflow crowd of 24,471 saw the Crew beat the New England Revolution, the new stadium had been named as the site for the 1999 U.S. Open Cup final, the 2000 MLS all-star game and the 2001 MLS championship game.

Commonwealth of Independent States

The United States played only two games against this short-lived confederation of former Soviet republics, a week apart in the winter of 1992. The CIS team won the first, 1-0, in Miami. The second was a 1-1 tie in Pontiac, Mich., with Marcelo Balboa getting the American goal. That second game was played before a 35,248 crowd shortly before the Pontiac Silverdome was announced as a surprise choice to be one of the sites for the 1994 World Cup.

CONCACAF

The regional confederation to which the United States belongs, and one whose acronym name has caused much confusion over the years among those not familiar with it. CONCACAF is the only one of the world's six regional confederations that can't be referred to simply by the name of a continent or geographic area. In an effort to ease the confusion, CONCACAF changed its official name in 1999 to the bland The Football Confederation.

CONCACAF stands for the organization's Spanish name, *Confederacion Norte-Centramericano y del Caribe del Futbol* (Football Confederation of North and Central America and the Caribbean).

Because CONCACAF's membership includes a number of small nations, the size of that membership tends to fluctuate, but usually is about 30. It includes all three North American nations, all seven Central American nations, 15 or more Caribbean island nations, two island nations in the

Atlantic Ocean (Bahamas and Bermuda) and two nations on the Caribbean coast of South America (Guyana and Suriname).

Prior to the formation of CONCACAF in 1961, the region's soccer activities were governed by several smaller organizations, most notably the North American Football Confederation and the Central American and Caribbean Football Confederation, all of which had either faded or completely ceased to exist by the time CONCACAF was formed.

Over the years, CONCACAF has organized two tournaments for club teams, the CONCACAF Champions Cup and the CONCACAF Cup Winners Cup, but United States participation has been minimal until the 1990s. The United States hosted the CONCACAF Champions Cup final for the first time in 1992.

The CONCACAF championship tournament for national teams has taken various forms over the years. The first five after the founding of CONCACAF were held on a semi-annual basis, and were won by Costa Rica in 1963 and '69, Mexico in 1965 and '71 and Guatemala in 1967. After these five, the series of CONCACAF championship tournaments was suspended, and the CONCACAF portion of the World Cup qualifying competition was considered the regional championship. These were won by Haiti in 1973, Mexico in 1977, Honduras in 1981, Canada in 1985 and Costa Rica in 1989.

In 1991, CONCACAF returned to a separate championship tournament with the founding of the CONCACAF Gold Cup, which has been won by the United States in 1991 and Mexico in 1993, '96 and '98.

In addition, CONCACAF conducts qualifying tournaments for FIFA events like the World Cup, the Women's World Cup, the Olympic Games, and the World Under-17 and Under-20 Championships.

In 1990, the political balance of power in CONCACAF shifted away from the Central American nations that had dominated it in previous years, and Jack Warner of Trinidad was elected president. Warner moved the confederation's headquarters to New York City and named American Chuck Blazer as general secretary of CONCACAF. Warner later became a vice president of FIFA and Blazer a member of the FIFA executive committee. Over the years, the leading CONCACAF figure in FIFA affairs has been Guillermo Canedo of Mexico, who died in 1997.

CONCACAF Champions Cup

An annual tournament among the leading clubs of CONCACAF nations, but one that the United States rarely paid much attention to before the 1990s.

The only American NASL team to enter the tournament, which has been held every year since 1962, was the Rochester Lancers in 1971. Over the next few decades, several U.S. Open Cup and APSL champions competed in the regional event, but with only sporadic success. And California soccer

promoters began to take advantage of interest there in Latin American teams, with the 1992 final being played in Santa Ana, Calif., and the 1994 final in San Jose, Calif.

In 1997, the year after the start of Major League Soccer, MLS teams began both entering and hosting the CONCACAF Champions Cup. In 1998, D.C. United won the event, then the most significant international trophy ever won by an American club.

In both of those years, the tournament was held at RFK Stadium in Washington. In 1997, two MLS teams were involved, D.C. United and the Los Angeles Galaxy, and in one semifinal, the Los Angeles team, in the midst of a disappointing MLS season, upset D.C. United on a goal by Cobi Jones. In the final, the Galaxy took the lead over Cruz Azul of Mexico on two early goals by Eduardo Hurtado, but eventually lost, 5-3.

A year later, D.C. United was the only MLS team involved, the Colorado Rapids having been eliminated in an early round. In the quarterfinals, the Washington team ousted Joe Public of Trinidad, 8-0, with Roy Lassiter scoring four goals. In the semifinals, Lassiter had both goals in D.C. United's 2-0 win over Leon of Mexico. In the final, Eddie Pope's goal in the 41st minute, from a corner kick by Marco Etcheverry, gave D.C. United the victory over Toluca of Mexico. As a result of that triumph, D.C. United represented CONCACAF in the Interamerican Cup, in which it upset South American champion Vasco da Gama of Brazil.

In 1999, when the tournament was held at the Sam Boyd Silver Bowl stadium in Las Vegas, both United States entries, D.C. United and the Chicago Fire, were eliminated in the semifinals. D.C. United, which had had a very difficult time in beating Olimpia of Honduras, 1-0, in the quarterfinals, got an early goal from Carey Talley against Necaxa of Mexico, but eventually lost, 3-1. The Chicago team, which had beaten Joe Public, 2-0, in the quarterfinals, trailed early against Alajuela of Costa Rica, tied the score on a goal by Roman Kosecki, but lost the penalty kick series, 5-4.

CONCACAF Gold Cup

The championship tournament of the regional confederation to which the United States belongs, in which the United States has had a fair amount of success. This has been helped by the fact that the tournament wasn't founded until 1991, by which time the United States was gaining soccer strength that it hadn't had in earlier decades.

When the United States won the inaugural CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1991, just two months into Bora Milutinovic's tenure as coach, it was the most important international trophy that the United States had ever captured.

The United States also has been the primary host of this tournament. When the tournament, called the CONCACAF Cup before the addition of prize money, was founded, it was expected that it would rotate among

various CONCACAF countries. That has not happened, and the event has become something of a fixture on the soccer calendar in the United States. Of the 61 games in the first four tournaments, 52 were held in the United States and nine in Mexico.

Shortly after the successful 1999 Women's World Cup in the United States, CONCACAF announced that a women's version of the CONCACAF Gold Cup would be inaugurated the following year.

CONCACAF Gold Cup, 1991

This was the first major international tournament that the United States had ever won, and the victory got the reign of Bora Milutinovic as United States coach off to a fabulous start. The United States' first game of this tournament was only its fourth full international under Milutinovic.

The American victory went somewhat unnoticed in general sports circles, as soccer victories often have in the United States, but also in international soccer circles, because the tournament was so new. The soccer world had so long been used to the fact that CONCACAF didn't have a championship tournament that the start of one may have caught it by surprise.

The tournament was played entirely in the Los Angeles area, with the first-round games at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena and semifinals and final at the Los Angeles Coliseum. The schedule included an unusual quadruple-header, with the four concluding games of the first round being played in one day at the Rose Bowl.

The United States appeared headed for defeat in its opening game on June 29, until two late goals turned matters around. Trinidad led, 1-0, on a goal by Leonson Lewis in the 67th minute. But five minutes before the end, Bruce Murray scored on a short-range shot, and two minutes after that, Marcelo Balboa swiped at a loose ball with a bicycle kick and got the gamewinner. Lewis' goal also had come on a bicycle kick.

That victory gave the United States some momentum, which carried over into a 3-0 win over Guatemala that clinched the Americans' place in the semifinals. The United States then beat Costa Rica, 3-2, in its final first-round game.

By winning the group, however, the United States didn't do itself any favors. In the other group, Mexico and Honduras had tied, 1-1, and Honduras had won the group on goal difference. So, the United States drew Mexico, for which it had served as a punching bag for decades, as a semifinal opponent.

The last time the Americans had beaten the Mexicans in a game that really meant something had been 1934, so it's not surprising that the United States' 2-0 victory on July 5 at the Coliseum brought about the resignation of Mexican coach Miguel Lapuente. The United States attack didn't produce much of anything until after some halftime adjustments, but the first goal of the game then came quickly. As Hugo Perez floated an angled free

kick into the penalty area, goalkeeper Pablo Larios came off his line but didn't get the ball. Balboa outleaped a defender to head the ball on toward John Doyle at the far post for a shot into the open net. Peter Vermes then clinched the historic upset with a beauty of a goal. He took a pass from Fernando Clavijo, broke free from two defenders outside the penalty area and looped a shot over the charging goalkeeper into the upper corner of the net.

After that, the final was something of an anticlimax. Both the United States and Honduras were worn down from the tournament's schedule of every-other-day games, and the Americans were particularly drained after the emotion of upsetting Mexico. The scoreless tie between the United States and Honduras was an appropriate result, although Vermes nearly broke it in the second overtime with a header that goalkeeper Bellarmino Rivera barely turned over the bar. In the penalty sequence, the score was 2-2 after five rounds and 3-3 after six. In the seventh, the Honduran goalkeeper dove the wrong way as Clavijo gave the United States a 4-3 lead, and Juan Carlos Espinoza then shot over the bar to give the United States its first-ever penalty-shootout victory and by far the biggest trophy in its soccer history.

CONCACAF Gold Cup, 1993

A tournament that had ended in a surprising triumph for the United States two years before ended in a stinging defeat this time.

The format was the same that it had been in 1991, eight teams divided into two first-round groups, with the winner of each group meeting the runnerup of the other in the semifinals. The scene was different, however. One first-round group, the United States' group, was played at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. The other was at the Estadio Azteca in Mexico City. One semifinal was in each place, and the final in Mexico City.

Mexico had to be convinced to field its best team in this tournament. This was the third major event within a few months for Mexico, which wanted to give its top players a rest after six World cup qualifying games in April and May and six Copa America games in Ecuador in June. CONCACAF prevailed on the Mexicans to field their first team, however, with the result that the CONCACAF Gold Cup final on July 25 was Mexico's 17th competitive full international in just four months.

The United States also was in its third big event of the year. But it had chosen to give its top players a break by sending a diluted team to the Copa America.

As in 1991, the United States got through the first round undefeated. But it made heavy work of getting past Jamaica, 1-0; Panama, 2-1, and Honduras, 1-0. The most surprisingly difficult of those was Panama, a traditional doormat in Central American soccer and a country that United States had never played before.

The United States had to come from behind with goals by Eric Wynalda in the 68th minute and Thomas Dooley in the 73rd after Percibal Piggot had given Panama a first-half lead.

The United States then met its frequent rival Costa Rica in a semifinal at the Cotton Bowl. A goal by Cle Kooiman 13 minutes into overtime gave the United States the victory, and a trip to Kooiman's home stadium. Kooiman was a star with Mexican club Cruz Azul, which played its home games at the Estadio Azteca.

Mexico, meanwhile, was breezing into the final. It won by 9-0 over Martinique and 8-0 over Jamaica. Mexican forward Zaguinho scored seven goals against Martinique.

Mexico and its 120,000 supporters at the Azteca gave the United States no chance in the final. After the game, a lot of Americans blamed breathing problems, caused by Mexico City's altitude and smog, but that wasn't enough to account for Mexico's 4-0 edge.

Mexican captain Ignacio Ambriz scored on a blazing free kick from 30 yards out in the 12th minute. American defender Desmond Armstrong put the ball into his own net while trying to clear a cross in the 28th minute. Second-half goals by Zaguinho and Guillermo Cantu completed the rout. The United States was never in the game, even before the first goal. The Mexican team was completely in control, winning so easily that it even managed to put the frenzied crowd to sleep.

CONCACAF Gold Cup, 1996

There were two big differences between this tournament and its two predecessors. First was the time of year. The first two CONCACAF Gold Cups had been played in the summer. This one was played in the middle of the southern California winter, meaning mild temperatures but lots of rain. The second was the field. For the first time, there was a non-CONCACAF team in the tournament. Under a reciprocal agreement with the South American confederation, two CONCACAF teams, the United States and Mexico, had played in the Copa America, the South American championships, in 1993 and '95. Now, a South American team, Brazil, came to the CONCACAF championships.

Actually, it was not the full Brazilian national team. Brazil was pointing toward the coming summer's Olympic Games and was fielding its Olympic team in place of its full national team in full internationals. Still, the Brazilian team was a strong one.

This tournament was played entirely in Southern California, with games in San Diego, Anaheim and Los Angeles. The nine-team field was divided into three first-round groups, with the three winners and one runnerup to advance to the semifinals.

Once again, the United States went through the first round undefeated. The opening 3-2 victory over Trinidad was a difficult one. Two first-half

goals by Eric Wynalda brought the United States back from an early 1-0 deficit. A goal by Joe-Max Moore in the 54th minute snapped a 2-2 tie. Three days later, second-half goals by Wynalda and Marcelo Balboa gave the United States a 2-0 win over El Salvador.

In the semifinals, the United States faced Brazil, which had beaten Honduras, 5-0, and Canada, 4-1, in first-round games. The United States was unable to get the victory over the Brazilians that it had long been seeking. Even if it had, it might have been a hollow one, considering that this was Brazil's under-23 team on the field. The Americans had the better of the play, but Savio's shot in the 80th minute deflected off Marcelo Balboa's leg into the net for the game's only goal.

Wynalda, Jeff Agoos and Jovan Kirovski scored goals as the United States beat Guatemala, 3-0, in the third-place game. Wynalda's first-half goal was the 22nd of his national-team career, boosting him past Bruce Murray as the team's top all-time goalscorer. The game was played in front of a crowd of 88,155 at the Los Angeles Coliseum, but they weren't there to see the United States. They were there to see Mexico and Brazil in the final, with which the third-place game was paired as a doubleheader.

The United States team was rooting for Brazil, because a Brazilian win would have meant that the United States would get to play off against Mexico at a later date for the honor of being CONCACAF champion.

Mexico, which had beaten Guatemala, 1-0, in its semifinal, benefitted from the wet weather, which limited the effectiveness of Brazil's short-passing game. Second-half goals by Luis Garcia and Cuauhtemoc Blanco gave the Mexicans a 2-0 win and their second consecutive CONCACAF title.

CONCACAF Gold Cup, 1998

For the second straight time, the CONCACAF championship was played in the midst of a very wet California winter. For the third straight time, Mexico won the title. Both of those were overshadowed by the United States' landmark victory over Brazil in their semifinal game.

Not quite all of the tournament was played in California. Several first-round games were played at the Orange Bowl in Miami. Most, however, were in Los Angeles or Oakland. One first-round game had to be postponed after a storm, one of several that hit this tournament, left the field at the Los Angeles Coliseum temporarily under water.

Once again, the format was slightly changed from the previous tournament. There were 10 teams in the competition, in groups of four, three and three teams. Two teams from the four-team group made the semifinals. The winners of the others did. That meant that the United States was faced with the necessity of beating both Cuba and Costa Rica in the first round. Based on its recent struggles against Costa Rica in World Cup qualifying, this seemed like no easy hurdle.

Cuba, which the United States hadn't played since 1949, for political reasons, was dispatched fairly easily, 3-0, with the goals coming from Roy Wegerle, Eric Wynalda and Joe-Max Moore. Costa Rica was more difficult. Because it had beaten Cuba, 7-2, and thus led the United States on goal difference, it needed only a tie in the game at the Oakland Coliseum to win the group. That appeared a large possibility after Costa Rica scored in the 55th minute, matching a seventh-minute American goal by Eddie Pope. But Preki Radosavljevic produced a marvelous goal in the 78th minute, curling a 25-yard shot just inside the near post, to put the United States into the semifinals. The game was played in front of a crowd of 36,240 on a day of near-emergency conditions in the San Francisco Bay area, maybe the best display of American wet-weather fandom since the MLS final in Foxboro in October 1996.

The United States' opponent in the semifinals was Brazil, which was having an unimpressive tournament. The Brazilians had struggled to a 0-0 tie with Jamaica and a 1-1 tie with Guatemala before cutting loose a bit in a 4-0 win over El Salvador. Brazil had only about half of its first-choice lineup, but a good attacking duo in Romario and Edmundo.

Against the United States, Brazil did have the better of the game. It had a number of good scoring chances, while the United States had relatively few. But United States goalkeeper Kasey Keller played the game of his life, and the game was still scoreless in the 65th minute when Radosavljevic bent home another spectacular goal to give the United States its first victory ever against Brazil.

The final was anticlimactic to everybody except Mexico. The L.A. Coliseum had a stadium-record crowd of 91,255, and there were reports that as many as 100,000 people actually were inside the stadium. And it was an overwhelmingly pro-Mexican crowd, one that greeted the United States team with as much hostility as it ever had faced on American soil.

Mexico was certainly the more committed of the two teams. The Mexicans had gotten an overtime goal from Luis Hernandez to beat Jamaica, 1-0, in their semifinal, after having won first-round games from Trinidad, 4-2, and Honduras, 2-0. Hernandez got the decisive goal again in this game, just before halftime, as Mexico took home a 1-0 victory and held onto the cup.

Confederations Cup

The United States got an important boost to its international soccer prestige by reaching the semifinals of this FIFA-sponsored tournament in Mexico in 1999. The Confederations Cup is an event of relatively recent vintage among the leading national teams of the various continental confederations. The United States also competed in the inaugural edition of this competition, in Saudi Arabia in 1992, when the name of the tournament was the Intercontinental Cup. The tournament was later both expanded

and renamed, but also became a large cause of complaint, particularly in Europe, about schedule congestion.

The United States qualified in 1992 as the winner of the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup and in 1999 as the runnerup in the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup.

The first three tournaments were held in Saudi Arabia, which was granted entry as host along with the Asian champions. In October 1992, Saudi Arabia was both the host and Asian champion. It had won the Asian Cup in 1988, and the 1992 tournament had not yet been held. The United States got a surprise when it faced the Saudis in the first round of the four-team tournament, losing by 3-0. The Americans rallied in the third-place game, beating African champion Ivory Coast, 5-2. Bruce Murray had two goals for the United States in that game, and Marcelo Balboa, Cobi Jones and Eric Wynalda scored one apiece.

In the summer of 1999, with the tournament expanded to eight teams, the first round was held in round-robin groups. The United States was grouped with Oceania champion New Zealand, South American champion Brazil and European champion Germany. Brazil sent a diluted team, and Germany was in a serious slump, but they still looked like a huge obstacle.

If the United States was to have any chance, it needed a victory over New Zealand in its opener. It won, 2-1, but would have liked a wider margin. The American goals came from Brian McBride and Jovan Kirovski, but the most watched American on the field was John Harkes, making his first appearance in the national team since being controversially dropped 16 months before. He got his chance at least partly due to the absence of midfielders Claudio Reyna, whom coach Bruce Arena chose not to pull away from club duties at Glasgow Rangers, and Chris Armas, injured two days before the opener.

The Americans put themselves in a very good position by holding Brazil to a 1-0 victory in their second game. Unlike the United States 1-0 win over Brazil the year before, the Americans actually had the better of the play in this game, and despite the defeat, many called this the best game that the U.S. team played in this tournament. Brazil was fielding a team without many of its biggest stars, but it still had beaten Germany by 4-0. The United States-Brazil result, coupled with Germany's 2-0 win over New Zealand, left the United States tied with Germany for second place but ahead on goal difference and needing only a tie in the showdown between the two to advance to the semifinals.

It got more than a tie, even though the tight tournament schedule resulted in Arena choosing a largely second-string lineup. The U.S. coach felt that if his team reached the semifinals, it couldn't give a good effort there with players who were playing their third game in five days. So, he took the chance of resting most of his regulars against Germany, and got any with it. The Americans, who had upset Germany, 3-0, in a friendly six

months before, added insult to injury with their 2-0 win, because this time the U.S. lineup included only three of the same 11 starters as in that earlier game. Ben Olsen scored in the first half and Joe-Max Moore just after halftime.

The Americans ran into more than they could handle in the semifinals, facing Mexico at the Estadio Azteca in Mexico City. As they had done on their previous visit to Mexico City, a World Cup qualifier in 1997, they held Mexico to a 0-0 tie through 90 minutes. But this was an elimination-round game, and Cuauhtemoc Blanco's goal in the 97th minute won it for Mexico. Another sensational effort by goalie Kasey Keller was the main factor in keeping them alive that long in a game that Mexico controlled most of the way. Spending the lone day between games travelling from Guadalajara to Mexico City, and playing a team that hadn't had to travel during its two days off, didn't help the Americans.

Arena had returned to his full-strength lineup for that game. For the third-place game two days later against Saudi Arabia, it was back mostly to reserves. The American goals in a 2-0 victory came from Paul Bravo and McBride.

Connell, Mike

South African defender who was one of the most durable players in the North American Soccer League, appearing in 277 games during his nine seasons with the Tampa Bay Rowdies. He ranks third behind Bob Lenarduzzi and Bruce Wilson on the NASL all-time appearance list.

Connell played in two NASL championship games. He was a member of the Rowdies team that won the NASL title in 1975 and the team that lost to the New York Cosmos in the 1977 final. He was chosen as a first-team NASL all-star twice, in 1979 and 1980. In his 277 NASL games, he scored eight goals.

"Iron Mike" Connell played 30 or more games in six consecutive seasons, topped by 37 games in 1979. In one stretch lasting from 1979 to 1984, he started 69 consecutive games, missed one, and then started 89 more consecutive games.

Continental Indoor Soccer League

A summer league founded in 1993 after the failure of the Major Indoor Soccer League, but which itself folded in 1997, after playing five seasons.

The motivation behind the founding of the CISL appeared to be, to some degree, to reduce the losses on arenas that would otherwise have been idle during the offseason from professional basketball and ice hockey. A number of CISL team owners were NBA or NHL team owners. Although the CISL grew from an original seven teams to 15 in 1995, it was hurt by the arrival of Major League Soccer in 1996 and the Women's NBA in 1997.

The CISL was unusual among American pro soccer organizations in that it included two teams from Mexico. The Monterrey La Raza won CISL titles in 1995 and '96. Several former MISL teams joined the CISL when it was founded, and two of them, the Dallas Sidekicks and the San Diego Sockers, played in the first CISL championship series.

Copa America

The United States has competed as a guest twice in the Copa America, which is the South American championships. It produced a disappointing effort in 1993, losing all three of its first-round games, but its achievement in reaching the semifinals in 1995 is one of the high-water marks of U.S. national-team history.

The United States was participating in this tournament under a reciprocal program between CONCACAF and CONMEBOL, the South American confederation, in which a few teams from each region were added as guests to the other region's championships. The program was started in reaction to Mexico's desire to form closer ties with South America. The Mexicans felt isolated as the only major Latin American soccer power that wasn't located in South America. The rise of the United States as a second world soccer power from North America may also have helped to promote the program.

The 1993 Copa America didn't come at a good time for the United States, however. It was in the middle of a two-month stretch that also included the U.S. Cup (against Brazil, England and Germany) and the CONCACAF Gold Cup. U.S. Soccer Federation officials decided that the United States couldn't give a 100 percent effort in all three tournaments, and decided to send a somewhat diluted team to the Copa America. That team still had a lot of top players however. Captained by Tab Ramos, it also included Paul Caligiuri, Bruce Murray and John Doyle.

The results were disappointing for the United States. It was drawn in a first-round group that included Uruguay, Ecuador and Venezuela. Beating host nation Ecuador seemed unlikely, so a win over Uruguay in the opening game, in Ambato on June 16, was considered the key. Uruguay won, 1-0. Three days later, a 2-0 loss to Ecuador in Quito ensured that the United States wouldn't reach the quarterfinals. The consolation of a closing game against weak sister Venezuela proved a disappointment, too. The United States blew a 3-0 lead and went home with a 3-3 tie.

The United States' 1995 effort in Uruguay was far better, and centered around a 3-0 upset of Argentina.

The United States started that tournament with a strong effort, beating Chile, 2-1, in Paysandu on July 8. Eric Wynalda scored both American goals. Three days later, the Americans were surprised to lose to Bolivia, 1-0. Then they rebounded with the win over Argentina. The United States goals were scored by Frank Klopas in the 21st minute, Alexi Lalas in the 32nd and

Wynalda in the 59th. Argentina, which had already clinched a place in the quarterfinals, did rest a lot of its regulars, but this being a major tournament, had only top-line players on its roster to use as replacements.

The victory over Argentina enabled the United States to draw Mexico, rather than Brazil, in the quarterfinals. The United States had beaten Mexico, 4-0, in a U.S. Cup game the month before, but this time the score was 0-0, and the United States advanced on penalties. Brazil then ended the United States' surprising run, winning their semifinal by 1-0 on a goal in the 13th minute by Aldair. In the third-place game, the United States lost to Colombia, 4-1. American midfielder John Harkes was named co-MVP of the tournament, one of the most important international honors ever given a United States player, and the American performance in this tournament probably was the biggest factor in the USSF deciding to give interim coach Steve Sampson the job of U.S. national-team coach on a permanent basis.

The USSF declined to compete in the Copa America in both 1997 and 1999, somewhat controversially in the latter case. The USSF was loathe to send the national team abroad for an extended tournament in the middle of the 1999 MLS schedule the way that it had for the 1998 World Cup. However, some felt that this was the wrong decision, that the United States' poor showing at the 1998 World Cup indicated that it needed more of the sort of international experience that the Copa America could provide.

Costa Rica

One of the greatest rivals that the United States has developed in recent years, a result of a series of meetings in competitive situations.

The United States and Costa Rica didn't meet for the first time until 1975, when they played in a tournament in Mexico City. Between 1984 and 1998, they met 16 more times, far more frequently than the United States played any other country in that time. Of those, 12 were competitive matches, eight in World Cup qualifying, three in the CONCACAF Gold Cup and one in the Olympic Games.

At one time, the greatest rivalries in world soccer were between neighbors who met in frequent friendlies, such as England vs. Scotland and Austria vs. Hungary. In recent decades, with competitive tournaments like the World Cup and continental championships pushing the friendlies more and more off the calendar, luck-of-the-draw meetings in those major tournaments have become the greatest basis for rivalries, and that is the case with the United States and Costa Rica. Since the mid-1980s they have been drawn against each other repeatedly, in the first round of the 1984 Olympics, in the qualifying rounds of the 1986, 1990 and 1998 World Cups and in the 1991, 1993 and 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cups. In the course of those meetings, they have built up one of the most frenzied rivalries the United States has ever known.

Of those 12 competitive meetings between 1984 and '98, the United States has won seven, Costa Rica has won four, and there was one tie. The only one of those games that was decided by more than a single goal was the first, when the United States won by 3-0 in the first round of the 1984 Olympic Games in Palo Alto, Calif.

In 1985, Costa Rica eliminated the United States from the World Cup, an event that helped to get the rivalry heated up. The two played a 1-1 tie in Alajuela, Costa Rica and then, five days later in Torrance, Calif., with the United States needing only a tie to advance, Costa Rica scored a 1-0 upset.

In 1989, they played, home and home, in the early stages of the final round of CONCACAF World Cup qualifying. Costa Rica won, 1-0, in San Jose, Costa Rica, and the United States did, 1-0, two weeks later in Fenton, Mo.

In 1996, the two again traded victories in World Cup qualifying, with Costa Rica winning by 2-1 in San Jose and the United States winning by the same score 13 days later in Palo Alto, Calif. The United States' victory in Palo Alto, which clinched it a place in the next round, came on goals by Roy Lassiter and Brian McBride. The rivalry gained a particular vehemence that year, when the United States team was pelted with various objects during the game at the Saprissa Stadium in San Jose. The two rivals met twice more in the next round, held in 1997. In that round, Costa Rica won an exciting 3-2 game at a more peaceful Saprissa Stadium, and the United States won, 1-0, in Portland, Ore. In the Portland game, played in front of a lively sell-out crowd at Civic Stadium, the lone goal was scored by Tab Ramos, who had done the same thing in the Fenton, Mo., game in 1989.

While the World Cup meetings have been almost evenly divided, the United States has won all three of the CONCACAF Gold Cup encounters. In 1991, the United States got goals from Peter Vermes and Hugo Perez, plus a Costa Rican own goal, to win a first-round game, 3-2, in Los Angeles. In 1993, Cle Kooiman's overtime goal decided a 1-0 semifinal game in Dallas. And in 1998, a perfectly placed 25-yard shot by Preki Radosavljevic was the winner in a 2-1 game in Oakland that advanced the United States to the semifinals and eliminated Costa Rica.

In addition to those competitive games, the United States and Costa Rica also have met in friendlies in 1990, '91, '92 and '95, which produced three Costa Rican wins and a tie, and the 1975 game in Mexico, which Costa Rica won. A 1988 game in San Antonio, won by the United States, is sometimes listed as having been a full international, but the United States fielded a developmental team in that game, with the real U.S national team in Korea at the time.

At the Olympic level, besides the 1984 game in Palo Alto, the United States also played Costa Rica twice, gaining a win and a tie, in qualifiers in 1980.

Cotton Bowl, Dallas

One of the nine stadiums used for the 1994 World Cup.

Although the Cotton Bowl was designed as a football stadium, its football tenants have not been many, and soccer helped to fill a large void there. The Dallas Tornado of the NASL played several seasons there. The Dallas Burn of Major League Soccer played there. Seven games of the 1993 CONCACAF Gold Cup were played there, including a semifinal between the United States and Costa Rica. The U.S. national team played several friendlies there during the 1990s.

At the 1994 World Cup, the most famous of the six games played at the Cotton Bowl was a quarterfinal in which Brazil battled to a 3-2 victory over Holland. Of the others, perhaps the most noteworthy was the first-round game in which Germany barely hung on in the Texas heat to gain a 3-2 win over South Korea.

The Cotton Bowl, which is located in Dallas' State Fair Park, was not an obvious choice when stadiums began vying for the right to host World Cup games. The fact that American Airlines, a major World Cup sponsor, was located in Dallas did help.

Cox, William

Sports promoter who was the founder and president of the International Soccer League of the 1960s, an important step in establishing professional soccer on a fulltime basis in the United States.

The soccer league that Cox founded brought European and South American pro teams to the United States, primarily to New York, for several months in the summer to compete in a league format. The ISL only lasted six seasons before giving way to the North American Soccer League in the late 1960s, but it laid the groundwork for that league, and thus for those that followed.

Cox, who made his money in the lumber and mining businesses, had several ventures into professional sports before the ISL. He was briefly owner of the Philadelphia Phillies baseball team in the 1940s, and later was one of the founders of the All-American Football League and part owner of that league's Brooklyn Dodgers (who were not one of the several AAFL teams that eventually joined the NFL). The frequent success at the gate of soccer games involving visiting touring teams was what caused him to hit on the idea of a league competition by foreign teams.

Cramer, Dettmar

A famous German coach who caused a flap in American soccer in 1974 and '75 that may have had far-reaching effects on the way that the U.S. Soccer Federation operated.

Cramer, who had been an assistant coach of the West German national team when it won the World Cup in 1954 and again in 1974, was hired as

coach of the U.S. national team in July 1974. But in January 1975, after having been national-team coach for only two games, he suddenly signed a contract to become coach of Bayern Munich, West Germany's leading club team. After the U.S. Soccer Federation threatened to sue him for breach of contract, it was revealed that there was no contract between Cramer and the USSF, that the USSF had never had him sign one. The German coach was free to go and the USSF was left with egg on its face. In Cramer's credit, however, he not only highlighted the need for better administrative procedures at the USSF, he also, in his brief tenure, laid the groundwork for an improved system of development of young players, to the eventual benefit of U.S. national teams.

Croatia

The United States has never played a full international against Croatia. However, in October 1990, the U.S. national team played a game against a Croatian national team in Zagreb. The game has never been listed as a full international by either participant, because Croatia was not yet an independent country at the time. It was a dissident region of Yugoslavia, but the civil war that resulted in its separation from Yugoslavia did not begin until the following year.

Crow, Kevin

Defender who combined an outdoor career in the North American Soccer League and the U.S. national team with an indoor career as one of the Major Indoor Soccer League's outstanding defensive players.

Crow, who played for the San Diego Sockers in the 1983 and '84 NASL seasons, appeared in 20 full internationals with the U.S. national team between 1984 and '88, including the 1984 and '88 Olympic Games and the qualifying rounds of the 1986 World Cup.

He was one of the MISL's top players throughout his eight seasons in that league. He was a first-team MISL all-star in 1985, '87, '88, '89 and '91; was named the league's best defender in 1985, '88, '89 and '91, and won MISL championships in 1985, '86, '88, '89, '90, 91 and '92.

Cruyff, Johan

The Dutch forward, who was one of the greatest and most spectacular players of all time, played two seasons and a part of a third in the North American Soccer League, with the Los Angeles Aztecs and Washington Diplomats.

Cruyff, known for dazzling skill and blazing speed on the soccer field, joined the Aztecs for the 1979 season, after ending his international career by declining to play for Holland in the 1978 World Cup. He played 27 games, and scored 14 goals for Los Angeles in 1979. He then played 27

games, with 10 goals, for Washington in 1980 and five games, with two goals, for Washington in 1981. He was a first-time NASL all-star in 1979 and 1980. One factor that may have helped to drive him out of the NASL after such a relatively short time was his dislike of artificial turf.

In Holland, Cruyff had been the star of the Ajax Amsterdam team that won the European Cup in 1971, '72 and '73 and the Dutch national team that reached the title game of the 1974 World Cup. He was chosen three times as the European player of the year during a career that included stretches with Ajax, Barcelona and Feyenoord.

Cuba

For political reasons, the United States and this CONACAF neighbor have met very rarely over the years. All four of their games have come in regional championship tournaments.

The most significant of those games was a 5-2 United States victory on Sept. 21, 1949 in the North American Championships in Mexico City. That win boosted the United States into the 1950 World Cup. Earlier in that tournament, the two had tied, 1-1, also in Mexico City. Cuba had won, 5-2, in the 1947 North American Championships in Cuba. The two didn't play again until the United States scored a 3-0 victory in the first round of the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Oakland, Calif.

The United States and Cuba have never met at the women's or Olympic levels, but have played four times in the Pan-American Games. The United States scored victories over Cuba en route to both its bronze medal in 1959 and its gold medal in 1991.

Cubillas, Teofilo

Peruvian international star who played for five seasons in the North American Soccer League for the Fort Lauderdale Strikers.

Cubillas was the star of the Peruvian national team throughout the 1970s, including the teams that reached the final eight of the World Cup in both 1970 and '78, and the team that won the South American championship in 1975. In those two World Cups, Cubillas scored a total of 10 goals in 10 games. In 1982, he played for Peru in a third World Cup, becoming one of the few NASL players ever to appear in the World Cup during the league season.

Cubillas, who was a forward early in his career and a midfielder later, joined Fort Lauderdale for the 1979 season and played for the Strikers in 1979, '80, '81, '82 and '83. He did not go with the team when it moved to Minnesota for the 1984 season. Cubillas played a total of 141 NASL games, in which he scored 65 goals.

In 1979, '80 and '81, he and Gerd Muller formed a strong attacking partnership for the Strikers. In 1980, Cubillas was the leading goalscorer for

the Fort Lauderdale team that reached the NASL title game, with 18 goals in 34 games. He was named a first-team NASL all-star in 1980 and '81.

Cummings, Wilfred

A leading Chicago soccer official who was the manager of the United States team that played in the first World Cup, in 1930 in Uruguay. His report to the U.S. Football Association on that trip is one of the best documents on the early history of American soccer.

Cummings, a noted Chicago player in his youth, served as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Soccer Association for more than 30 years. He was manager of the Chicago team that upset the touring Hakoah team from Austria in 1926, and served as treasurer of the U.S. Football Association from 1923 to '31.

Cup vs. league conflicts

In the United States, where clubs have often had to struggle for financial survival, teams have often found cup competitions, particularly the U.S. Open Cup, to be an interference with their regular league schedules.

In Europe, cup competitions are more established as a regular part of the scene, often the most lucrative part of the season at the gate. In the United States, they can sometimes be a difficult sell to ticket-buyers.

A result of this is that American professional teams have sometimes resisted entering cup competitions, feeling that their league games were their true objective. The most notable case of this was the North American Soccer League. It was a league policy to ignore the U.S. Open Cup, and in the 17 years of the NASL's existence, no league team ever entered, although they might have won it regularly.

In the 1920s, the issue of participation in the U.S. Open Cup was the battlefield on which the Soccer War between the American Soccer League and the U.S. Football Association was fought, although it was a substitute for the real issue of which organization was to control American soccer. The ASL ordered its teams to boycott the U.S. Open Cup in the 1928-29 season, with the result that several teams that did wish to enter the cup dropped out of the ASL that season. And during the 12 years of that league, there were other occasions of teams avoiding the U.S. Open Cup, which may have had less to do with organizational struggles than with the huge league schedules that teams then played.

Since the start of Major League Soccer in 1996, that league has officially, but reluctantly, supported participation by league teams in the U.S. Open Cup. There has been a tendency for MLS teams to sometimes treat cup games against second- and third-division teams more as friendlies than as important games, and when MLS teams ran into a schedule log-jam in the summer of 1997, they frequently pointed to the U.S. Open Cup as the main reason for the overcrowding.

Czechoslovakia

The United States met the two-time World Cup runnerup only once, several years before Czechoslovakia divided into two countries, in its opening game of the 1990 World Cup. The June 10, 1990 game in Florence, Italy, was a rough re-introduction to the World Cup for the United States, playing its first game in the World Cup finals in 40 years.

The Czechoslovaks in Florence, both team and fans, were on an obvious high on a weekend when Czechoslovakia held its first free elections since before World War II. That intensity resulted in Czechoslovakian goals in the 26th, 39th and 52nd minutes before Paul Caligiuri scored for the United States in the 61st minute. Two more goals before the end completed the 5-1 rout. That score subsequently was often cited as an indication of the United States' unreadiness to compete at the level it faced in those World Cup finals.

The U.S. women's national team has played one game against Czechoslovakia, a 0-0 tie in a friendly in 1991.

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Dallas Cup

The leading youth soccer tournament in the United States, and possibly the world, in the 1990s. In recent years, it has been divided into six groups, for under-12 teams to under-19 boys' teams. The most prestigious of those, the Under-19 Super Group, has drawn youth squads from numerous leading European and South American professional clubs.

The tournament, which is held in the early spring, with games on a number of fields in the Dallas area, has been particularly important to the United States' place in the soccer world because, prior to the 1994 World Cup, it was the best known American soccer event among many Europeans and South Americans. The fact that Dallas was a prominent name in world soccer many have contributed to that city being chosen as one of the sites for the 1994 World Cup.

The Dallas Cup has been held since 1980, and in that time, teams from more than 90 countries have participated. Group winners in the 1990s have included teams from the United States, Italy, Mexico, Bolivia, Thailand, Russia, England, Czechoslovakia, Georgia, Argentina, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Australia, Slovakia and El Salvador.

Teams that have won the Super Group in the 1990s have been the Taihuichi Soccer Academy of Bolivia and youth teams from Moscow Dynamo of the Soviet Union, West Ham United of England, San Lorenzo of Argentina, Real Madrid of Spain and Corinthians, FC Sao Paulo and Vitoria of Brazil. Other Super Group participants have included teams from such famous pro clubs as Ajax Amsterdam, Boca Juniors, River Plate, AC Milan, Vasco da Gama, Tottenham Hotspur and Glasgow Celtic.

The Dallas Cup formerly included several groups for girls' teams, but the number of groups has been cut back a bit in recent years. The last time that girls' groups were included was 1996.

Dallas Tornado

One of the leading teams in the early seasons of the North American Soccer League, and perhaps most notable of all because it marked the first involvement of its owner, Texas oilman Lamar Hunt, with American professional soccer.

The Tornado and Hunt actually began in the United Soccer Association season of 1967, but that team really was Dundee United from Scotland in its offseason. By the first NASL season in 1968, the Tornado was a team of individually recruited players, which made a bizarre 45-game tour through four continents before ever setting foot in Dallas.

The Tornado were one of the original NASL teams, in the 1968 season, and stayed with the NASL through its crisis season of 1969 despite having finished last in their division, with a 2-26 record, in 1968. The team subsequently made considerable improvement on the field. They won the NASL championship in 1971, beating Atlanta by 4-1 and 2-0 in the last two games of their best-of-three series, and were a finalist again in 1973, losing to Philadelphia.

The leader of the team in those years was midfielder-defender John Best, who was a first-team NASL all-star in all five of his seasons with Dallas, 1969 through 1973. The most famous Tornado player, however, was Kyle Rote Jr., who attracted a great deal of media attention because he was a prominent American pro soccer player who was the son of a famous American pro football player.

The coach of the team from 1969 to '75 was Ron Newman, who went on to become one of the most famous coaches in American soccer. Coach Newman and owner Hunt teamed up again years later with the Kansas City Wizards in the opening seasons of Major League Soccer.

The Tornado were a long-lasting franchise, but never won another NASL title after that 1971 crown. They dropped out of the league after the 1981 season.

David, Steve

Forward who was one of the North American Soccer League's leading goalscorers in the 1970s.

David, a star of Trinidad's national team, played eight seasons in the NASL and scored exactly 100 goals, putting him sixth on the NASL's list of career goalscorers. Every one of those goals came in regular-season games. David played in only eight playoff games during his NASL career and reached the NASL title game only once, with the Miami Toros in 1974. However, he did lead the league in goals twice, with 23 in 1975, when he was with the Miami Toros, and 26 in 1977, when he was with the Los Angeles Aztecs. He was a first-team NASL all-star selection in both of those years, and was named the league's Most Valuable Player in 1975.

David played in 183 NASL games with six different teams. He played in 1974, '75 and '76 for Miami, in 1977 for Los Angeles, in 1978 for Los Angeles, Detroit and California, in 1979 for California, 1980 for San Diego and San Jose and in 1981 for San Jose.

Davis, Ricky

The outstanding American player of the 1980s, at both the club and national-team levels. Davis was one of the leading Americans in the foreign-dominated North American Soccer League and a star of the U.S. national team for more than a decade.

Davis joined the New York Cosmos at the start of the 1978 season, after playing one season in college, at Santa Clara. By the time the prodigy began playing for the Cosmos, he had already played several games for the national team. He played for the Cosmos from 1978 to 1984, appearing in a total of 154 NASL games as well as participating in the Cosmos' worldwide exhibition tours.

Davis was a member of the Cosmos' NASL champion teams in 1978, 1980 and 1982. A playmaking midfielder, he scored only 15 goals for the Cosmos, but following the retirement of Werner Roth at the end of the 1979 season, he clearly was the leading American player in the Cosmos galaxy of international stars.

Davis played his first game for the United States against El Salvador on Sept. 15, 1977, and scored his first full international goal just six minutes into that game. He went on to play 42 full international games for the United States, which was a record at the time, and scored 10 goals in those games. From 1984 onward, he was the regular captain of the national team, including leading it in the 1984 and 1988 Olympic Games. Perhaps his best game for the national team was the 3-0 victory over Costa Rica in the 1984 Olympics, in which he scored two goals in front of what was then the largest crowd ever to see a soccer game in the United States, 78,265. He also played for the United States in the qualifying rounds of the 1982, 1986 and 1990 World Cups. After he had played in the first two 1990 qualifying games, he suffered a knee injury in January 1989 that ended his outdoor career.

However, Davis continued playing indoors until 1990, in an unsuccessful attempt to regain fitness and make the U.S. team for the 1990 World Cup. He had begun playing in the Major Indoor Soccer League in 1983, and in his final NASL season, he played for the Cosmos on loan from the St. Louis Steamers of the MISL. In the MISL, he played three seasons for the Steamers, one for the New York Express and three for the Tacoma Stars.

D.C. United

The dominant team of Major League Soccer's early seasons, establishing itself as the best team in American soccer since the New York Cosmos as it won three of the first four MLS championships. D.C. United's MLS streak was interrupted in 1998, but that year it won two important international titles.

D.C. United was noted for playing in the attacking style favored by its first coach, Bruce Arena, and there was some grumbling when, in its third season, it was knocked off its MLS perch by the Chicago Fire, a defensively oriented team.

The squad molded by Arena through his coaching style and his shrewd personnel decisions won five major trophies in its first three seasons. It won the MLS championship in 1996 and '97, both times in the rain. The Washington team beat the Los Angeles Galaxy, 3-2, in the classic 1996 MLS title

game and the Colorado Rapids, 2-1, in the 1997 final. It won the U.S. Open Cup in 1996, beating the Rochester Rhinos, 3-0, in the final (it was the losing finalist to the Dallas Burn in 1997). It won the CONCACAF Champions Cup in 1998, beating Toluca of Mexico, 2-0, in the final, thus qualifying for the Interamerican Cup series, in which it upset Vasco da Gama of Brazil.

D.C. United's run of MLS championships ended in 1998, when it was beaten, 2-0, by Chicago in the title game. But D.C. United's accomplishments in the CONCACAF Champions Cup and the Interamerican Cup actually made that a more noteworthy season than the previous two. In the two-leg final of the Interamerican Cup, D.C. United beat Vasco da Gama, the South American champion, by 2-1 on aggregate. Vasco da Gama won the first game, 1-0, in Washington, but D.C. United won, 2-0, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., three weeks later.

In 1999, D.C. United was without Arena, who had become coach of the U.S. national team, but the foundation that he had built continued to produce results. Under coach Thomas Rongen, it won its third MLS title, beating Los Angeles again, 2-0, in the final. D.C. United was eliminated short of the final in both the U.S. Open Cup and the CONCACAF Champions Cup, however.

D.C. United, which played its games on the excellent soccer field at RFK Stadium, was built around an attack that featured Bolivian midfielder Marco Etcheverry feeding passes to several excellent forwards, Salvadoran Raul Diaz Arce and Bolivian Jaime Moreno in 1996 and '97, and Moreno and American Roy Lassiter in 1998 and '99. Midfielders John Harkes, Tony Sanneh, Ben Olsen and Richie Williams were important cogs. Harkes was captain of both D.C. United and the U.S. national team in 1996 and '97. The defense was led by U.S. national-team players Eddie Pope, Jeff Agoos and Carlos Llamosa. D.C. United played with a different goalkeeper in each of its three MLS final victories, Mark Simpson in 1996, Scott Garlick in 1997 and Tom Presthus in 1999.

Diaz Arce led the team with 29 goals in the 1996 MLS season. Moreno topped both D.C. United and the league with 19 in 1997. In 1998, after Diaz Arce had been traded due to salary cap considerations and the team had obtained Lassiter in midseason, Lassiter scored 22. Lassiter added 21 more in 1999. At the end of the first four MLS seasons, Lassiter, Diaz Arce and Moreno were the league's top three all-time goalscorers (although only Moreno had played all four of those seasons with D.C. United).

D.C. United, which was among the best-drawing teams in the league, although usually somewhat behind Los Angeles and New England, lost part of its fan support after it was forced to trade its Salvadoran star, Diaz Arce, before the 1998 season. Still, its contingent of Hispanic fans was among the league's largest.

Denmark

Both of the U.S. men's national team's games against Denmark have been friendlies. On the women's side, however, Denmark is one of the group of northern European countries that are always strong, and it has played the United States three times in major competitions.

The United States won, 2-0, in a first-round game of the 1995 Women's World Cup. Kristine Lilly and Tiffeny Milbrett scored the goals. The United States won, 3-0, in a first-round game of the 1996 Olympic Games. Milbrett, Mia Hamm and Tisha Venturini scored the goals. The United States won, 3-0, in the opening first-round game of the 1999 Women's World Cup. Hamm, Lilly and Julie Foudy scored the goals.

The American men have tied Denmark twice, 2-2 in 1993 in Tempe, Ariz., and 0-0 in 1994 in Hong Kong, and lost to Denmark once, 4-1 in 1997 in Pasadena, Calif.

D'Errico, Dave

North American Soccer League defender who also played in the U.S. national team for several seasons.

D'Errico played for the United States in four World Cup qualifying games against Canada and Mexico in 1976, when he was with the Seattle Sounders. He captained the United States in three games against China in 1977, when he was with the Minnesota Kicks. In all, D'Errico won 19 full international caps for the United States between 1974 and '77.

D'Errico, who starred in college at Hartwick, played seven seasons in the NASL, with Seattle from 1974 to '76, Minnesota in 1977, New England in 1978, Rochester in 1979 and San Diego in 1980. He played 123 NASL games, in which he scored two goals.

Diaz Arce, Raul

The goalscoring star of the D.C. United team that won the first two Major League Soccer championships.

Diaz Arce, who also starred in El Salvador's national team, wasn't the leading MLS goalscorer in either of those seasons. But he scored a total of 45 goals in those two seasons, the best total in the league. D.C. United reluctantly traded Diaz Arce, one of its highest-paid players, to the New England Revolution before MLS's third season as it struggled to get under the MLS salary cap. Diaz Arce continued his goalscoring exploits with New England, scoring 19 goals in 1998. The following year, he was traded twice, and scored 13 goals in 1999 for the San Jose Clash and Tampa Bay Mutiny. After four MLS seasons, his 77 goals placed him second behind Roy Lassiter in all-time MLS goals.

Although Diaz Arce didn't score in either the 1996 or '97 MLS title games, he still was often at his best in the playoffs. In 1996, he had three goals in a 4-1 victory and the only goal of a 1-0 win as D.C. United upset Tampa Bay

in the two-game semifinals. In 1997, he scored in both games of D.C. United's semifinal victory over Columbus. Diaz Arce twice scored four goals in regular-season games for D.C. United.

DiBernardo, Angelo

Midfielder who starred in the North American Soccer League and for the U.S. national team in the 1970s and '80s.

DiBernardo, who was born in Argentina, broke into the NASL in 1979 with the Los Angeles Aztecs after having played for Indiana University, where he won the Hermann Trophy in his senior year. After one season with Los Angeles, he was transferred to New York and played there for the NASL's final five seasons. In all, he played in 95 games and scored 12 goals in the NASL. DiBernardo's best NASL season was in 1980, when he played in 34 games for the Cosmos, including the NASL championship game against Fort Lauderdale, and scored nine goals.

DiBernardo made 22 appearances in the U.S. national team between 1979 and 1985 and scored three goals, one of which came in the 2-0 upset of Hungary in 1979. By the end of his national-team career, after the folding of the NASL, he was playing for the Kansas City Comets in the Major Indoor Soccer League.

DiCicco, Tony

The coach of the United States teams that won the 1999 Women's World Cup and the 1996 Olympic women's title. DiCicco, who succeeded Anson Dorrance in 1994 as national-team coach, retired from that post in late 1999 with a record of 103 victories, eight defeats and eight ties in full internationals.

DiCicco, who had earlier coached high school, college and club men's teams in New England, was the goalkeeper coach of the United States team that won the 1991 Women's World Cup. His first major international event as head coach of the U.S. women was a defeat, in the 1995 Women's World Cup, but the big victories of 1996 and '99 followed. DiCicco was assisted at the 1996 Olympics by Lauren Gregg and April Heinrichs and at the 1999 Women's World Cup by Gregg and Jay Hoffman.

DiCicco was an American Soccer League player with the Connecticut Wildcats and Rhode Island Oceaneers in the 1970s, after having played college soccer at Springfield.

Dick, Kerr Ladies

A women's team from Preston, England that made an American tour in the fall of 1922 and is thought to be the first instance of women playing organized soccer in the United States. The team was sponsored by a factory owned by Preston businessmen W. B. Dick and John Kerr.

Dick, Kerr Ladies, who had been formed during World War I, had not expected when they arrived in America to find themselves playing against men's teams, but fared reasonably well. Their opponents included four American Soccer League teams, among them J&P Coats, which was to win the ASL title in that 1922-23 season. The visitors won three games, tied three and lost two. Press accounts said that the men they faced took it easy on the Ladies. Whether that was really true or not is uncertain, but their eight games did produce 69 goals, a sign that there may not have been much close marking and hard tackling.

Donelli, Aldo "Buff"

The goalscoring star of the United States team at the 1934 World Cup and a soccer hero who developed a parallel career as a successful American football coach.

Donelli was one of the outstanding amateur players in Pittsburgh-area leagues during the 1920s and '30s, with Morgan-Strasser, Heidelberg and Curry Vets. He joined Morgan, his hometown team, in 1922, while still in his mid-teens, and played for that club until 1928. After switching to Heidelberg, he led that team to the National Amateur Cup title in 1929, scoring five goals in the final. He played for Heidelberg through 1932 before moving to Curry.

Donelli was not picked for the United States team for the inaugural World Cup in 1930, but he was selected in 1934, a rare amateur in a team dominated by pros and semi-pros. The team's biggest star, Billy Gonsalves, urged officials to include Donelli in the starting lineup, and Donelli made both of them look good when he scored four goals in his first game, a World Cup qualifier against Mexico that was played in Rome. The United States' next game, now that it had qualified for the World Cup proper, was against Italy, and the Americans were sent home in no uncertain terms with a 7-1 defeat. Still, the lone American goal was scored by Donelli.

As an amateur, Donelli would have been a natural for the U.S. Olympic soccer team in 1936, but he was retired from the sport by then. He did come out of retirement briefly in 1943 to play for Morgan-Strasser in the U.S. Open Cup final against Brooklyn Hispano.

Donelli briefly coached the Pittsburgh Steelers and Cleveland Rams of the National Football League in the 1940s, but he made his greatest mark on that sport as a college coach. He was coach at Duquesne University from 1939 to '41, Boston University from 1947 to '56 and Columbia University from 1957 to '67.

Dooley, Thomas

Possibly the best of the several U.S. national team players in the 1990s who had been raised in Europe but were dual citizens, and eligible to play for the United States, because one of their parents was American.

Dooley, who had lived his entire life in Germany, was a veteran of the German first division at the time that he played his first game for the United States in 1992. At that point, he had played three seasons for Homburg and four for Kaiserslautern, and was a key member of Kaiserslautern's champion team in the 1990-91 Bundesliga season.

Because of the factors that made them eligible to play for the United States, and the fact that they obtained U.S. passports before doing so, Dooley and several others in the same situation as he were sometimes referred to as "Passport Americans." This misnomer ignored the fact that Dooley, whose father was a U.S. serviceman stationed in Germany in the early 1960s, had been a dual American and German citizen since birth.

Dooley made an important contribution in his first game for the United States, against Ireland in May 1992, threading a pass between defenders that John Harkes converted into a goal. That was the opening game of the 1992 U.S. Cup, and Dooley's most famous exploits may have come in the following year's U.S. Cup, in which he scored a goal in the upset over England and two goals against his native Germany.

Dooley went on to play for the United States in the 1994 and 1998 World Cups, and the 1995 Copa America, and had accumulated 81 full international caps and seven national team goals by the time he retired from the national team in 1999. At the 1998 World Cup, he captained the United States in all three of its games.

Dooley was nominally a defensive player, sometimes a sweeper and sometimes a deep-lying midfielder, but was a very mobile player who came frequently up into attack and became involved in scoring plays.

Dooley played three more seasons in Germany following the 1994 World Cup, one for Bayer Leverkusen and two for Schalke, and then moved his career fully to the United States, signing with MLS and playing in the 1997, 1998 and 1999 seasons for the Columbus Crew.

Dorrance, Anson

The premier coach of women's soccer in the United States or anywhere in the 1980s and '90s, coaching the University of North Carolina powerhouse and the U.S. national team that won the first Women's World Cup.

Dorrance became coach of the North Carolina team in 1979, two years before the first national championship tournament, held by the AIAW. North Carolina won that tournament, and kept winning when the NCAA took over the running of the tournament the following year. In the first 18 seasons that the NCAA tournament was held, Dorrance's North Carolina team won the championship 15 times. Along the way, it surpassed the UCLA men's basketball team of the 1960s and '70s as statistically the greatest dynasty in American collegiate sports history.

Dorrance added the role of national team coach to his duties in 1986, the second year of the women's national team's existence. He coached the

national team until 1994, compiling 65 victories, 22 defeats and five ties. By far the most significant of those victories was the 2-1 triumph over Norway that gave the United States the championship of the first Women's World Cup in Guangzhou, China in 1991.

During his time as national team coach, Dorrance continued to coach the North Carolina team as well. When he retired from the national team job in 1994, he gave as his reason to be able to devote more time to North Carolina. At North Carolina, his teams over the years included some of the national team's best players, among them April Heinrichs, Shannon Higgins, Mia Hamm, Kristine Lilly, Carla Overbeck and Tisha Venturini.

Douglas, Jimmy

The first United States goalkeeper to make a mark in international competition, playing in goal for the United States in both the 1924 Olympic Games and 1930 World Cup.

In the five games that Douglas played in those two tournaments, he gave up nine goals, but six of those came in the game against Argentina in the 1930 World Cup, in which Douglas was injured early in the game. In three of the five games, Douglas shut out the opposition.

Douglas played in the American Soccer League from 1922 to '32. At the time of the 1924 Olympics, he was with Newark Skeeters. At the time of the 1930 World Cup, he was with New York Nationals. Douglas moved around quite a bit within the ASL, and in addition to those two teams, he also played for New York Giants, Brooklyn Wanderers, Fall River Marksmen, Harrison and Philadelphia.

Douglas also played full internationals for the United States against Poland and Ireland in 1924, Canada in 1925 and Brazil in 1930, and at one point was the all-time United States leader in full international caps.

Douglas, who was born in Kearny, N.J., was the grandson of one of the members of the ONT team that won the first American Cup in 1885.

Doyle, John

Defender who was a member of the United States team at the 1988 Olympics and 1990 World Cup, and a national-team mainstay in the 1990s.

Doyle, one of the many products of the University of San Francisco, made his debut in the U.S. national team against Canada in May 1987. He eventually played 57 full internationals for the United States, the last in 1994. He had only four national team goals, but one of those was the first goal of the United States' 2-0 upset of Mexico in the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup. Doyle scored that goal on a header from a free kick by Hugo Perez.

Doyle, a tall, strong central defender, was the key man in the stiffening of the United States defense for its game against Italy in the 1990 World Cup, and also played in the landmark victory over Trinidad in 1989.

Most of Doyle's professional club career was spent in northern California, with the San Francisco Bay Blackhawks of the APSL and the San Jose Clash of MLS. He was selected as MLS's top defender in 1996. He also played a season with Orgryte in the Swedish first division following the 1990 World Cup.

Dukla Prague

Czechoslovakian team that visited the United States several times in the 1960s to participate in the International Soccer League in New York, and was definitely that league's outstanding team.

Dukla, the Czechoslovak army team, was not a traditionally big name in European soccer, but it produced the best group of players it had ever had during the same years as its American visits. Those players made Dukla a winner in New York and made Czechoslovakia an unexpected success at the 1962 World Cup.

Actually, the biggest Dukla star, goalscoring forward Rudolf Kucera, missed that World Cup with an injury. But Czechoslovakia's team, which finished second to Brazil, was built around Dukla players, particularly defender Ladislav Novak and midfielder Joseph Masopust.

Dukla made its first appearance in the International Soccer League in 1961, when it won the second section of the league and then beat first-section winner Everton of England in the title playoff.

That was the only year that Dukla played in the league's round-robin, but it returned in each of the next four years to play in the league's American Challenge Cup against that year's league winner. In 1962, it beat America of Brazil. In 1963, it beat West Ham of England. In 1964, it beat Zaglebie Sosnowiec of Poland. In 1965, it finally yielded the cup, losing to Polonia Bytom of Poland.

Dunn, Jimmy

Star forward of the great Ben Millers teams from St. Louis during the 1920s, and the scorer of what may have been the most important goal in St. Louis soccer history, the one that won the 1920 U.S. Open Cup final against Fore River of Quincy, Mass. That goal made Ben Millers the first St. Louis team ever to win national honors. Dunn also was a member of the Ben Millers team in 1926, when it again reached the U.S. Open Cup final, but didn't make the trip east for the championship game against Bethlehem Steel because he was unable to get time away from work.

Like many other St. Louis soccer players over the years, Dunn also was an outstanding baseball player, and reached the triple-A level with the San Antonio team of the Texas League.

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East Germany

The only two games between the United States and East Germany took place just a few months apart in 1990. In March, East Germany won a friendly, 3-2, in East Berlin, with Peter Vermes and Bruce Murray scoring the American goals. In July, East Germany won another friendly, 2-1, in Milwaukee despite a spectacular American goal by Ted Eck, who dribbled three-quarters of the length of the field before shooting. That latter game was the next-to-last full international that East Germany played before being absorbed into a united Germany.

Eastern Professional Soccer Conference

A semipro league that attempted to combine teams from the American Soccer League and the German-American Soccer League of New York into a unified circuit, but which survived only briefly. The league, which had 13 teams from Boston to Philadelphia, nine from the GASL and four from the ASL, lasted less than a year in 1964 and '65.

Eastern Professional Soccer League

This was the name of two short-lived early leagues, both of them attempts to operate professional circuits, but with rather different origins.

The first was a league formed in 1909 that combined teams from several East Coast areas into a single loop. It may have been the first attempt to form a professional soccer league in the United States that was not tied to baseball. The league's six teams were two from southeastern New England, Fall River Rovers and Howard & Bullough of Pawtucket, R.I.; two from New Jersey, West Hudson of Kearny and Newark FC; and two from Philadelphia, Hibernians and Thistles. Fall River was in first place, followed by Howard & Bullough, when the league went out of business early in 1910, before completing its first season, defeated more by problems with the weather and scheduling than by attendance.

The second was a league born in 1928 of the "soccer war," with teams that had broken away from the American Soccer League supplemented by several others.

Some ASL clubs disagreed with the league's opposition to the U.S. Open Cup, and four of them quit the ASL during the 1928-29 season as a result. They were Bethlehem Steel, Newark Skeeters, New Bedford Whalers and New York Giants. In forming the EPSL, they were joined by New York Hakoah, New York Hungaria, New York Hispano, IRT Rangers, Philadelphia Centennials and briefly by New York Celtics.

That league's 1928-29 championship was won by Bethlehem Steel, and was the last title that hallowed club ever won. Actually, on a percentage basis, New Bedford had a better record, but broke away from the ASL and joined the EPSL too late to really contend for the title. The league did win the U.S. Open Cup that season, but it was Hakoah, rather than one of the ASL breakaways, that took the cup.

The league began operations for a second season in the fall of 1929, but a settlement between the American Soccer League and the breakaway teams was reached in October 1929. The breakaways returned to the ASL fold, spelling the end of the EPSL.

Ecuador

Ecuador was the host nation when it met the United States in an opening-round game of the 1993 Copa America. Ecuador's 2-0 victory in Quito in the second of the United States' three opening-round games moved the United States close to its eventual elimination. The two have met six other times in friendlies, all in the United States, in 1984, '88 and '97, with Ecuador winning three and the others ending in ties.

Egypt

Two meetings in the opening rounds of tournaments have been the only games the United States has played against Egypt. In its final first-round game of the 1984 Olympics, in Palo Alto, Calif., the United States needed a victory over Egypt to advance to the quarterfinals but only got a 1-1 tie. In the eighth minute, Greg Thompson's shot hit the bar and ricocheted into the goal off an Egyptian defender, but Egypt equalized in the 27th minute and held on the rest of the way. In the first round of the 1987 President's Cup tournament in Seoul, South Korea, Egypt won, 3-1, with Ted Hantak scoring the American goal.

El Salvador

A frequent opponent for the United States in qualifying games, both for the World Cup and the Olympics, in the 1980s and '90s. The two CONCACAF nations have played each other in the qualifying rounds of the 1988 Olympics, the 1990 World Cup and the 1998 World Cup. The United States has a good record in those six games, with four victories and two ties.

The United States beat El Salvador by 4-2 in San Salvador in September 1987 and 4-1 in Indianapolis in May 1988 en route to the 1988 Olympics, with both fielding their full national teams in those games. In 1989, the United States won a neutral-site game in Honduras and then played a 0-0 tie in Fenton, Mo., during qualifying for the 1990 World Cup. That tie almost eliminated the United States from World Cup contention, but it recovered by upsetting Trinidad two weeks later. In 1997, the United States got a 1-1

tie in San Salvador and a 4-2 victory in Foxboro, Mass., in World Cup qualifying games. Both the 1988 game in Indianapolis and the 1997 game in Foxboro were played after the United States had clinched qualifying, but El Salvador was still in contention for a World Cup place going into the Foxboro game.

The United States and El Salvador have played competitive games on two other occasions. In August 1987, they played a 0-0 tie in the Pan-American Games in Indianapolis, at a time when CONCACAF nations were allowed to use full national teams in that event. In 1996, the United States won, 2-0, in a first-round game of the CONCACAF Gold Cup in Anaheim, Calif. The other six meetings between the two, the first of which was in 1977, all have been friendlies. Joe-Max Moore tied a record for a United States player in a full international when he scored four goals against El Salvador in Los Angeles in 1993.

El Salvador's national team has rarely played in the United States except for its meetings with the U.S. national team, but Salvadoran club teams have been popular attractions in California. The number-one contribution to the U.S. national team of immigration from El Salvador has been Hugo Perez, who starred for the United States in the 1980s and '90s. Three Salvadoran players, Mauricio Cienfuegos, Ronald Cerritos and Raul Diaz Arce, were among the first stars of Major League Soccer.

Eligibility controversies

The U.S. national team has often over the years been surrounded by debates about the eligibility of various players to represent the United States in international competition. The answers to those debates have usually, although not always, favored the United States.

In the 1930 World Cup, the United States' 16-man roster included six players who had been born in Britain, and the myth has grown up over the years that the United States owed its excellent performance in that World Cup to the use of six ringers who were former English and Scottish professionals. In fact, four of the six had come to the United States as children and the other two as young adults, and only one of them had ever played professionally in Britain (two Third Division games eight years before). The myth has persisted nevertheless.

In the 1950 World Cup, the United States team did include three players who would not have been eligible to play for the United States under the rules of later decades. At the time, however, FIFA rules permitted countries to determine their own eligibility standards, and the U.S. Soccer Football Association permitted the use of players who had made formal declaration of their intention to become American citizens (then called "first papers," later called "green cards"). It was under this USSFA rule, which was a cause of some controversy within the USSFA, that Joe Gaetjens, Ed McIlvenny and Joe Maca were permitted to play for the United States, although only

Maca of the three eventually did become an American citizen. There were complaints at the time, but the USSFA was formally cleared by FIFA of any violation.

In 1954, Mexico protested the roster that the United States submitted for World Cup qualifying games early that year, saying that it contained several players who were not citizens. Before the start of competition, four of the players on the United States roster were replaced.

In 1974, the United States was reprimanded by FIFA as a result of a protest by Canada related to a friendly between the two the previous year. Presumably, the penalty would have been more severe if the protest had concerned a competitive match. The USSFA had said that all of the non-citizen players that it used in the game on Aug. 5, 1973, in Windsor, Ontario, were green-card holders, but FIFA's rules had changed since 1950, and these players were not eligible. Although Canada was the only nation that lodged a protest against the United States, it seems likely that ineligible players were used in several other United States games that year.

Since the early 1990s, there has been much complaint within the United States and elsewhere about the use of several players who have been frequently and misguidedly labelled "Passport Americans." These have been players who have grown up in foreign countries with one American parent and one foreign parent. The label applied to them refers to the fact that each obtained a United States passport before travelling with the U.S. national team, but each has been an American citizen since birth as a result of having one American parent. At the same time, there has been some grumbling over the use of naturalized citizens in the national team, but until the hasty naturalization of David Regis in 1998, all had had to go through the normal, lengthy procedure that all naturalized citizens must endure.

All of the players about whom there have been complaints in the 1990s have met the FIFA rule, passed after the 1962 World Cup, that no player can play competitive games for more than one country in his career, even after changing citizenship. That rule was a reaction to the fact that the Italian and Spanish teams in the 1962 World Cup included several players who had played for other countries in previous World Cups. In 1997, Canada protested the use by the United States of a player whom it said had played in a FIFA youth tournament for West Germany, but it was found that this was a case of mistaken identity, and that the player who had played for West Germany had the same last name but was not the same person.

Ely, Alex

A star with the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals when that team was the best in American soccer in the early 1960s, and a U.S. national-team regular in that same period.

Ely, a midfielder, played for Ukrainian Nationals from 1959 to 1965, a period during which that team won a string of major honors. The Uke Nats won the American Soccer League championship in 1961, '62, '63 and '64 and the U.S. Open Cup in 1960, '61 and '63, thus becoming the first team since Fall River Marksmen to win the double twice. The first of those victories may have been the most dramatic. In 1960, the Ukrainian Nationals scored a 5-3 victory in the cup final against Los Angeles Kickers, who starred Al Zerhusen.

The year before, Ely and Zerhusen had been teammates at the Pan-American Games in Chicago, on a United States team that scored a surprising bronze-medal finish. Ely also played for the U.S. national team in the qualifying rounds of the 1962 and '66 World Cups, played in 1960 and '65.

England

The game between the United States and England in 1950 retains its position as by far the most famous the two have ever played, despite the fact that they have met six more times since, including another upset win by the Americans.

Games between the United States and England have long been special to American soccer fans, largely because of the game's English roots, the fact that English scores have been a staple of foreign soccer news in the United States for decades and the way that immigration from England was responsible for a large part of the sport's growth in the United States before 1900. American soccer fans tend to hold English soccer in higher regard than does much of the soccer world. As a result, the United States' 1-0 victory in the 1950 World Cup has taken on a particularly hallowed aura.

Since 1950, England has regarded each subsequent meeting with the United States as a chance to prove something, rather than just an insignificant game against a minnow. This has resulted in English routs of 6-3 in New York in 1953, 8-1 in Los Angeles in 1959, 10-0 in New York in 1964 and 5-0 in Los Angeles in 1985. The United States finally got another victory when it upset England, 2-0, in the U.S. Cup in Foxboro, Mass., in 1993. England replied with a 2-0 win in London in 1994, the United States team's first visit to Wembley, giving it five victories in seven games against the United States.

Joining 1950's Joe Gaetjens as goalscorers for the United States against England have been Rolf Decker and George Atheneos in 1953, Ed Murphy in 1959 and Thomas Dooley and Alexi Lalas in 1993.

Both the 1950 and 1993 United States victories have been significant to English soccer. The 1950 game can be regarded as the first nail in the coffin of English world soccer superiority, which was still rarely questioned in June 1950. The 1993 game was a major contributor to the downfall of English national team coach Graham Taylor, who was fired a few months later.

England is not the power in women's soccer that it is in the men's game, and while it has played several friendlies against the United States, the two have never met in any of the sport's major competitions.

The United States has long been a fertile source of employment for second-level English players, and the North American Soccer League was virtually built around such players. Some Americans also have done well in England, particularly John Harkes and Kasey Keller, who both became top-division stars in England in the 1990s.

England, Mike

Welsh international who was a dominant player during his five seasons in the NASL, winning first-team all-star honors four times.

England, a defender known for a rugged style, joined the Seattle Sounders in 1975 from Tottenham Hotspur, for whom he had been a mainstay for nine seasons in the English first division. He was only one of dozens of English League veterans to be recruited by NASL teams, but was a cut above most of them in talent. England was named a first-team NASL all-star in 1975, '76, '77 and '78. He was a key member of the Sounders team that reached the NASL final in 1977.

England played a total of 116 NASL games, and started all but one of Seattle's games during the 1977 season. Prior to coming to Seattle, he had won 44 full international caps for Wales, which he frequently captained, and he later was manager of the Welsh national team for several seasons.

Ertegun, Ahmet and Nesuhi

Recording-company officials who were the leading executives of the New York Cosmos throughout that team's years in the North American Soccer League.

The Ertegun brothers had been co-owners of Atlantic Records, which was sold to Warner Communications Inc. in 1970. Shortly afterward, the Turkish-born brothers, by then executives at Warner Communications, began working to convince that company to fund an NASL team, and both were involved in the Cosmos' management throughout its existence.

Originally, Nesuhi Ertegun was president of the Cosmos and Ahmet Ertegun was vice president. When Clive Toye left the Cosmos management in 1977, Nesuhi became chairman of the board and Ahmet became president.

Ahmet Ertegun later served as a member of the board of directors of the organization that ran the 1994 World Cup, held in the United States.

Eskandarian, Andranik

Defender who played six seasons for the New York Cosmos in the North American Soccer League, winning first-team NASL all-star honors three times.

Eskandarian played for Iran in the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, and then was signed by the Cosmos before the 1979 NASL season. He played for the Cosmos from then until the end of the NASL after the 1984 season. He played 164 NASL games, topped by 35 games in the 1981 season, although he never scored an NASL goal. He was a member of the Cosmos' NASL champion teams in 1980 and '82, and was named a first-team all-star in 1982, '83 and '84.

Eskandarian remained in the United States after the demise of the NASL, operating a sporting-goods store a few miles from Giants Stadium with one of his Cosmos teammates, Hubert Birkenmeier.

Estonia

The United States has played the Baltic nation twice, once before and once after the 50 years that it was a part of the Soviet Union. The two met in a opening-round game of the 1924 Olympics in Paris, with the United States winning, 1-0, on a goal by Andy Straden. The next meeting wasn't until the spring of 1994, as the United States was preparing for the 1994 World Cup. Frank Klopas, Claudio Reyna, Marcelo Balboa and Joe-Max Moore scored goals as the United States won, 4-0, in Fullerton, Calif.

Etcheverry, Marco

Playmaking Bolivian midfielder who was the greatest star of the D.C. United team that won three of the first four Major League Soccer championships. In the first two of those, Etcheverry starred alongside John Harkes in D.C. United's midfield, but definitely played the more attacking role of the two, forming the team's "golden triangle" with forwards Raul Diaz Arce and Jaime Moreno. By the time of the third title in 1999, Harkes and Diaz Arce had been traded, any Etcheverry's main attacking partners were midfielder Ben Olsen and forwards Moreno and Roy Lassiter.

Etcheverry made the crosses (one of which was a corner kick) that led to all three of D.C. United's goals in its comeback victory in the 1996 MLS championship game. He was the league's MVP in 1998, and was the only MLS player named to the league's all-star 11 in each of the first four MLS seasons.

Etcheverry played only briefly in the 1994 World Cup. He was one of Bolivia's stars in qualifying, but was used as a substitute in the opening game in Chicago. Four minutes after coming into that game, he was sent off for a bad foul. Those were the only four minutes that he played in that World Cup.

Etherington, Gary

Forward who played seven seasons in the North American Soccer League, including three with the New York Cosmos, and was one of the league's most talented American players.

Etherington, who signed with the Cosmos directly out of high school, eventually played a total of 141 NASL games, and scored 16 goals. In the 1977, '78 and '79 seasons he managed to appear in 40 games for the Cosmos, despite that team's star-studded roster,

Etherington later played for the Los Angeles Aztecs in 1980, the San Jose Earthquakes in 1981 and '82 and the Minnesota Strikers in 1984. He appeared in 30 or more games in three consecutive years, 1980, '81 and '82. Etherington also played seven games in the U.S. national team, the first against El Salvador in 1977 and the last against the Soviet Union in 1979.

Ethnic soccer

To a very considerable degree, the story of American soccer is a story of ethnic soccer. By the end of the 20th century, soccer was something of a mainstream sport in the United States, but it was the ethnic groups that got it there, by keeping it going during the decades when it was pushed to the fringes of American sports.

The United States is a nation of immigrants, and wave after wave of these immigrants have contributed to the growth and nurturing of soccer in the United States, as players, coaches, administrators and fans. These waves have come from a variety of countries and into a variety of areas of the United States. In broad terms, the most significant to the sport of soccer have been the waves of immigration from England, Scotland and Ireland into the northeastern United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s, from central and eastern Europe into the midwest in the middle decades of the 20th century and from Latin America into California and the southwest in the latter part of the 20th century. In narrower terms, dozens of more specific groups, such as Spanish immigrants in St. Louis, Portuguese in New England, Greek in New York and Armenian in California have had major effects.

These groups have produced a number of prominent players, from Archie Stark and George Moorhouse to Tab Ramos and Hugo Perez, but they have had a much more profound effect at the grassroots level than through the production of elite players.

Immigrants to the United States have traditionally often banded together with other immigrants from the same areas in ethnic social clubs. And very often those social clubs have sponsored athletic teams, particularly soccer teams. From this have sprung some of the most famous teams in the history of American soccer: Kearny Scots, Fall River Ponta Delgada, Los Angeles Kickers, Philadelphia Ukrainian National, Chicago Schwaben, etc.

Moreover, the influence of those ethnic organizations was a lasting one, or at least a more lasting one, than most other influences on the sport. During the many decades when soccer was, even at its top levels, a semipro and amateur sport in the United States, the majority of leading clubs across the country were supported either by ethnic organizations or by commercial sponsors. For the most part, over the years, the commercial sponsors have come and gone relatively quickly. Eventually, many of the ethnic organizations have faded also, as their members were assimilated into the American melting pot. But they stayed around, and continued sponsoring teams much longer than most of the commercial sponsors, decades after Stix, Baer & Fuller, Bethlehem Steel and Warner Communications were gone from the soccer scene. In many places they still are fielding teams.

The ethnic influence at the top levels of American soccer initially seemed to wane with the coming of big-time professional leagues in the latter part of the 20th century, like the North American Soccer League and Major League Soccer. But it didn't take MLS long to learn that a huge part of its hopes for financial success rested on appealing to the Latino fan base that the NASL had largely overlooked.

If there was a downside to all of this, it was that American soccer may have suffered in the long run by its dependence on volunteer administration by people who were in their positions because of their love of the sport rather than because of their management skills. But this was not an effect brought on by the ethnic involvement with the sport, but rather by the less-than-wealthy nature of the sport. Any activity that relies on volunteer administration runs this risk. It just happened that it was the ethnic groups that were supplying a huge number of the volunteer soccer administrators over the years.

In the latter part of the 20th century, there were a few attempts to remove ethnic labels from the sport, such as the changing of the name of the German-American Soccer League of New York to the Cosmospolitan League, and the "Americanizing" of ethnic team names. For the most part, soccer officials eventually realized the self-defeating nature of these attempts to deny soccer's rich ethnic history in the United States. Similar realization has not always taken place in other countries where the sport has been fueled by immigration, and far more vigorous and controversial attempts at name erasing have taken place in Australian soccer.

As soccer moved into the American mainstream toward the end of the 20th century, the ethnic influence on it sometimes became more difficult to see than it had been in earlier decades, but it still was there as a vital underpinning of both the amateur and professional levels of the game.

Eusebio

The famed Portuguese forward's North American Soccer League career was a relatively brief one, encompassing just three seasons, 50 games and 22 goals, but he had a great impact on the league's growth in the mid-1970s.

Eusebio, who throughout most of his soccer career was ranked second only to Pele among the world's best forwards, arrived in the NASL in the same month as his Brazilian rival, June 1975, which helped to emphasize to the soccer world that Pele's coming to America was not an isolated event.

Eusebio, who was born in Mozambique and whose full name is Eusebio de Silva Ferreira, played for the Boston Minutemen in that 1975 season, then was signed for the 1976 season by the Toronto Metros-Croatia, with whom he achieved by far his greatest success on NASL fields. He led Toronto to the NASL championship in 1976, scoring 18 goals in 25 games, including one of Toronto's three in its victory over Minnesota in the NASL title game. He played for Las Vegas in 1977, but injuries ended his career before the season's end.

Eusebio spent most of his professional career with Benfica in Lisbon, which he led to victory in the European Cup in 1962. He was capped 64 times by Portugal, and was the star of the 1966 World Cup, scoring nine goals as Portugal gained a third-place finish.

F

Fall River

One of the early hotbeds of American soccer, lasting as such until the middle of the 20th century. An area of southeastern New England that produced some of the nation's best teams for decades.

In soccer nomenclature, the term "Fall River" refers to more than just the city of Fall River, Mass. It also includes the neighboring cities of New Bedford, Mass., Pawtucket, R.I., Tiverton, R.I. and Providence, R.I.

The list of honors won by teams from the Fall River area is remarkable:

American Cup: Fall River Rovers, 1888, 1889; Fall River Olympics 1890, 1894; Fall River East Ends, 1891, 1892; Pawtucket Free Wanderers, 1893; Howard & Bullough of Pawtucket, 1911.

U.S. Open Cup: Fall River Rovers, 1917; Fall River Marksmen, 1924, 1927, 1930, 1931; New Bedford Whalers 1932; Pawtucket Rangers, 1941; Ponta Delgada of Fall River, 1947.

National Amateur Cup: New Bedford Defenders, 1928; Rafferty of Fall River, 1930; Ponta Delgada of Fall River, 1938, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1953. St. Michael's of Fall River, 1939. Fall River FC, 1941, 1942.

American Soccer League: J&P Coats of Pawtucket, 1923; Fall River Marksmen, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1930; Rhode Island Oceaneers, 1974.

In addition, Pawtucket Rangers placed second in the U.S. Open Cup three times, in 1934, '35 and '42, as did Ponta Delgada in 1950 and Fall River FC in 1959.

As happened in other areas at the same time, the status of the Fall River area as an early American soccer hotbed was built on employment opportunities that the area offered to immigrants from Europe, particularly in the textile industry. For a time around the turn of the century, Fall River, then called the "Spindle City," had the largest percentage of foreign-born residents of any urban area in the United States.

In the decades before 1920, the dominant team from this part of the country was Fall River Rovers, which won the American Cup twice in the 1880s and rose to challenge Bethlehem Steel for supremacy in the National Challenge Cup 30 years later. This team and the great Fall River team of ASL days in the 1920s, Fall River Marksmen, are often both referred to as "Fall River," as though they were the same team, but they were not. Fall River Marksmen, named for their owner, Sam Mark, were a separate operation.

In later decades, soccer in this area was heavily Portuguese-influenced, producing great players like Billy Gonsalves, John Souza, Manuel Martin and Joseph Rego-Costa. This was a result, at least in part, of the fact that one of the cities of the "Fall River" area, New Bedford, was a seaport and center of commercial fishing that drew heavy immigration from Portugal. Earlier, in the last decades of the 19th century and the first of the 20th, the trend was very much English and Scottish.

Fall River Rovers, however, prided themselves on fielding teams of players born in the United States, as opposed to the foreign-born players most prevalent in the rival Bethlehem Steel teams.

Most signs that this once was one of the most thriving soccer areas of the United States faded in the latter part of the 20th century, partly a result of the movement elsewhere of the industry that had once made the area a booming one. A revival of sorts took place with the 1994 World Cup and the start of Major League Soccer, which made Foxboro Stadium, about 25 miles north of Fall River, one of the leading centers of American soccer in the 1990s.

Fall River Marksmen

The outstanding team of the original American Soccer League, winning a string of league titles and U.S. Open Cup championships in the 1920s and early '30s. Fall River Marksmen, who were not the same team as the earlier Fall River Rovers or the later Fall River FC, won the double twice, taking both the league and cup in 1924 and again in 1930.

Fall River Marksmen got their start in 1922, between the first and second ASL seasons, when businessman Sam Mark bought the club that had played as Fall River United in that first season. He built a stadium for the team in North Tiverton, R.I., just across the state line from Massachusetts and a law that would have prevented him from charging admission on Sunday.

In their first season, they finished third in the ASL standings, but then they began a remarkable run, winning the ASL championship in the 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26 seasons. In 1924, they also won the U.S. Open Cup, beating Bethlehem Steel in the eastern semifinal and Vesper-Buick of St. Louis in the final. In the first two of those seasons, Fall River barely outdistanced Bethlehem in the ASL standings, winning by 44 points to 38 in the 1923-24 season and 66-63 in the 1924-25 season. In 1925-26, Bethlehem dropped back a bit and Fall River beat the runnerup New Bedford Whalers, their neighbor and most heated rival, by 72-61. In that period, Fall River's leading stars were goalscorer Harold Brittan, goalkeeper Findlay Kerr and midfielder Bill McPherson. Brittan, who had previously starred for Bethlehem, scored 68 goals in 86 league games during those three seasons.

Fall River didn't win another ASL championship for three years, but then it took several more before the league's demise, winning in 1928-29, 1929-30

and two partial seasons, 1929 fall and 1930 fall. By then, Brittan and Kerr were retired, but the team had a raft of new stars: Alex McNab, Bert Patenaude, Billy Gonsalves, Tec White and Werner Nilsen.

Before its end, it won three more U.S. Open Cup titles, and Brittan had a last hurrah in one of them. Brittan, who had scored one of the goals in Fall River's 4-2 victory in the 1924 cup final, returned briefly to the team to get another in Fall River's 7-0 rout of Detroit Holley Carburetor in the 1927 cup final. Fall River beat Bruell Insurance of Cleveland in the 1930 final, as it became the first team ever to win the league-cup double twice. In both 1927 and 1930, Fall River once again beat Bethlehem Steel in the eastern semifinal.

The team's association with Fall River came to an end in the winter of 1931, when Mark merged the team with the New York Soccer Club and moved it to New York, where it played as the New York Yankees. However, it had begun the U.S. Open Cup tournament as Fall River Marksman and remained so in the official records, even though its uniforms said New York Yankees in the three-game final, in which it defeated Chicago Bricklayers. Following that season, the team moved back to southeastern New England, merging with New Bedford Whalers to produce the team that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1932.

Fall River Rovers

One of the outstanding American teams for several decades in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Fall River Rovers are best known for their achievements in the U.S. Open Cup, then called the National Challenge Cup, in which they reached the final in three consecutive years, 1916, 1917 and 1918. They won the title in 1917, beating Bethlehem Steel, 1-0, in one of the early classic games of American soccer. Bethlehem also was the opponent in 1916 and 1918. In 1918, Fall River Rovers came close to beating the Pennsylvania powerhouse again, losing in a replay after tying the original cup final.

The star of the team in those years was forward Thomas Swords, who also was captain of the U.S. national team on its tour of Sweden and Norway in 1916. But the heros of the 1917 victory over Bethlehem were John Sullivan, who scored the winning goal, and Jack Albion, the goalkeeper who kept Bethlehem Steel at bay. Those three were among six men to play for Fall River Rovers in the 1916, '17 and '18 cup finals. The others were William Booth, Charlie Burns and Frederic Burns.

Fall River Rovers had been a leading team for some while at that point. They won the American Cup, then the national championship, in both 1888 and '89. They were among the eastern teams that attempted to organize a professional league in 1909 and they were one of the leading teams of the Southern New England League in the early years of the 20th century.

Fawcett, Joy

Defender who was one of the steady, vital stars of the U.S. women's national team throughout the 1990s. For most of that time, Fawcett and Carla Overbeck were a formidable duo in the center of the U.S. team's defense, although Fawcett played right back in the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Fawcett, the sister of former U.S. men's national-team player Eric Biefeld, was still Joy Biefeld when she played in the U.S. team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991. She was Joy Fawcett when she played for the United States in the 1995 Women's World Cup, the 1996 Olympic Games and the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Fawcett made her first appearance in the U.S. national team against China in 1987 and her 100th in the Olympic semifinal in which the United States beat Norway in 1996. She started five of the United States' six games at the 1991 Women's World Cup, all six at the 1995 Women's World Cup, all five at the 1996 Olympics and all six at the 1999 Women's World Cup. Through 1999, she had 153 full international caps, fifth on the U.S. national-team list. Although she was not primarily an attacking player, she did score 21 goals in those games, including a key goal in the 1999 Women's World Cup, the gamewinner in the quarterfinal against Germany on a near-post header from a corner kick.

Fawcett, an all-American at the University of California in 1987, '88 and '89, was women's soccer coach at UCLA from 1993 to '97.

Ferguson, Jock

A defender who was one of the leading players in American soccer before 1920, playing for the Bethlehem Steel team that dominated the era between 1915 and '20.

Ferguson, a left back who formed a famous partnership in the Bethlehem defense with right back Sam Fletcher, played for Bethlehem from 1914 to 1928, with the exception of the 1922-23 season. He possibly ranks second only to Archie Stark among Bethlehem Steel's greatest stars. The Scotsman joined Bethlehem after having played for Dundee, Leeds City and several lesser teams in England and Scotland.

With Bethlehem, he starred in the teams that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1915, '16, '18 and '19 and finished second in 1917. He was still with Bethlehem when it won the U.S. Open Cup for a fifth time in 1926, but by then was no longer a regular and didn't play in the final. Bethlehem also won a string of American Cup titles, and Ferguson played in the final of that tournament five times, winning four of them.

Ferguson also played on several teams that won league championships. He was with Bethlehem when it won the National Association Foot Ball League title in 1919 and '21 and the American Soccer League championship

in 1922 and '27. In 1923, his one season away from Bethlehem, he played for the J&P Coats team that won the ASL title.

FIFA

The world governing organization of soccer, whose initials stand for its official French name, *Federation Internationale de Football Association*. FIFA was founded in 1904 by seven European nations meeting in Paris, and the United States became a member in 1913, just months after the founding of the United States Football Association. The United States was the 19th member of FIFA. By the late 1990s, the organization's membership was over 200 nations.

Most of the United States' involvement with FIFA over the years has been through American participation in the various world championship tournaments that FIFA administers. Those tournaments include the World Cup, Confederations Cup (originally named the Intercontinental Cup), World Under-17 Championships, World Under-20 Championships, Women's World Cup and Olympic soccer tournaments. The United States has competed in nearly every edition of each of those tournaments, at least in the qualifying rounds. The exceptions have been the 1938 World Cup; the 1908, '12 and '20 Olympic Games, and the 1995 and '97 Confederations Cups.

American soccer officials also have been very closely involved with FIFA during the FIFA championship events that have been held in the United States, the 1984 Olympics, the 1994 World Cup, the 1996 Olympics and the 1999 Women's World Cup.

The U.S. Soccer Federation has gotten into several major conflicts with FIFA over the years. In 1927, the U.S. Football Association was threatened with expulsion from FIFA over the issue of American Soccer League clubs signing players who were under contract to foreign clubs, but an emergency trip to the FIFA Congress by USFA president Andrew M. Brown succeeded in smoothing the dispute. In the early 1980s, the USSF was called on the carpet by FIFA because of the North American Soccer League's failure to end an experiment with a 35-yard offside line, a conflict that ended in the NASL discontinuing that rule.

Relations between the United States soccer authorities and FIFA improved in the 1990s as the U.S. Soccer Federation reasserted itself as the dominant organization in American soccer following the end of the NASL.

The United States, as something of an outsider among the world's soccer nations, has had little representation over the years in the upper levels of FIFA officials. In 1997, when CONCACAF general secretary Chuck Blazer was named to the FIFA executive committee, he became the first American on that body in several decades, following G. Randolph Manning in the 1940s and '50s, and James McGuire in the 1970s.

Finland

The only time the United States has faced this relative soccer minnow among the Scandinavian nations in a men's full international was a friendly in Tampa, Fla., in March 1990, as Finland was en route home from a Latin American winter tour. The United States won, 2-1, on goals by Bruce Murray and Paul Caligiuri. The United States women's team has played Finland seven times, in 1995 and '99, winning all seven.

Fleming, Tommy "Whitey"

Winger who starred in the Bethlehem Steel team during its greatest era, and in several other teams in the original American Soccer League.

Fleming played for the Bethlehem teams that reached the U.S. Open Cup final in five consecutive years, winning in 1915, '16, '18 and '19. He scored goals in the final in 1915, '16 and '18. Those Bethlehem teams also won the American Cup in 1916, '17, '18 and '19, and the National Association Foot Ball League title in 1919, '20 and '21.

The Scottish-born forward was still with Bethlehem when it won the inaugural ASL championship in 1922 as Philadelphia FC. He then was transferred to Pawtucket J&P Coats, where he won another ASL title in 1923. His last ASL stop was Boston Wonder Workers, where he played from 1924 to '29 and won a third ASL championship in 1928. In his eight ASL seasons, he played 234 ASL games and scored 94 goals.

Fletcher, Sam

Fullback who was one of the stars of the pre-1920 Bethlehem Steel powerhouse, a manager in the original American Soccer League and one of the early leaders of American collegiate soccer.

Fletcher joined Bethlehem Steel in 1914 and teamed with Jock Ferguson as the defensive bulwark of the squad that won the U.S. Open Cup, then called the National Challenge Cup, in 1915, 1916, 1918 and 1919. He played in the final in the first three of those years, as well as the 1917 final, which Bethlehem lost to Fall River Rovers. The Bethlehem teams on which Fletcher played also won the American Cup four times and the championship of the National Association Foot Ball League in 1919. In 1919, Fletcher was a key member of the Bethlehem team that, as the National Challenge Cup champion, made a 13-game tour of Scandinavia.

Fletcher left Bethlehem in the early 1920s to join the Harrison team of the newly formed ASL. He became player-manager of the Providence team in the ASL in 1924.

Early in his time in Providence, Fletcher also founded the soccer program at Brown University. He was coach of the Brown team from 1926 to 1946.

Florie, Tom

Captain of the United States team in the first World Cup and a leading American professional player in the 1920s, '30s and early '40s.

Florie, an outside left who was born and grew up in the Kearny-Harrison-Newark soccer hotbed area of northern New Jersey, signed with the Providence Clamdiggers of the American Soccer League in 1924 and played with that team for five years, including scoring 22 goals in 38 games in the 1925-26 season, an impressive total for a winger. He then was traded to the New Bedford Whalers, for whom he played until the original ASL was dissolved. He won his first U.S. Open Cup title in 1932 with New Bedford.

After the end of the original ASL, Florie played the rest of his long career with Pawtucket Rangers and was a U.S. Open Cup finalist three more times, playing on the losing side in 1934 and '35 but winning his second U.S. Open Cup title in 1941, when he was well into his 40s.

Florie made his debut in the U.S. national team against Canada in 1925. In days when full internationals were few and far between, he won eight full international caps. Florie played in all of the United States' five games in the 1930 and '34 World Cups. He was captain for all three of the United States' games in the 1930 World Cup.

"Foreign sport" label and American attitudes

For more than 100 years, soccer has had a continual uphill struggle for acceptance in the United States alongside mainstream American sports. Toward the end of the 20th century, this struggle seemed to be getting easier, but soccer people had learned not to be overconfident about this.

For much of that time, the struggle had centered largely around the issue of soccer being labelled a "foreign" sport. And for a considerable time in the latter part of the 20th century, it involved a large amount of "soccer-bashing" in many parts of the American news media.

For a short while, in the 1860s and '70s, soccer was a mainstream American sport, before the Ivy League colleges opted to stop playing soccer and start playing rugby, whose rules they gradually changed to create American football. After that fork in the road, which took place in 1876, rugby's American descendant quickly attained the label of the scientific and manly sport, the one that embodied ideals to which American athletes were supposed to aspire. Soccer was pushed to the fringes.

Those fringes were real places, like Kearny, N.J., and Fall River, Mass., which were populated very heavily by immigrants who didn't care what the Ivy League colleges were playing. They wanted to play the game they had learned overseas. So they did, and as they did, the image of soccer as a "foreign sport" began to take hold in the minds of many Americans.

At the time, this didn't have as much practical significance as it would later. Americans didn't have the leisure time they did later, and professional spectator sports barely existed. But because of this image of soccer being

outside the American mainstream, when interest in sports really did begin to take off in the United States after World War I, soccer did not take off. Soccer remained on the fringes for many more decades, decades during which traditional American attitudes of political isolationism from the rest of the world contributed to soccer's problems with acceptance in the United States. Americans involved in soccer during these decades faced a constant problem of seeing their sport marginalized, while sports regarded as being more American got the attention and the money.

Soccer finally seemed to start to move toward the mainstream in the 1990s. The U.S. national teams, both for men and women, began to draw far more attention than they had before. Soccer began to appear on television more regularly. And news media attention to the sport became far more frequent and far more positive than it had been in the past.

This last was a crucial point, particularly in the minds of soccer fans who felt that their sport had not been given a fair shake over the years. For decades, mainstream news media had largely ignored American soccer, with the exceptions of the North American Soccer League and occasional focuses on crowd trouble. This was yet another legacy of the view that soccer was a foreign sport, an idea that made soccer much easier for many people to ignore. Then, in some quarters of the news media, the attitude turned from ignoring soccer to regarding it as a nuisance or even as a menace.

That viewpoint, which was voiced by a minority of the news media but a loud minority, became especially sharp following a series of traumatic events connected with soccer, particularly in Europe, during the 1980s. These events included the Heysel and Hillsborough stadium disasters in Belgium and England, the well-publicized rioting by fans in German cities where the 1988 European Championships were being held, and numerous violent incidents outside English stadiums. These provided fuel for some in the American news media to espouse the idea that soccer was a danger to public order in America, and that when the World Cup came to the United States in 1994, American cities would be invaded by terrifying hordes of violence-seeking soccer fanatics. Heavily implied was the idea that these hordes would be foreign hordes. Xenophobia was a key element here, as it had been in American attitudes about soccer for decades. And when these violent hordes failed to appear in 1994, that was a very significant happening. The events of 1994 demonstrated to those Americans who had assumed that soccer must necessarily be accompanied by violence that this was not true, and thus was a major watershed in the attitude of Americans toward soccer.

Most of the comments linking soccer and violence came in the years between the 1990 and 1994 World Cups. Negative comment about the game itself in the American news media seemed to reach its peak during the 1990

World Cup, and consisted largely of certain pundits stating their opinions while assuming that all of their readers shared those opinions.

Somewhat obscured in all of this soccer-bashing was the fact that large elements of the American news media, principally those who reported events they observed rather than just reporting their own opinions, were taking a much more positive attitude toward soccer than ever before. The soccer-bashing on the surface was what caught the attention of many, but a sea change was taking place underneath. It was a sign that American attitudes toward soccer really were changing.

That those attitudes had changed became apparent in a series of events that produced eye-opening attendances, the 1994 World Cup, the inaugural season of Major League Soccer in 1996, the 1996 Olympics and World Cup qualifying games in 1997. Stadiums packed with American soccer fans made it much harder to sell the idea that soccer was a fringe activity that few Americans cared about. Stadiums packed with American soccer fans who also were consumers made it much easier for American corporations to decide to invest money in the sport. Soccer moved farther toward the mainstream.

The attitudes that had held soccer back over the decades weren't gone. Just like attitudes in other aspects of life that were once automatically accepted by a majority of Americans but later were cast aside, they were still there below the surface. By the late 1990s, American soccer existed in a much more accepting atmosphere than it had a few decades before. It had been a difficult struggle, however, and many remained wary about whether soccer had really been accepted into the mainstream or not.

Fort Lauderdale Strikers

One of the leading teams of the North American Soccer League. The Strikers played in Fort Lauderdale from 1977 to 1983 before moving to Minnesota for the NASL's final season and several subsequent MISL seasons.

The Strikers entered the league as a continuation of the franchise that had previously been the Washington Darts, Miami Gatos and Miami Toros. In 1977, they moved a few miles up the coast from Miami to Fort Lauderdale's Lockhart Stadium and became the Fort Lauderdale Strikers.

The Strikers never won the NASL championship, but they also never failed to make the playoffs in their seven seasons in Fort Lauderdale. They reached the NASL championship game in 1980, losing to the New York Cosmos, 3-0, and also made it to the NASL semifinals in 1978, '81 and '82. They had reached the final in 1974 as the Miami Toros.

For much of their time in Fort Lauderdale, an important feature of the Strikers was the presence in the lineup of several major international stars. In the 1979 season, the Fort Lauderdale lineup included Gerd Muller of West Germany, George Best of Northern Ireland and Teofilo Cubillas of

Peru, a trio of stars that only the New York Cosmos could match among other NASL clubs. That was the only season that all three of those superstars were there, but they played a combined total of 10 seasons with the Strikers.

The Strikers' attendances dropped toward the end of their time in Fort Lauderdale, as attendances were doing everywhere in the NASL, but they had never been all that high, limited by the size of Lockhart Stadium. Although the Strikers regularly drew crowds of over 10,000, their largest were capacity crowds of 19,850 in 1979.

Foudy, Julie

Midfielder who was one of the U.S. national women's team's leading players in the 1990s. Foudy played for the United States in the 1991 Women's World Cup, the 1995 Women's World Cup, the 1996 Olympic Games and the 1999 Women's World Cup. She was one of only three players to appear in every one of the United States' games in those four tournaments.

By the end of 1999, Foudy had made 166 appearances in the national team, third of all time, and scored 32 goals, eighth of all time.

Foudy was a four-time all-American at Stanford University, where she played from 1988 to '91. She was among the youngest players in the United States team at the 1991 Women's World Cup, but was already an international veteran. She made her debut in the U.S. national women's team against France in 1988, when she was 17 years old, and the Women's World Cup final in 1991 was her 32nd game in the national team.

In 1997, she attracted notice throughout the soccer world, and won an award from FIFA, for her work with efforts to control the use of child labor in Pakistan in the making of soccer balls.

Foulds, Sam T. N.

The premier chronicler of American soccer history. For many years prior to his death in 1994, he was both the official historian of the U.S. Soccer Federation and the historical consultant to the National Soccer Hall of Fame.

In his younger days, Foulds was a good amateur player, and was the last cut in the selection process for the 1928 United States Olympic soccer team. After his playing career, Foulds, who was born in Quebec and lived most of his life in the Boston area, turned to club management, league administration and historical recordkeeping. He was involved in the founding and operation of a series of leagues in the Boston area. The records and files that he kept on the history of the sport in the United States were voluminous and meticulous, and he was a frequent source of detailed information for those with questions about events in the sport's history. He became the official historian of the USSFA in 1972 and the historical consultant to the Hall of Fame when it moved to a permanent home in 1979.

Foxboro Stadium, Foxboro, Mass.

One of the leading American soccer venues, both for national-team and club games, in the 1990s.

Foxboro Stadium became a soccer center as a result of the soccer interest of Robert Kraft, owner of the New England Patriots football team, who also owned the stadium and eventually owned the New England Revolution soccer team that played there. Although it had been used for NASL games in the 1970s, it didn't host its first full international until June 1991, when the United States played a 1-1 tie there with Ireland. The fact that that game drew a crowd of 51,273, then one of the largest ever to see the United States play at home, quickly demonstrated the soccer interest in the area, which lies about halfway between Boston and the Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River area that was a soccer hotbed in earlier decades. As a result of that game, Foxboro got into the running to be one of the stadiums hosting the 1994 World Cup, and eventually six World Cup games were played there, including the second-round game between Italy and Nigeria and the quarterfinal between Italy and Spain. In 1999, it hosted several games of the Women's World Cup, including the United States' first-round victory over North Korea and the semifinal in which China beat Norway, 5-0.

Since 1991, the U.S. national team has played at Foxboro a number of times, most famously a 2-0 upset of England in the 1993 U.S. Cup. It played two World Cup qualifiers there in 1997, drawing a stadium-record crowd of 57,780 against Mexico, and U.S. Cup games against against Nigeria in 1995 and Ireland in 1996.

The New England Revolution of Major League Soccer began play at Foxboro in 1996. Although the Revs struggled on the field, they were one of MLS's success stories at the gate, leading the league in attendance in 1997 with an average of more than 21,000 per game. The MLS championship game has been played there twice, in 1996 and '99, and the 34,632 who came out to watch the 1996 game between D.C. United and the Los Angeles Galaxy in the midst of a drenching storm added considerably to the reputation of the Foxboro fans.

France

The United States has met France only twice in full internationals, home-and-home friendlies in 1979. France gave the United States a 6-0 drubbing in East Rutherford, N.J., on May 2, 1979, then won by 3-0 in Paris on Oct. 10, 1979. France had a very strong team at that time, and the scorers of the nine French goals in those two games included such French soccer icons as Michel Platini, Bernard Lacombe and Didier Six.

The U.S. men's national team also has played in France, but not against France, on two other occasions, the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris and the 1998 World Cup in several French cities. In 1984, France won the Olympic soccer title in Pasadena, Calif.

The U.S. women's national team has played six friendlies against France over the years, all of them victories.

Fricker, Werner

U.S. Soccer Federation president who led the campaign that resulted in the United States being named to host the 1994 World Cup.

Fricker had a number of significant accomplishments during his time as head of the USSF, from 1984 to 1990, but the successful World Cup bid was the most important. FIFA awarded the 1994 World Cup to the United States on July 4, 1988.

Ironically, that victory may have sown the seeds of Fricker's eventual defeat as USSF president. When it awarded the World Cup to the United States, FIFA apparently thought it was getting the sort of high-powered management that had made a spectacular success of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Fricker was a very successful small businessman, but FIFA decided within a few years that running the World Cup required a higher level of international business and legal acumen. At the 1990 USSF annual general meeting, Fricker was defeated for re-election by the FIFA-backed Alan Rothenberg.

Fricker's other major accomplishment as USSF president was to start the federation on the road to modernizing its business operations, including the moves that turned around a difficult financial situation. Fricker, a Philadelphia real-estate developer with a strong background in ethnic soccer, served as something of a bridge between the USSF's volunteer management of prior decades and the professional style of later years.

Fricker, who was born in Yugoslavia and came to the United States in 1952, was an outstanding amateur player for United German-Hungarians of Oakford, Pa., from 1954 to '69. He was a member of the United States team in the qualifying round of the 1964 Olympic Games and was captain of the United German-Hungarians team that won the National Amateur Cup in 1965.

Friedel, Brad

One of the best of the numerous good goalkeepers that American soccer produced in the 1990s. Friedel was the backup at both the 1994 and 1998 World Cups, but was consistently close enough to the top that he had played 60 full international games by the end of 1999.

Friedel was the backup to Tony Meola early in his national-team career and to Kasey Keller later. However, it was Friedel who got to play the crucial homestretch games in the United States' qualifying series before the 1998 World Cup. In 1996, he played the last three of the United States' semifinal qualifiers as a result of a dispute between the USSF and Keller's club, Leicester City. In 1997, he played the last three of the United States' 10

qualifiers as a result of an injury to Keller. He played one of the United States' three World Cup games in France, against Yugoslavia.

While Friedel was sometimes stymied on the national-team level, he was a big success at the club level. He starred for the Columbus Crew in Major League Soccer in 1996 and '97, after having played briefly for top clubs in Denmark and Turkey. In the winter of 1998 he finally broke into the English Premier League with Liverpool. Earlier attempts by several other top English clubs to sign him had been blocked by problems over obtaining British work permits.

G

Gabarra, Carin

One of the goalscoring stars of the United States team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991. Carin Jennings, who later married former U.S. national-team player Jim Gabarra, scored six goals in the United States' six games, including three in the semifinal victory over Germany.

Gabarra made her debut in the national team against Norway in July 1987. She continued in the national team after her starring performance in 1991, but in a sometimes lesser role. In 1995, she again played in all of the United States' six games at the Women's World Cup. At the 1996 Olympic Games, where she made her last appearances in the national team, she played in four of the United States' five games, all as a substitute. When she retired from the national team, she had 117 full international appearances and 53 goals, ranking her third of all time in caps in tied for third in goals.

Gabarra, who played college soccer at UC-Santa Barbara, became women's soccer coach at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1993.

Gaetjens, Joe

The scorer of the most famous goal in American soccer history, the one that beat England in the 1950 World Cup in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Gaetjens, a native of Haiti, was one of three players on that United States team who were not American citizens, but were holders of what were then called "first papers" and were later called "green cards," the first step for a resident alien toward becoming an American citizen. Gaetjens never did become an American citizen, however. He returned to Haiti, where he played for Haiti against Mexico in World Cup qualifying in 1953, and disappeared in 1964. He is believed to have been a victim of the Tontons Macoutes, the Duvalier regime's brutal security police.

Gaetjens came to the United States in the 1940s to study at Columbia University in New York, and was discovered by Brookhattan of the American Soccer League while playing for an amateur team. He was not a member of the United States team during the World Cup qualifying round in 1949. However, he was added to the roster after he led the ASL in scoring in the 1949-50 season, and ended up playing all three games in the World Cup, the only three full internationals he ever played.

Gaetjens' goal in the 37th minute of the game between the United States and England was not captured on film, and thus has been a source of controversy. The dispute is a result of claims by some English writers that the goal had been a fluke, that Gaetjens had gotten on the way of Walter Bahr's shot and the ball hit him on the side of the head accidentally and

rebounded into the goal. Actually, people who were on the field confirmed that Gaetjens dove very purposefully at Bahr's shot toward the far post, redirecting it past goalkeeper Bert Williams and himself landing face down in the grass as the ball landed in the net.

After the 1950 World Cup, Gaetjens played several seasons for professional teams in France, but with little success. The source of his fame remained centered around that goal in Belo Horizonte.

Gallagher, Jimmy

Midfielder who played in two World Cups for the United States and also was a longtime star of the original American Soccer League. Gallagher was one of the 11 men who played all three games for the United States at the first World Cup in 1930. In 1934, he faced Mexico but not Italy. Gallagher normally played on the right side of midfield, but sometimes switched to the left or played as a right-wing forward.

Gallagher played for five different teams in the course of his 10-year ASL career, but won only one league championship, with J&P Coats in 1923. He was with New York Nationals when they won the U.S. Open Cup in 1928 but did not play in the final. The largest part of his career, six seasons, was spent with the club that began as Indiana Flooring and then was renamed New York Nationals after its purchase by Charles Stoneham in 1927. He played a total of 346 ASL games, and scored 56 goals. After the breakup of the original ASL, Gallagher moved to Cleveland, and was playing for Slavia at the time of the 1934 World Cup.

Gansler, Bob

The coach of the United States team at the 1990 World Cup, and during the nerve-wracking qualifying series that was played the year before.

Gansler, who was born in Hungary, played five games in the U.S. national team in 1968 and one season in the North American Soccer League with Chicago Mustangs, and was a college soccer coach at Wisconsin-Milwaukee. A protege of former national-team coach Walt Chyzowych, he took over the national team in the spring of 1989. Immediately prior to that, he was coach of the successful United States team at the 1989 world under-20 championships. Gansler's predecessor as national-team coach, Lothar Osiander, had held the job on a part-time basis from 1986 to '88, but declined when the USSF decided that it wanted a full-time national-team coach.

Gansler's first game as coach was a World Cup qualifier against Costa Rica in April 1989. His last was a friendly against Bermuda in February 1991. In those two years, he had a record of 14 victories, 16 defeats and six ties. Although the U.S. team that he coached was the first to qualify for the World Cup in 40 years, he was sometimes criticized for a defensive tactical style.

Gansler, who also had coached the U.S. national team for one game on an interim basis in 1982, won an A-League championship as coach of the Milwaukee Rampage in 1997 and became coach of MLS's Kansas City Wizards early in the 1999 MLS season.

Garcia, Prudencio "Pete"

One of the first Americans to become a certified international referee, serving as a FIFA referee in 1949 and '50. Garcia was a referee at the North American Championships in Mexico in 1949, which was a World Cup qualifying tournament. He was on FIFA's panel of referees at the 1950 World Cup in Brazil, and while he did not referee any of the 22 games, he was a linesman for four of them, including the third-place game between Sweden and Spain. Prior to that, he had long been one of the leading figures in the sport in St. Louis' large Spanish community, organizing teams, leagues and referees' associations in Missouri and southern Illinois for decades after his emigration from Spain in 1907.

German-Americans. See Philadelphia Americans.

German-American Soccer League

Semipro league that has been a major feature of the New York-area soccer scene for decades. The GASL, which was founded in 1923, changed its name in 1977 to the Cosmopolitan League, in an effort to erase its ethnic image.

The GASL, which has long included several divisions, among them a youth division, has been dominated by teams with ethnic connections, but far from all of those have been German-American. They have also included Italian teams such as Inter and Giuliana, Greek teams such as Hellenic and Doxa, Balkan teams such as Croatia and Dalmatinac, and others. The league may have been at its strongest in the 1960s, when a team of GASL all-stars played successfully against foreign teams in the International Soccer League, several GASL players were named to the U.S. national team, and GASL teams fared well in national tournaments.

For decades, the GASL attempted to compete with the American Soccer League, which also had teams in the New York area, and it was a very strong rival to the ASL, particularly in the area of attracting top players to its teams. There were several cooperative efforts, such as the entry of GASL teams into the ASL's Lewis Cup tournament in the late 1950s, but nothing lasting ever resulted.

Among the GASL's best teams have been Brooklyn German-Hungarians, which won both the U.S. Open Cup and National Amateur Cup in 1951; New York Greek-Americans, which won the U.S. Open Cup in 1967, '68, '69 and '74, and New York Eintracht, which won the National Amateur Cup in 1944 and the U.S. Open Cup in 1955. Each of those teams has also won numerous GASL championships. Other GASL teams that have won the U.S.

Open Cup have included Elizabeth SC, Hota, Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Pancyprian Freedoms, New York Hungaria and New York Ukrainians.

Germany

The first meeting between the United States and Europe's greatest soccer power didn't come until June 1993. The two nations have played four more times since, including a game in the first round of the 1998 World Cup, and the Americans scored two surprising victories over the three-time world champions in 1999.

Germany won that World Cup game, 2-0, at the Parc des Princes in Paris on June 15, 1998. The United States, which gave up one goal in each half, certainly was outplayed, although perhaps not as shockingly as it seemed to some American commentators.

The first game between the two, a 4-3 victory by Germany in Chicago during the 1993 U.S. Cup tournament, was the first game ever shown without commercial interruptions on American English-language television, and is something of a landmark for that reason. The game also was not as close as the score would imply, with the United States getting two late goals to narrow a 4-1 deficit. Another game, six months later in Palo Alto, Calif., actually was a more competitive one, although the score was 3-0 in Germany's favor. In the Chicago game, two of the United States goals were scored by Thomas Dooley, who was born and raised in Germany.

When the United States upset Germany, 3-0, in Jacksonville, Fla., in February 1999, the U.S. goals were scored by three Americans who were with German clubs at the time, Jovan Kirovski of Cologne, Claudio Reyna of Wolfsburg and Tony Sanneh of Hertha Berlin. Five months later, in a 2-0 American victory in the first round of the Confederations Cup in Guadalajara, Mexico, the United States fielded an almost completely different lineup than it had in Jacksonville, but again dominated against a Germany that was undergoing its worst down streak in decades. Ben Olsen and Joe-Max Moore scored the American goals.

The United States men never played West Germany, the united Germany's predecessor on center stage of world soccer, but they played two friendlies against East Germany in 1990, losing both.

The United States suffered a 7-0 loss to West Germany in the 1972 Olympic Games, played in West Germany.

The U.S. national women's team has played Germany nine times, including a 5-2 victory in a semifinal game of the 1991 Women's World Cup, and a 3-2 victory in a quarterfinal game of the 1999 Women's World Cup. Carin Jennings scored three goals for the United States in the 1991 game, and April Heinrichs had the other two. In the 1999 game, the United States fought back from 1-0 and 2-1 deficits, on goals by Tiffeny Milbrett, Brandi Chastain and Joy Fawcett. The other games betwen the United States women and Germany (the first two of which actually were between the United States

and West Germany), have produced five victories for the United States and two for Germany.

Germany was something of a disappointment in the 1994 World Cup in the United States, but only by its own high standards. It was eliminated by Bulgaria in the quarterfinals, thus failing to reach the semifinals for only the third time in its 11 World Cups.

Giants Stadium, East Rutherford, N.J.

One of the leading American soccer stadiums in the last quarter of the 20th century, with NASL, World Cup and MLS games drawing large crowds, and also a focal point for the debate over artificial turf.

Giants Stadium was built in the early 1970s to lure the New York Giants football team away from New York City. The New York Cosmos became its first soccer tenant at the start of the 1977 NASL season, Pele's last and Franz Beckenbauer's first with the New York team. Cosmos attendance, which had been sluggish at their New York City homes of Randalls Island and Yankee Stadium, soon took off, peaking at 77,691 for an Aug. 4, 1977 game against Fort Lauderdale.

The Cosmos played at Giants Stadium for eight seasons. They drew eight crowds of 70,000 or more, and the 13 largest crowds in NASL history all were at Giants Stadium. The NASL championship game was held there in 1978 and '79.

The crowd of 77,691 remained the Cosmos and NASL attendance record, but was topped as the stadium record 19 years later. In 1996, 78,416 attended a doubleheader, Brazil vs. a World All-Star team and the MLS All-Star Game. The crowd at the opening doubleheader of the Women's World Cup in 1999, featuring a game between the United States and Denmark, raised the stadium record to 78,972.

The U.S. national team played there against France in 1979, Italy in 1984 and Peru in 1989. However, the USSF gradually came to shy away from Giants Stadium because of its artificial-turf field.

That field almost caused the 1994 World Cup to pass up Giants Stadium, which wasn't on the original list of proposed venues. A determination that a temporary grass field could be installed resulted in Giants Stadium becoming one of the prime sites of that World Cup. It was a venue for the first-round group that included Italy, Ireland, Mexico and Norway, and hosted a second-round game between Bulgaria and Mexico, a quarterfinal between Bulgaria and Germany, and a semifinal between Italy and Bulgaria. While foreign visitors to that tournament had criticisms of several of the stadiums used, there were raves for Giants Stadium. Several more games were held there during the Women's World Cup in 1999.

When Major League Soccer's New York/New Jersey MetroStars began play at Giants Stadium in 1996, it was on another temporary grass field, but that one was removed for the last two months of the MLS season, after the

NFL's New York Giants and New York Jets began their seasons. That mid-summer switch, which caused much protest from both players and others, was repeated in the 1997, 98 and '99 MLS seasons, and further dispute resulted in 1997 when the artificial-turf field was damaged and had to be hastily replaced as a result of rainwater leaking through the grass field. However, the two football teams agreed in 1999 to replace the artificial turf with grass on a full-time basis the next year.

Glasgow Celtic and Glasgow Rangers

The two famous Scottish rivals both were among the foreign teams that made American tours during the years of the original American Soccer League. Rangers, the traditionally Protestant team, visited the United States in 1928 and '30. Celtic, the traditionally Catholic team, visited in 1931.

In that era, there were more professional soccer players in the United States from Scotland than from any other part of the world, and Scottish touring teams were a staple of American soccer.

Rangers made a considerable success of their 10-game tour of the United States and Canada in 1928. Their four games against American Soccer League teams produced two Rangers victories and two ties. They concluded that tour with a 6-0 victory over an ASL all-star team at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. Two years later, still the Scottish champions, they were back for more. This was primarily a Canadian tour, but it included three games in the United States at the beginning and end of the trip. Rangers won all three, 5-4 over New York Nationals, and 3-2 and 6-1 over Fall River Marksmen.

Celtic was the Scottish Cup champion when it came to America in the spring of 1931, but it was not as dominant as Rangers had been. Along the way, it suffered defeats to New York Yankees, the team that had won the U.S. Open Cup that year; Fall River F.C., which was the former Providence Gold Bugs, and Pawtucket Rangers. The best game of the tour may have been the one against New York Yankees, which was played at Fenway Park in Boston. The American team, which sported a forward line of Alex McNab, Billy Gonsalves, Bert Patenaude, Johnny Ballantyne and Tec White, won, 4-3.

Both teams have made further American visits in more recent decades, but ones not as widely heralded as the pre-World War II tours.

Gonsalves, Adelino "Billy"

Possibly the greatest American player of the first half of the 20th century, one whose career included two World Cups and a remarkable 11 U.S. Open Cup finals in 15 years.

Gonsalves grew up in one of the United States' great soccer hotbeds, Fall River, Mass. (he lived the last years of his life in another, Kearny, N.J.). He began his career in New England, but eventually played for teams in six

different states. A tall man with a very hard shot, his reputation never spread internationally very much because he declined several overseas professional offers. But he did play well in both of his World Cups, and in club games against touring European teams.

The midfielder and inside forward turned pro with the Boston Wonder Workers of the American Soccer League in 1927, and won the first of his three ASL titles in his first season with that team. He later won ASL championships with Fall River in 1930 and Brooklyn Hispano in 1943.

Gonsalves was transferred to the Fall River Marksmen in 1929, and with them began a run of six consecutive U.S. Open Cup victories. He won in 1930 with Fall River, in 1931 with a team that began the tournament as Fall River Marksmen but finished it as the New York Yankees, and in 1932 with New Bedford Whalers after that team absorbed the Fall River Marksmen/New York Yankees franchise. By this time, the original ASL was collapsing, and Gonsalves and several of his teammates moved to St. Louis, where he played for another sequence of teams. Stix, Baer & Fuller won the Open Cup in 1933 and '34, giving Gonsalves five in a row. He made it six in 1935 after the team had changed sponsors and become Central Breweries. Another change turned the team into St. Louis Shamrocks, which was the losing finalist in 1936 and '37.

Gonsalves wasn't through with the Open Cup yet, however. He played for Chicago Manhattan Beer when it was the losing finalist in 1939, and then returned east and won the cup twice more with Brooklyn Hispano in 1943 and '44. He retired in 1947, after his fifth season with Hispano.

Twice, Gonsalves won the double, taking the U.S. Open Cup and the ASL championship in the same season. Those were with Fall River Marksmen in 1930 and Brooklyn Hispano in 1943.

During Gonsalves' years at the top of the game, U.S. national-team activity consisted mostly of the World Cup, but Gonsalves didn't miss any of that. He played all three of the United States games in the 1930 World Cup, and both its qualifying game and its lone game in the World Cup itself in 1934. His only national-team goal came in a friendly against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro in 1930, as the U.S. team was en route home from the World Cup.

Graham, Bill

New York newspaper writer who edited annual guides to American soccer from the late 1940s to the late 1960s. Graham's guides were the forerunners of many publications of later decades, such as the NASL, MLS and U.S. Soccer Federation media guides.

Graham, who was the soccer editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, a newspaper that folded in the 1950s, edited what were known as the "Bill Graham Guides" as a labor of love. He founded his guide in 1948 as the U.S. Annual Soccer Guide, and published it himself under that name and as the North American Soccer Guide until 1956. The USSFA began publishing a nearly

identical guide in 1960, and Graham was editor of it throughout the 1960s. Graham, who was born in Scotland, was expert in a variety of facets of American soccer, but particularly the doings of the many touring foreign teams that visited the United States in the middle decades of the 20th century.

Granitza, Karl-Heinz

Forward who starred in the North American Soccer League for seven seasons, all of them with the Chicago Sting. Granitza was one of the NASL's most consistent goalscorers, with at least 15 goals in each of his NASL seasons. He appeared in 224 NASL games and scored 141 goals, putting him third among all-time NASL goalscorers.

Granitza, who was German, was somewhat unusual among the foreign players who starred in the NASL in that he had not been a major star in his native country. He blossomed after the Sting purchased him from Hertha Berlin before the 1978 NASL season. He scored 20 goals that season, the first of five seasons in which he scored 20 or more. He hit his goalscoring peak in 1981 with 26, and was a star of the Chicago teams that won NASL titles in 1981 and '84.

Granitza was second in the NASL in scoring behind Giorgio Chinaglia in three consecutive years, 1980, '81 and '82, and also was a second-team NASL all-star in each of those years.

Greater Los Angeles Soccer League

Semipro league that was founded in 1902 and came to prominence around 1960 as one of the best in the country.

The most successful team from the GLASC during that era was Los Angeles Kickers, a German-oriented team. Many of the other leading teams in the league in those years represented other ethnic groups, such as Los Angeles Danes, Los Angeles Armenians, Los Angeles Scots and Los Angeles Yugoslavs. In more recent years, the increasing Latin American influence in Los Angeles soccer has been reflected in the makeup of the league.

Of the many national-team players from the Greater Los Angeles Soccer League who played in the U.S. national team during the 1950s and '60s, likely the best was forward Al Zerhusen, who played in U.S. Open Cup finals with both Los Angeles Kickers and Los Angeles Scots.

Greece

The United States has faced Greece at the full international level only once, ironic because of the heavy involvement of Greek-Americans in ethnic soccer leagues in the United States over the years. That game was a 1-1 tie at the Yale Bowl in New Haven, Conn., on May 28, 1994, as both teams were preparing for the World Cup, which began three weeks later.

The United States goal was scored by Frank Klopas, who was born in Greece, raised in Chicago and played several seasons in the Greek first division.

Grgurev, Fred

Forward who starred in the American Soccer League, the North American Soccer League and the Major Indoor Soccer League in the 1970s and '80s, winning championships in all three leagues, as well as playing for the U.S. national team.

Grgurev played 15 full internationals for the United States, the first against Poland in 1973 and the last against Canada in 1976. He played five World Cup qualifiers against Mexico and Canada in 1976.

At the time of his appearances in the national team, Grgurev was starring in the American Soccer League for the New York Apollo, with whom he won ASL championships in 1973 and '75. He then played three seasons in the NASL, winning a league title with the New York Cosmos in 1978 and starring for the Rochester Lancers in 1979 and '80.

Grgurev began his indoor career with the Philadelphia Fever in the first season of the MISL, 1978-79. He played in 341 games and scored 344 goals in his nine MISL seasons. In the course of his MISL career, Grgurev played for the Fever, the New York Arrows, the New Jersey Rockers, the Memphis Americans, the Las Vegas Americans, the Pittsburgh Spirit and the New York Express. He won an MISL title with the New York Arrows in 1981, and was the league's leading scorer with Philadelphia in 1979.

Guatemala

The United States didn't play this CONCACAF neighbor for the first time until 1977, but the two became regular opponents in subsequent years. Their most significant meetings have been four games in World Cup qualifying. In 1989, the United States won, 2-1, in New Britain, Conn., on a goal by Bruce Murray and a Guatemalan own goal, and tied 0-0 in Guatemala City. In 1996, the United States won, 2-0, in Washington on goals by Eric Wynalda and Brian McBride, and tied, 2-2, in a neutral-site game in Honduras. The game in Honduras was played after the group results had been decided and thus was virtually a friendly.

Other competitive games between the two have been a 3-0 United States victory in the first round of the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Pasadena, Calif. (U.S. goals by Brian Quinn, Murray and Wynalda), a 3-0 United States victory in the third-place game of the 1996 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Los Angeles (U.S. goals by Jeff Agoos, Jovan Kirovski and Wynalda) and a 3-1 victory in the 1999 U.S. Cup in Los Angeles (U.S. goals by Joe-Max Moore, McBride and Frankie Hejduk).

The United States has played five friendlies against Guatemala, in 1977, '84 and '88. All have been in Guatemala City and have produced four

victories for Guatemala and one for the United States. In the two 1988 games, the United States fielded a developmental team.

The United States and Guatemala split two Olympic qualifying games in 1972.

Guelker, Bob

Coach of the St. Louis University teams that won five of the first seven NCAA championship tournaments.

Guelker had been involved in St. Louis soccer for more than a decade at the Catholic Youth Council and high school levels when he was named St. Louis University coach in 1958. Although the city had been a soccer hotbed for decades, the university did not have a team, and when it was started in 1958, it was as a club team rather than a varsity team. The team attained varsity status the following year, when soccer became an official NCAA sport, and in that first varsity season, Guelker led the Billikens to the inaugural NCAA championship. They beat the University of Bridgeport in the final.

Guelker and his team weren't just one-year wonders, however. St. Louis soon became a juggernaut, as it went on to win the NCAA title again in 1960, '62, '63 and '65. In the two years in that stretch that it didn't win the championship, 1961 and '64, it did make the final.

Guelker left the Billikens in 1966 to become coach at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, which was starting a soccer program. There, he won the NCAA Division II championship in 1972 and the NCAA Division I championship in 1979. Guelker also was coach of the United States team in the 1972 Olympic Games, after having led that team through the qualifying rounds earlier that year and the year before. Guelker's team was the first United States team to compete in the Olympic Games since the years when it hadn't been required to get through qualifying rounds.

Guelker's St. Louis University teams had a record of 95 victories, nine defeats and five ties. In all, he won 312 games at St. Louis and SIU.

Guelker also was heavily involved in the administration of soccer, serving as president of the USSFA from 1968 to 1970.

Gulati, Sunil

A leading American soccer official of the 1980s and '90s, who served in high positions with the U.S. Soccer Federation, the 1994 World Cup organizing committee and Major League Soccer. He often was known as the leading soccer man in an atmosphere in which managerial ability was more common than soccer expertise, and his firing by MLS in 1999 caused much controversy and questioning of that league's tactics and objectives.

Gulati was a professional economist, who taught at Columbia University and worked for the World Bank before becoming involved in soccer affairs full time in the 1990s. During the administration of Werner Fricker as

president of the USSF, Gulati served in several different USSF positions, including chairman of the International Games Committee, a position in which he was virtually the general manager of the U.S. national team.

When Alan Rothenberg became USSF president in 1990, he took a while to recognize Gulati's value, but Gulati eventually became one of Rothenberg's main soccer advisers. Gulati served as Executive Vice President of World Cup '94. After the World Cup, he was switched to the new venture of Major League Soccer. His title was Deputy Commissioner, and he was primarily involved with player personnel matters, which in that single-entity league was an important function of the league office. His duties included selecting, signing and allocating to the various teams the league's leading stars, both American and foreign, with the result that there sometimes were complaints that he had too much influence over teams' fortunes. When he was fired by MLS before the 1999 season, the stated reason, possibly less important than a power struggle among the league's top administrators, had to do with a player-personnel matter. Just after that season, he was hired by the Kraft family, owner of the San Jose and New England MLS franchises, to direct their soccer operations.

Gulati was upset in the 1998 election for the position of USSF executive vice president, but continued his involvement with the USSF in the position of director of the federation's 2010 project.

H

Haiti

This Caribbean nation was a frequent opponent for the United States from the 1950s to the 1970s, when it was one of CONCACAF's better teams.

The United States has played four World Cup qualifying games against Haiti. In 1954, it won by 3-2 and 3-0 in Port-au-Prince, but after it had already been mathematically eliminated. In 1969, after a good series of first-round games the year before, it was surprisingly knocked out by Haiti, which won by 1-0 in Port-au-Prince and again in San Diego.

The two also have played nine friendlies, from 1968 through '83. Those have resulted in two United States victories, four Haitian victories and three ties.

The United States women's team's only meeting with Haiti was a 10-0 victory in 1991.

Hakoah Vienna

Austrian club that made highly successfully American tours in 1926 and '27. Hakoah, which was founded in 1901 and lasted until 1939, had won its only Austrian championship in the 1924-25 season (it was second in 1921-22), but a larger part of its appeal to many spectators was the fact that it was an all-Jewish team. Those tours, like much in American soccer at that time, concentrated on the northeastern states, and many of Hakoah's opponents were American Soccer League clubs. The American organizers of the tour were led by four men, Nathan Agar, Abe Tuvim, Nathan Straus and Maurice Vandeweghe, who were from that part of the country.

In the course of those two tours, Hakoah drew crowds of 20,000 or more five times, topped by the 46,000 at the Polo Grounds in New York on May 1, 1926. On that day, Hakoah was opposed by a team called the New York Stars, which was a combination of the New York Giants and Indiana Flooring of the American Soccer League, and suffered one of its only two losses to an American team, 3-0. The size of that crowd set a record for attendance at a soccer game in the United States that wasn't broken for 51 years. A year to the day later, a crowd of 40,000 attended a game between Hakoah and the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds. The second tour also featured a game at the Polo Grounds on June 8, 1927, against a combined New York Giants-Bethlehem Steel team, that was the first pro game in the United States played at night under the lights.

Hakoah played more than a dozen games in its two United States tours (as well as some games in Canada in 1927), and at one time or another the Austrian club faced nearly all of the leading American players of the day.

The team's effect on American soccer was considerably more than just the on-the-field results, however, as a number of the Hakoah players stayed in the United States. A club that they formed, New York Hakoah, won the U.S. Open Cup in 1929, and one of those players, Erno Schwarz, became a significant power in American soccer over the next several decades, both as business manager of the ASL and a team owner.

Hamm, Mia

The superstar of the U.S. national women's team in the 1990s. In 1998, Hamm won the U.S. Soccer Federation's award as its female player of the year for the fifth consecutive year. In 1999, the year that she played in her third World Cup, she passed a retired Italian player to become the leading scorer of full-international goals in women's soccer history.

By the late 1990s, Hamm had become very much a one-woman advertisement for the sport of soccer and a role model for young players. She had inherited Michelle Akers' mantle as the world's most recognizable woman player and probably its best. However, she was a rather reluctant cult figure, uncomfortable with her fame and preferring to deflect the spotlight toward her teammates.

Hamm was the youngest player in the United States team when it won the first Women's World Cup in 1991. Despite being only 19 years old, she played all six of the U.S. team's games, and scored two goals in first-round games. She had begun her national-team career four years earlier, and the title game of the 1991 Women's World Cup was her 49th full international.

By the time of the next Women's World Cup in 1995, Hamm had matured into the team's leader. In the meanwhile, she had completed a career at the University of North Carolina in which she won four NCAA championships, was named a first-team all-American three times and set a school record with 103 goals.

Much of Hamm's early years in the national team were spent as a midfielder. Later, she moved up to the forward line. She scored only two goals in the 1995 Women's World Cup, however, despite playing all six of the United States' games.

At the 1996 Olympics, discussion of the United States' chances revolved around the question of whether the injured Hamm could play. She played only two of the United States' three first-round games, and was substituted in both of those, but returned to play all of the United States' semifinal and final games as it won the championship.

By the end of 1999, she had 183 appearances in the national team, second on the all-time list, and 114 full-international goals, first on the all-time list. In the 1999 Women's World Cup, Hamm again scored only two goals, out of the United States' 18, but was able to create many openings for teammates by virtue of the amount of attention she drew from opposing de-

fenses. For the third straight Women's World Cup, she played in all six United States games.

Harker, Al

Fullback who was a star of the Philadelphia German-Americans team in the mid-1930s. Harker was a member of the United States squad at the 1934 World Cup in Italy and was selected for the U.S. Olympic team in 1936, although he was unable to make that trip.

Harker joined the German-Americans in the fall of 1932, just as they were starting their run of championships. He was with the Philadelphia team when it won the National Amateur Cup in 1933 and '34, the American Soccer League in 1935 and the U.S. Open Cup in 1936.

Harkes, John

Perhaps the leading American player of the 1990s, and certainly one of the pioneers in the movement of American players into top European leagues. He played in two World Cups for the United States and was one of the stars of the D.C. United powerhouse in Major League Soccer.

Harkes was the first American player to become a major star in England. After playing for the United States in the 1990 World Cup, he signed with Sheffield Wednesday in England, was instrumental in that team's promotion to the Premier League in his first season there, and gained notice throughout England for a shot that was named the goal of the season. Also in that 1990-91 season, he became the first American to play in a Wembley final. He played for Sheffield Wednesday in the League Cup finals in 1991 and 1993 and the F.A. Cup final in 1993.

In 1993, he arranged a transfer to a lesser team, Derby County, believing that it would help his World Cup preparation. But Derby changed managers and Harkes languished there. He eventually was sold to Major League Soccer, and in the season before that league's startup, he played on loan for West Ham United. In 1999, he played several months on loan from D.C. United to Nottingham Forest, his fourth English team, and was sold by D.C. United to the New England Revolution.

In 1996, Harkes was one of the Americans who made MLS a big success in its first season. He was captain of the D.C. United teams that won the first MLS championship and the U.S. Open Cup that year, and repeated as MLS champion in 1997. In 1998, although no longer captain, he was a leading member of the D.C. United team that won the CONCACAF Champions Cup and the Interamerican Cup.

Harkes grew up in Kearny, N.J., the son of parents who had emigrated from Scotland, and at one time was a ballboy for the New York Cosmos. He played his collegiate soccer at Virginia for coach Bruce Arena, who later was his coach with both D.C. United and the U.S. national team. Harkes made his national-team debut in an Olympic qualifier against Canada in 1987,

and by the 1990s was a mainstay of the American midfield. He played for the United States in the 1990 and 1994 World Cups, the 1992, '93, '95 and '96 U.S. Cups, the 1995 Copa America, the 1993, '96 and '98 CONCACAF Gold Cups and the 1999 Confederations Cup. He was voted the co-MVP of the 1995 Copa America, in which he led the United States to a surprising fourth-place finish.

Through 1999, Harkes had played 92 full international games for the United States, many of those in a midfield partnership with Tab Ramos, a friend since their days playing together on New Jersey youth teams, and scored five goals in those games. He controversially was dropped from the U.S. roster by coach Steve Sampson in the spring of 1998, a move that some said contributed to the dissension in the United States squad at the 1998 World Cup. He was brought back by Arena, by then the national-team coach, just before the start of the 1999 Confederations Cup, and won his 90th cap in the tournament opener against New Zealand.

Harmarville

Pittsburgh-area team that was one of the nation's best in the 1950s, reaching the U.S. Open Cup final three times in five years.

Harmarville, Pa., whose team was nicknamed the Hurricanes, is on the Allegheny River about 10 miles northeast of Pittsburgh. Western Pennsylvania produced a string of outstanding amateur and semipro teams in the 1930s and '40s, and Harmarville blossomed as its leading club in the 1950s. The team captained by Ray Bernabei won its first U.S. Open Cup in 1952, beating the star-studded Philadelphia Nationals in the final. It reached the final again the next year, but lost to Chicago Falcons, and then came back to win the cup a second time in 1956, when it beat Chicago Schwaben in the final.

Harmarville was only at its peak for a few years, but while it was there it produced a number of players for the United States national team. Forward Bob Craddock was a member of the U.S. team at the 1950 World Cup in Brazil. Craddock, goalkeeper Don Malinowski, defender Lou Yacopec and forward Steve Grivnow all played for the United States in World Cup qualifiers in 1954 or '57.

Heinrichs, April

The captain of the United States team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991. Heinrichs, who was coming off an injury at the time of that tournament, passed up one of the United States' first-round games, but played all five of the other U.S. games, scoring four goals.

Heinrichs, an outside right, was one of the first superstars of coach Anson Dorrance's dynasty at the University of North Carolina, playing on three NCAA champion teams in her four years. She scored 87 goals in 90 games at North Carolina and was named a first-team all-American three

times. With the U.S. national team, Heinrichs won 47 full international caps and scored 38 goals. She retired from playing after that 1991 Women's World Cup, by which time she was already the head coach at the University of Maryland. She was an assistant coach of the United States team at the 1996 Olympic Games.

Hermann Trophy

An award presented annually by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America to the top male and female college players in the United States and named for Robert Hermann, one of the founders of the North American Soccer League, who donated the trophy. Hermann, the founding chairman of the NASL, was the owner and chairman of the board of the St. Louis Stars, one of the league's original teams, and served for several years as chairman of the NASL's executive committee.

The award, limited to Division I athletes and voted on by coaches and sportswriters, originally was presented only to the leading male player, starting in 1967. An award for the leading female player was added in 1988. There have been five athletes who have won twice, Al Trost of St. Louis in 1969 and '70, Mike Seerey of St. Louis in 1971 and '72, Ken Snow of Indiana in 1988 and '90, Mike Fisher of Virginia in 1995 and '96, and Mia Hamm of North Carolina in 1992 and '93.

A similar award, often but not always won by the same athletes, has been presented by the Missouri Athletic Club to the top male player since 1986 and the top female player since 1991.

Heron, Gil

A forward in semipro leagues in the midwest in the 1940s and '50s, and for a season with Glasgow Celtic in Scotland, who was among the first prominent black players in American soccer. Heron was a Jamaican citizen during his playing days, and thus never played in the United States national team.

Heron, who moved to the United States as a teenager in 1939, played for Detroit Wolverines, Detroit Corinthians, Chicago Vikings and Chicago Sting in various leagues during the 1940s and early '50s, about the same time that Cuban forward Pito Villanon became the first black player in the American Soccer League. Heron was the star of the Detroit Wolverines team that won the North American Soccer Football League title in 1946. Celtic learned of him during a visit to Detroit in 1951, and after an August 1951 tryout in Glasgow, he signed with Celtic for the following season. He played only one season with Celtic, but also played for Third Lanark in Scotland before returning to Detroit.

Higgins, Shannon

Midfielder who was one of the stars of the U.S. team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991, and who played on four NCAA champion teams at North Carolina.

Higgins was the playmaker of that 1991 U.S. women's team and started five of its six games in the World Cup, despite the fact that she was recovering from a stress fracture in one foot. The only game that she didn't play was the last of the United States' three first-round games, after it already had clinched a place in the quarterfinals.

In the final, it was Higgins' free kick that Michelle Akers-Stahl headed into the net for the United States' first goal in its 2-1 win over Norway. Higgins retired as a player after that game with 51 full international appearances, in which she scored four goals. At the time, those 51 caps were second only to Carin Jennings among U.S. women.

At North Carolina, Higgins was primarily a forward, and scored goals in the NCAA championship games in 1987, '88 and '89, including three in North Carolina's win over North Carolina State in the 1988 final. In 1989, her senior season, she was the women's Hermann Trophy winner. In 1999, she became women's soccer coach at the University of Maryland.

Holland

The United States didn't face this powerhouse of recent decades until Feb. 21, 1998, when the Dutch won a friendly, 2-0, in Miami. Of the 10 teams that had played in the championship game of the World Cup, Holland was the only one that the United States had never played. The United States team in that game included Ernie Stewart, a dual American-Dutch citizen who was a mainstay of the U.S. national team in the 1990s. Stewart, the son of an American father and a Dutch mother, was playing for NAC Breda in Holland at the time.

The U.S. national women's team has three victories in four games, all friendlies, against Holland.

Honda Trophy

Award that has been presented annually since 1991 to the outstanding United States male player by Futbol de Primera, a California Spanish-language radio show. Selection is based on voting by members of the soccer news media. Hugo Perez was the first winner. Winners since have included Eric Wynalda, Thomas Dooley, Marcelo Balboa, Alexi Lalas, Eddie Pope and Cobi Jones.

Honduras

The United States has faced this Central American nation surprisingly infrequently, considering that both are among CONCACAF's leading national teams.

The most significant meeting between the two was the final of the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup at the Los Angeles Coliseum, and even that was something of an anticlimax, coming after the United States' showdown victory over Mexico in the semifinals. Both teams were tired at the end of a difficult tournament and a scoreless tie was settled in the United States' favor by penalties. Two years later, they met again in a first-round game of the 1993 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Dallas, with the United States winning, 1-0, on a goal by Alexi Lalas.

The United States also played Honduras in two World Cup qualifying games in March 1965, but those games, 1-0 American victory and a 1-1 tie, both played in Honduras, came after both nations had been mathematically eliminated. Ed Murphy scored the United States goals in both games.

There also have been two friendlies, a win by Honduras in 1993 and a tie in 1994.

Hungary

Victim of one of the biggest, and least known, upsets in the history of the U.S. national team. On Oct. 26, 1979, the United States beat Hungary, 2-0, in a friendly in Budapest. And unlike the United States' more famous upsets over England, Brazil, Germany, Argentina and Colombia, this one took place in the opponent's national stadium, Budapest's Nepstadion. The United States goals both came on breakaways, by Louie Nanchoff in the 70th minute and Angelo DiBernardo in the 80th minute. In between the two goals, Hungary missed a penalty.

The United States has since played Hungary twice more. Hungary won, 2-0, in a friendly in Budapest in March 1990, and the two played a 0-0 tie in Nagoya, Japan, in March 1993, during the Kirin Cup tournament.

Hunt, Lamar

Texas oilman who was a major part of the financial underpinning for the growth of American professional soccer in the latter part of the 20th century. He owned teams in both the North American Soccer League and Major League Soccer.

Hunt was one of three sons of legendary oilman H.L. Hunt, and first got involved in pro sports as owner of the Dallas Texans franchise when the American Football League was formed in 1960. That team, which later became the Kansas City Chiefs, has remained one of pro football's most successful over the years.

Hunt was one of a number of wealthy men who helped to found the North American Soccer League in 1968, but he was one of only a few who

stayed with the fledgling venture through 1969, when the league collapsed from 17 teams to five. He was owner of the Dallas Tornado from 1968 until that team folded in 1981. He remained in soccer activities after the end of the Tornado and later the end of the NASL, and was among the initial investors when Major League Soccer began in the mid-1990s. His presence was so important to MLS that he was permitted to purchase two franchises, the Kansas City Wiz, later renamed the Kansas City Wizards, and the Columbus Crew.

Hunt made an additional contribution to American soccer when he financed the building of the $28.5 million Columbus Crew Stadium, the largest stadium ever built in the United States specifically for soccer, which opened in 1999. In honor of Hunt's various efforts, the U.S. Open Cup was renamed the Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup by the U.S. Soccer Federation in 1999.

Hynes, Jack

Forward who had a long career in the top ranks of American soccer both before and after suffering serious wounds in World War II.

Hynes joined ASL power St. Mary's Celtic of Brooklyn, in 1935, the year after he emigrated from Scotland and while he was still in high school. He won ASL titles with New York Hakoah in 1957 and New York Colombo in 1960. He also won one U.S. Open Cup, with St. Mary's Celtic in 1939, and was runnerup with St. Mary's Celtic in 1938 and New York Hakoah in 1957. He was named the ASL's most valuable player in 1956

Hynes played the largest part of his professional career, 12 seasons, with New York Americans, and also represented the ASL in all-star teams that played dozens of touring foreign teams, including his native Scotland, over the years.

Hynes played for the U.S. national team in the qualifying round of the 1950 World Cup, appearing in all four games of the 1949 qualifying tournament in Mexico City.

I

Iceland

An occasional opponent for the United States in friendlies over the decades, but a nation that the United States has never faced in a competitive game. Those friendlies have been victories for the United States in 1990 and '93, a victory for Iceland in 1955 and ties in 1978 and '93. Eric Wynalda scored two of the United States' four goals in the 1990 win, and Bill Looby had both of the American goals in the 1955 defeat.

Indiana Flooring. See New York Giants and New York Nationals.

Indiana University

A perennial powerhouse in collegiate soccer during the last quarter of the 20th century, reaching the NCAA championship game 10 times during the 1970s, '80s and '90s.

The Indiana team was coached throughout those years by Jerry Yeagley, who had been a member of the West Chester State team that won the NCAA title in 1961. At the end of the 1999 season, Yeagley's 27th varsity season at Indiana, he had a career record of 478 victories, 37 ties and 83 defeats.

Soccer began as a club program at Indiana, and when the Hoosiers reached the NCAA final four for the first time in 1976, they still were one of only a few varsity soccer programs in the Big 10 conference. Indiana won its first NCAA championship in 1982, and won subsequent NCAA titles in 1983, '88, '98 and '99. Outstanding players produced by the Indiana program have included Angelo DiBernardo and Charlie Fajkus in the 1970s, Armando Betancourt, Ken Snow and John Stollmeyer in the 1980s and Brian Maisonneuve, Jurgen Sommer and Dema Kovalenko in the 1990s.

Indoor soccer

The indoor version of the game, at least as it has developed in professional leagues since the 1970s, is largely an American phenomenon. Indoor soccer had previously existed for decades, within the United States and elsewhere, but mostly as a training exercise for the winter months, particularly during the winter break in European outdoor seasons.

Perhaps the first fully professional indoor soccer game in the United States was not part of a league, however, but a friendly between two outdoor teams, the NASL champion Philadelphia Atoms and Soviet champion Dynamo Moscow, in Philadelphia in 1974. That was far from the first American indoor soccer, however. American Soccer League teams had played some indoor games at Madison Square Garden in New York before

1930, there had been indoor leagues in Boston in the 1920s and Chicago in the 1950s, '60s and '70s and there had been a series of indoor games between American and Canadian amateur teams in New York City in 1885.

American indoor soccer emerged as a professional sport in its own right with the formation of the Major Indoor Soccer League, which began play in 1978 and was, to some degree, an attempt by investors to capitalize on the interest in soccer shown by rising North American Soccer League attendance in 1977 and '78. The MISL was joined by the indoor division of the NASL in 1979 and the American Indoor Soccer Association (later renamed the National Professional Soccer League) in 1984. In 1993, a year after the MISL folded, the Continental Indoor Soccer League began play. The CISL folded in 1997, but some of its teams were involved in forming the Premier Soccer Alliance the following year.

The game that these and other, smaller leagues played was fairly different from the European and South American version of indoor soccer. That version, for which FIFA began to hold a quadrennial world championship in 1989, uses a smaller-than-outdoor field with sidelines and five players on a team. American indoor soccer, more similar to the *futbol rapido* played in Mexico, uses a field surrounded by dasher boards (often a hockey rink with artificial turf laid over the cement floor) and six players on a team.

There also are considerable differences from outdoor soccer. Because of the dasher boards, the ball tends to stay in play. Shots that go wide of the goal, instead of going out of bounds, ricochet back into the goalmouth. The boards also keep most errant passes from going out of bounds. The result is a much faster game than outdoor soccer, one with fewer stoppages of play, that is pleasing to some and not to others. In many instances, rules have been more similar to ice hockey rules than to outdoor soccer rules.

While the game is different, its source of players has not been. Most professional indoor players in the United States have come from the outdoor game, and were veterans of years with college or pro outdoor teams. For a time in the mid-1980s, a great many professional indoor players were former NASL outdoor players, put out of work when that league folded after its 1984 season. However, the indoor game did develop its own specialists and eventually its own stars, such as Steve Zungul, Tatu and Hector Marinaro. Indoor goalkeeping particularly is very different task from the outdoor position.

There have been some players who have successfully switched back and forth between the top levels of the indoor and outdoor games, such as Ricky Davis, Fred Grgurev, Juli Veee, Preki Radosavljevic, Brian Quinn, Jim Gabarra and Fernando Clavijo. As American pro outdoor soccer developed a multi-division structure in the 1990s, it became common for players to switch back and forth between playing for NPSL teams in the winter and A-League or USL teams in the summer. And the U.S. national women's

team capitalized on its new fame in the fall of 1999 with a 12-city indoor soccer tour.

While the Major Indoor Soccer League did fold after 14 seasons, that was more a result of overspending than lack of income or attendance. Where costs have been kept under control, as in the AISA-NPSL, professional indoor soccer definitely has found a niche. Average attendances per game in that league have risen steadily over the years, and by the mid-1990s had settled in the 5,000-6,000 range. That average was better than any competing American outdoor league except for Major League Soccer, and happened despite the fact that teams playing in indoor arenas can't get a boost to their averages with an occasional 30,000 or larger crowd the way some outdoor teams can.

The niche that indoor soccer has found also has been a geographic one to some extent. There have been successful professional indoor teams in most areas of the country, with the possible exception of the Rocky Mountain and New England states, but it is clear that pro indoor soccer has been more of a success (and pro outdoor soccer perhaps less of one) in the Midwest than elsewhere.

And while professional indoor soccer has been growing in the last quarter of the 20th century, the game has also thrived on an amateur level, as a recreation and training activity, although not always with exactly the same ground rules as the pro game.

Throughout these decades, and particularly during the MISL-NASL overlap of 1978-84, there has sometimes been a feeling of rivalry between indoor and outdoor soccer, resulting largely from the competition for players and fans and from the fact that many fans developed a loyalty to one version and not the other. Both the indoor and outdoor pro leagues have been affiliated with the U.S. Soccer Federation, however, and in the 1990s the relations between the two seemed to turn more from contentiousness toward co-existence.

Interamerican Cup

D.C. United scored a huge victory for American soccer when it won this championship in 1998, defeating Vasco da Gama of Brazil, 2-1, on two-game aggregate. The MLS club had become the first United States team to qualify for this competition between the North American and South American champions, which was first held in 1969, by virtue of its winning the CONCACAF Champions Cup in the summer of 1998. In the two-leg final, played that fall, D.C. United lost the first leg to Vasco, 1-0, in Washington, and then came back to upset the Rio de Janeiro powerhouse, 2-0, in the second leg in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Although this was the most significant international event for which a United States club had ever qualified, for Vasco it was just one stop on a very crowded schedule. To the Brazilian team, the most significant event

that fall was its meeting with European champion Real Madrid for the unofficial world club title. Vasco lost that game, 2-1, in Tokyo in between the two legs of the Interamerican Cup final.

In the first leg, which drew D.C. United's largest home crowd of the year, young Brazilian forward Felipe got the only goal of the game. Three weeks later, goals by Tony Sanneh in the 33rd minute and Eddie Pope in the 77th gave D.C. United its stunning championship.

Intercontinental Cup. See Confederations Cup.

International Soccer League I

A league that played only one season, 1926, but was the first that involved teams from both the United States and Canada. There were eight teams, New Bedford Whalers, Brooklyn Wanderers and Boston Wonder Workers from the United States and Toronto Ulster United, Toronto City, Montreal Carsteel, Montreal Maroons and Montreal Scottish from Canada. The last two played only half seasons. The league operated during the summer, when those teams were in the off-season from their regular leagues, and played a rather disjointed schedule, with not every team playing all the others. In the final, Toronto Ulster United beat Brooklyn Wanderers, 3-1.

International Soccer League II

An attempt to bring serious professional soccer to the United States in the early 1960s that may have helped to pave the way for the formation of the North American Soccer League.

The ISL, which operated from 1960 to '65, brought in European and other pro teams to play a brief league season during the European off-season, ending in a championship series late in the summer. The league was run by promoter William Cox and played its games principally in New York City and Jersey City, N.J., but also in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles and Chicopee, Mass., particularly in the league's later seasons. The league always was split into two divisions, whose winners then played each other for the title.

In addition to the imported teams, the league included, for several seasons, one all-star team representing the United States. This team acquitted itself fairly well against the foreign pros, even reaching the championship final in 1965, although its success may have been a reflection of the fact that many teams didn't bring all of their first-string lineups to these off-season games.

Over the league's six-year run, a total of 60 teams played in it, 50 from Europe, five from Brazil, two from Mexico, one from Canada, one from Israel and one from the United States. The league operated with between 10 and 16 teams per summer.

Definitely the outstanding team to play in the league was Dukla Prague of Czechoslovakia, which first appeared in the league in 1961, when its squad included the nucleus of the Czechoslovak team that would reach the final of the 1962 World Cup. Dukla easily took the league title that year, winning eight of its nine games, and caused the league to create an event called the American Challenge Cup, in which the holder was challenged by that season's champion, in the league's final four years. Dukla defeated the new champions to retain the cup in 1962, '63 and '64, but finally lost it to Polonia Bytom of Poland in 1965.

The league's six yearly champions were Bangu of Brazil in 1960, Dukla in 1961, America Rio of Brazil in 1962, West Ham United of England in 1963, Zaglebie Sosnowiec of Poland in 1964 and Polonia Bytom in 1965.

Iran

The United States' first meeting with this Middle Eastern nation was one of the most unsettling days the U.S. national team has ever had. In a must-win game in Lyon, France on June 21, 1998, one that the United States definitely had been expected to win, it suffered a 2-1 defeat that mathematically knocked it out of the 1998 World Cup. The defeat, in a politically-charged atmosphere, left American soccer officials wondering about the damage that might have been done to the health of the game in the United States, in particular to the fledging Major League Soccer.

It could have been worse. Iran led by 2-0 before the United States, which actually had controlled much of the play, salvaged a little pride with a late goal by Brian McBride.

Ireland

None of the six games between the United States men and the Republic of Ireland has been a fully competitive match (four were friendlies and two were in the gray area of the U.S. Cup), but all six have been exciting games.

Possibly the best was the 3-1 victory by the United States in the opening game of the 1992 U.S. Cup in Washington. Second-half goals by Marcelo Balboa, Tab Ramos and John Harkes brought the United States the victory in a game that was a major steppingstone toward success in the 1994 World Cup for the U.S. team. The United States won again in the opening game of the 1996 U.S. Cup in Foxboro, Mass., with goals by Ramos and Claudio Reyna.

Three of the four friendlies were played in Dublin, in 1924, 1979 and 1992, and resulted in Irish victories. A 1991 game in Foxboro was a 1-1 tie and the crowd of 51,273, then the largest ever for a U.S. home game outside California, started Foxboro toward its place as a major site for U.S. national-team games. In 1979, three Irish goals within two minutes brought the home team back from a 2-0 deficit. In 1991, a second-half goal by Eric Wynalda evened the score.

The United States women played Ireland for the first time in 1999, a post-World Cup friendly that drew more than 30,000 to see the Americans win, 5-0, in Foxboro.

Ireland played well in its most significant visit to the United States, for the 1994 World Cup. Ireland beat Italy in a much-ballyhooed first-round game in East Rutherford, N.J., and advanced to the second round from a group that also included Mexico and Norway. Holland eliminated Ireland in the second round.

Israel

An occasional opponent for the United States over the years in friendly internationals, although never in a competitive game.

A more unusual and interesting series of games than any of those, however, was one played by a touring unofficial Israeli national team in 1948, just a few months after Israel had become a nation. The reason why it was unofficial was that Israel was so new that it had not yet become a member of FIFA. This team played three games in the United States in September and October 1948. They were against the U.S. Olympic team at the Polo Grounds in New York, against a diluted Olympic team, with several local players added, at Shibe Park in Philadelphia and against an American Soccer League selection, again heavily weighted with local players, at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. All three games resulted in victories for the American teams, 3-1 at the Polo Grounds, 4-1 in Philadelphia and 3-2 in Brooklyn. The only American players to appear in all three games were Walter Bahr and Ben McLaughlin.

Since then, the United States has played Israel five times. These were a 4-0 Israeli victory and a 3-3 tie, in Philadelphia and New York, in 1968; Israeli victories of 3-1 and 2-0 in Israel in 1973, and a 2-1 U.S. victory in Jacksonville, Fla. in 1997. In the second of the two 1973 games, Gordon Bradley became the only U.S. national-team coach ever to insert himself into a game as a player. In that same game, Bruce Arena, later a famous coach, won his only full international cap.

Touring teams from Israel have often been a big draw in the United States. In 1947, Hapoel of Palestine, from the area that was soon to become Israel, played a New York all-star team in front of 43,177 at Yankee Stadium in New York. The advance ticket sale for that game, played on a miserably rainy day, had been more than 61,000. In 1956, the Israeli Olympic team played an ASL all-star team before 42,455 at Yankee Stadium.

Italy

The United States has played Italy four times in men's full internationals and five times in the Olympic Games. The result has been one-sided, seven Italian victories and two ties.

Two of those games have been in the World Cup. Italy won, 7-1, in 1934 in Rome, with Buff Donelli scoring the only American goal. One of the Italian goals was scored by the legendary Giuseppe Meazza. Italy won, 1-0, in 1990 in Rome, in a game in which the United States used heavily defensive tactics but almost tied the score near the end when goalkeeper Walter Zenga barely stopped Peter Vermes' shot.

The other two full internationals were a 0-0 tie in a friendly in East Rutherford, N.J., in 1984 and a 1-1 tie during the U.S. Cup in Chicago in 1992. The United States suffered one of its worst soccer humiliations when Italy won a unofficial international, 10-0, in 1975 in Rome. The game was not counted as a full international because of the large number of substitutes allowed

At the Olympic level, the United States was drawn against Italy in the first round of three consecutive Olympics, 1936, '48 and '52, particularly astounding considering that these were the first rounds of single-elimination tournaments, not first-round groups as in later Olympics. The United States gave a good account of itself in 1936 in Berlin, losing by only 1-0 to a team that went on to win the gold medal, but was beaten badly in 1948 in London and 1952 in Helsinki. It also suffered narrow losses to Italy in first-round games of the 1984 Olympics in Pasadena, Calif., and the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona.

The Italian national team has played in the United States on several occasions, most notably the 1994 World Cup, in which it reached the final against Brazil. It also appeared in the Bicentennial Cup in 1976, in which it played games in Washington, New York and New Haven, and the U.S. Cup in 1992, in which it played games in New Haven, Foxboro and Chicago. Italy played in the Olympic Games in the United States in both 1984 and '96. reaching the semifinals in 1984.

The U.S. women's national team has faced Italy seven times, losing the first three (in 1985, '86 and '88) and winning the last four (in 1993, '95 and '97). All of the meetings have been in friendlies or friendly tournaments.

Ivory Coast

The United States, which was then the CONCACAF champion, played Ivory Coast, which was then the African champion, in the third-place game of the 1992 Intercontinental Cup in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Marcelo Balboa gave the United States the lead in the 12th minute, Abdoulaye Traore tied it in the 16th, and then American goals by Cobi Jones in the 31st minute, Eric Wynalda in the 56th and Bruce Murray in the 67th about settled the issue. The final score was 5-2, ironic in view of the fact that both nations had won their continental titles on penalties after 0-0 ties.

J

Jamaica

One of the smallest CONCACAF nations, but one that has twice been a big hurdle for the United States en route to qualifying for the World Cup.

In the summer of 1988, the two played a home-and-home series in an early round of qualifying for the 1990 World Cup. The United States won by an aggregate score of 5-1, but not without difficulty. The first game, in Kingston, was a 0-0 tie. The second, in Fenton, Mo., was won by the United States, 5-1, but more than an hour into the game, it was tied, 1-1. If no more goals had been scored, Jamaica would have won on away goals, but a penalty by Hugo Perez started the rout. In 1997, the two were part of the six-team CONCACAF finals. They tied, 0-0, in Kingston on opening day. Seven months later, a 1-1 tie in Washington was a major step toward Jamaica's qualifying for the World Cup for the first time and a temporary setback, although not a fatal one, for the United States.

The United States and Jamaica also played five friendlies in the 1990s, with the United States winning four and tying one.

The only meeting between the U.S. women's national team and Jamaica was a 10-0 American victory in Canada during qualifying for the 1995 Women's World Cup. The U.S. Olympic team played Jamaica twice during qualifying in 1972, a tie in Jamaica and a win at home.

Japan

The United States has met Japan only once in a men's full international, perhaps surprising considering how similar the two nations are in their standing within world soccer. That game was in the Kirin Cup, at the National Stadium in Tokyo on March 14, 1993. Hugo Perez got the United States' goal in a 3-1 defeat. Two of the Japanese goals came from Kazuyoshi Miura, that nation's best player of all time.

The United States women's national team has played Japan quite a few times, winning all nine through 1999. Those include victories of 3-0 in the first round of the 1991 World Championships in China and 4-0 in the quarterfinals of the 1995 World Championships in Sweden.

Jeffrey, Bill

One of the legendary coaches of the pre-NCAA era in collegiate soccer and the coach of the famous 1950 United States World Cup team.

Jeffrey came to the United States from Scotland in 1920 to work as railroad mechanic in central Pennsylvania. He organized teams among railroad workers in Altoona and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and in 1925

was invited to become coach of the Penn State team, as well as being given a position in the college's industrial engineering department that enabled him to quit his railroad job. He was the Penn State coach for 27 seasons, and his teams were undefeated in 13 of those seasons, at one point winning 65 consecutive games. There was no official national championship before the start of the NCAA tournament in 1959, but there were unofficial champions chosen, and Jeffrey's Penn State teams won the title in 1926, '29, '33, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40 and '49.

Still, Jeffrey's greatest fame came not as Penn State coach but as a result of his only period as coach of the U.S. national team. He was the coach the day that the United States scored its historic upset of England in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, during the 1950 World Cup.

Jennings, Carin. See Gabarra, Carin.

John, Stern

Trinidadian forward who was the first foreign player to be developed into an international star by Major League Soccer. He was sold to Nottingham Forest of the English first division in November 1999, after scoring 52 goals for the Columbus Crew in his two MLS seasons.

John scored 29 goals, best in the league, for Columbus in his first MLS season, 1998. He led the league again with 23 in 1999, despite starting the season very slowly and being 10 goals behind in the goalscoring race at one time. After those two seasons, he was tied for fourth place among the league's all-time goalscorers, the only one of the top 11 who had played fewer than four MLS seasons. By the middle of the 1999 season, European clubs had begun to show considerable interest in him, and he was sold to Nottingham just a few days after the end of his season.

Prior to being signed by Columbus, John had played for a New Jersey junior college and the New Orleans Riverboat Gamblers of the A-League. In the season before he joined Columbus, he was the A-League rookie of the year.

The addition of John to the Crew, which already had Brian McBride, gave the team a one-two scoring punch that help to make it one of the league's best. The Crew had been a middle-of-the-standings team in 1996 and '97. In 1998, they made the Eastern Conference finals against D.C. United and the U.S. Open Cup final against the Chicago Fire. In 1999, they again reached the Eastern Conference finals, with John scoring three goals in one playoff game against D.C. United, and the U.S. Open Cup semifinals.

Jones, Cobi

The workhorse of the U.S. national team in the 1990s. Jones, who usually played as an attacking or outside midfielder, was never one of the United States' most dazzlingly skilled players, but his speed and effort made him

a fixture in the national team and enabled him to become the third American player to reach 100 caps. He also was second only to Alexi Lalas among United States soccer players in the '90s as a pop icon, thanks in part to his dreadlocks hair style.

Jones, who was a walk-on at UCLA and went on to be a star of the Bruins' NCAA champion team in 1990, was part of the outstanding group of players who represented the United States in the 1992 Olympics. He made his debut in the full national team against Canada in September 1992, and had brief spells with first-division clubs in Brazil and England before settling with the Los Angeles Galaxy in Major League Soccer.

Jones played in all of the United States' four games at the 1994 World Cup, three of them as a substitute, and every minute of all three U.S. games at the 1998 World Cup, where he was one of the few U.S. players who distinguished himself. He won the Honda Award as the outstanding U.S. national team player in 1998. He also played in the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1993, '96 and '98, the Copa America in 1993 and '95, and the Confederations Cup in 1999. He appeared in 13 of the 16 games that the United States played in World Cup qualifying in 1996 and '97. By the end of 1999, he had 119 national team appearances, and eight goals.

K

Kearny

A northern New Jersey city that was one of the main focuses of American soccer from the 1880s until the middle of the 20th century.

Kearny is the center of the West Hudson area, which technically refers to the part of Hudson County west of the Hackensack River. Neighboring municipalities where the sport also has flourished over the years have included Harrison, Newark, East Newark, Paterson and North Arlington.

The area in which Kearny is located, now often called the Jersey Meadows, was a vast plain of marsh grass before settlers began filling in the marshes centuries ago. In the latter part of the 19th century, the area was a center of the textile industry, and it was the employment provided by textile mills that drew the immigration, particularly from Scotland, that made the area a soccer center.

This area has produced a number of outstanding soccer teams over the years, particularly from Kearny itself. ONT of Kearny was the winner of the first three American Cup titles, in 1885, '86 and '87. West Hudson of Harrison won that trophy, and the National Association Foot Ball League championship a number of times in the first two decades of the 20th century. Kearny Scots won the American Soccer League championship five consecutive times, from 1937 to '41.

Kearny has produced dozens of outstanding soccer players over the years. Two of the best have been Archie Stark, the leading goalscoring star of the original American Soccer League in the 1920s, and John Harkes, a star of the United States teams in the 1990 and 1994 World Cups. Stark was born in Scotland and moved to Kearny when he was 12 years old. Harkes was the son of immigrants from Scotland.

When the United States played Canada in 1885 and 1886, the games were played at Clark Field in East Newark, N.J., which was then a part of Kearny but now is a separate municipality. Most of the members of the United States teams in those two games were from Kearny or the surrounding area.

Not in Kearny, but only about 10 miles away and still within the Jersey Meadows area is Giants Stadium, home of the New York Cosmos of the NASL and the New York/New Jersey MetroStars of MLS, and one of the primary venues of the 1994 World Cup.

Kearny Scots

Club sponsored by the Scottish-American association of Kearny, N.J., that is one of the most honored in American soccer history. The club's most

famous achievement was winning the American Soccer League championship in five consecutive seasons, 1937 through '41.

For most of its many decades of existence, Kearny Scots has been basically a semipro club. During its greatest years of roughly 1895 to 1950, it was a leader of the semipro National Association Foot Ball League and later the semipro American Soccer League II. However, it has not been involved in fully professional efforts like the ASL I and the North American Soccer League. Today it is an amateur team involved in local competitions, but by merely continuing to exist, it has outlasted most of its rivals of earlier decades. It may be the oldest continuously existing soccer club in the United States.

On paper, Kearny Scots is a series of teams, because it has also played under a variety of other names, particularly Scots-Americans, Scottish-Americans, Kearny Americans, Kearny Scotland and Newark Scots (Kearny sits in the shadow of the much larger Newark). The Kearny area has produced many outstanding teams over the years, although Kearny Scots is the most prominent of them. Others have included Kearny Irish, West Hudson, ONT, Kearny Rangers and Clark Athletic Association. Kearny Irish weren't formed until decades after Kearny Scots, but they won the American Soccer League title in 1934, the first season of the re-established ASL. Kearny Scots also were among the charter members of the new ASL, and played in that league until 1953. They had been among the five teams that founded the NAFBL in 1895, and won that league in 1896 and '97.

For many years, Kearny Scots played their home games at Clark Field, where the United States played its first two full internationals in 1885 and '86.

A hallmark of Kearny Scots over the years is that many of the United States' very greatest players have played there, but not necessarily during their peak years. Archie Stark played there as a teenager, and was a member of the Kearny Scots team that won the American Cup in 1915. Billy Gonsalves played one American Soccer League season there, 1941-42, when he was nearing the end of his career. And John Harkes played on youth teams there in the 1970s and '80s. The only Kearny Scots player to appear in the U.S. national team while he was with Kearny Scots is Alec Rae, who played three games for the United States against Mexico in 1937.

Kearny Scots' stars during the team's 1937-41 ASL streak included John Wojciechowicz, George Conn, Rae, Fred Shields, Wally Peters and George "Beef" Davis. In the first three years of that streak, the ASL was divided into American and National divisions, and Kearny Scots took the title by winning postseason playoffs, against Brooklyn Hispano in 1937, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic in 1938 and Philadelphia German-Americans in 1939. In 1940 and '41, the league was a single division, and Kearny Scots finished atop the final standings.

Kehoe, Bob

One of the greatest products of St. Louis soccer and the only man to have been both captain and coach of the U.S. national team in World Cup play.

Kehoe, a defender, had a playing career of nearly two decades with several top St. Louis-area clubs, including Kutis for much of its long run as National Amateur Cup champion. He was a member of various St. Louis all-star teams that played against touring foreign clubs, including teams that beat Eintracht Frankfurt in 1951 and tied Liverpool in 1964. In 1965, he concluded his playing career by captaining the United States in its four-game World Cup qualifying series against Mexico and Honduras.

Kehoe became the first American-born coach in the North American Soccer League in 1969, coaching the St. Louis Stars in the 1969 and 1970 seasons. That led to his being named to coach the U.S. national team in its World Cup qualifying series against Mexico and Canada in 1972.

Keller, Kasey

Goalkeeper who made a name for himself in England in the early 1990s and later became the U.S. national team's first-choice keeper. By the end of 1999, in which he played very impressively for the United States at the Confederations Cup, he had played 39 full internationals and was rated as possibly the best American goalkeeper of all time.

Keller, who was the star of the United States team at the 1989 world under-20 championships and the backup to Tony Meola at the 1990 World Cup, was something of an exile from the U.S. national team for several years. Coach Bora Milutinovic preferred Meola as his starter and Brad Friedel as the backup.

After Meola dropped out of the team after the 1994 World Cup, Keller had to alternate in goal with Friedel for a while before becoming coach Steve Sampson's first-choice selection by the start of World Cup qualifying in 1996. Even so, injuries and disputes between the USSF and Keller's English club, Leicester City, resulted in Keller playing only nine of the United States' 16 World Cup qualifiers in 1996 and '97. A string of strong performances in the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup, particularly against Brazil, reestablished Keller as a definite No. 1.

Keller, who played college soccer at Portland, began his pro club career with Millwall in England's second division in the fall of 1990. Although Millwall had several close runs at promotion, Keller didn't get into the Premier League until he was transferred to Leicester in 1996. By that time, Keller had one of the best reputations of any goalkeeper in England, and his work was the major factor in enabling Leicester's newly promoted team to escape the immediate relegation that was expected of it. He became the first American goalkeeper to play in a cup final at Wembley Stadium when Leicester City won the English League Cup there in 1997.

Keller left England after nine seasons in 1999, signing with Rayo Vallecano of the Spanish first division, where he again helped a newly promoted team to get off to a surprisingly strong start.

Kennaway, Joe

Goalkeeper who played several successful seasons in the original American Soccer League before going on to a long first-division career in Scotland.

Kennaway, who was Canadian, played for the Providence Gold Bugs from 1928 to 1930. In that time, he played 135 ASL games. In the spring of 1931, he starred in goal for the Providence team, which had moved to Fall River after the departure for New York of the Fall River Marksmen, in an exhibition against the touring Glasgow Celtic team. Later that year, Celtic came into emergency need of a new goalie. The Scottish team remembered the goalkeeper who had shut them out in Fall River, and Kennaway's career with Celtic, which lasted until 1939, was born.

Kennaway had played for Canada against the United States in 1926 (he also played a game for Scotland in 1933). In Providence, he was a member of a team that included several other outstanding players, such as Andy Auld and Tom Florie, but which never won an ASL championship. He returned to Canada in 1939 and later was coach at Brown University for many years.

Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, Washington

Built in the early 1960s as a baseball and football stadium, RFK became one of the nation's top soccer venues in the 1990s. The stadium, which originally was called D.C. Stadium and was renamed after the death of Senator Kennedy in 1968, hosted soccer well before the '90s, however. NASL teams played their home games there in 1968, 1974-75, 1977-81 and 1983; a game of the 1976 Bicentennial Cup was played there, and the United States played China there in 1977. The national team didn't return until 1991, but then began a string of playing at least one game each year there, including several World Cup qualifiers. RFK also has been among the venues for several other events, including the 1994 World Cup and the 1996 Olympic Games. The 1980 NASL championship game and the 1997 Major League Soccer title game were played there.

In 1996, games were held there for six different major competitions: World Cup qualifying, the Olympic Games, the U.S. Cup, the U.S. Women's Cup, Major League Soccer and the U.S. Open Cup. A stadium record attendance for any sport was set when 58,012 saw the United States vs. Portugal game in the opening round of the Olympic men's competition. By the '90s, the baseball Washington Senators were long gone, and after the football Washington Redskins departed at the end of their 1996 season, D.C. United of Major League Soccer was the primary tenant.

Keough, Harry

One of the leading figures in American soccer in the middle decades of the 20th century, as a star of the 1950 United States World Cup team, captain of the St. Louis Kutis powerhouse and coach of five NCAA champion teams at St. Louis University.

Keough, who usually played at right back and who never turned pro despite being one of the dominant American players of his era, was captain of the U.S. teams in the 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games. The Kutis team that he captained won the National Amateur Cup every year from 1956 to 1961, and in 1957 became only the third team ever to win both the National Amateur Cup and the U.S. Open Cup in the same season. Keough also was a member of the St. Louis Raiders team that won the National Amateur Cup in 1952.

Keough played for the U.S. national team from 1949 to 1957, appearing in 17 full international games, including games in the qualifying rounds of the 1950, 1954 and 1958 World Cups. Throughout Keough's national-team career, he and midfielder Walter Bahr formed a crucial link in the team, particularly during the upset of England in the 1950 World Cup. In addition to his World Cup appearances, Keough also played in the U.S. team when it faced Scotland in front of a crowd of 107,765 in Glasgow in 1952. In his last national-team game, in which the United States fielded an all-Kutis lineup, Keough both captained the team and served as unofficial coach.

Keough retired from playing in 1962 and became St. Louis University coach several years later. During his 16 seasons as coach of the Billikens, they won 213 games, made the NCAA playoffs 15 times, reached the NCAA title game six consecutive years (1969-74) and won NCAA titles in 1967, '69, '70, '72 and '73.

Among the players that Keough coached at St. Louis University was his son Ty, who later played for the United States in World Cup qualifying in 1980, played for nearly a decade in the NASL and MISL and became a prominent soccer television broadcaster in the 1990s.

Kezar Stadium, San Francisco

For decades San Francisco's largest stadium, and the scene of many of northern California's most important soccer events. The stadium, located in Golden Gate Park, also was the longtime home of the NFL's San Francisco 49ers, and football and soccer co-existed well there.

The United States national team played at Kezar Stadium three times, a 4-0 loss to Poland in a friendly in 1973, a 2-1 victory over China in a friendly in 1977 and a 4-1 loss to the Soviet Union in a friendly in 1979. The stadium also was the scene of several of the Soccer Bowl games for the national collegiate championship in the early 1950s, before the advent of the NCAA championships.

Kezar Stadium eventually became outmoded and the soccer focus of the San Francisco Bay area moved south a bit. In recent years, the most significant professional club events have been at Spartan Stadium in San Jose and most national team visits to the area at Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto. However, the USL's San Francisco Bay Seals have played some games at a new stadium on the same site.

Kutis

St. Louis team that was probably the best in the United States during the 1950s, despite the disadvantage of always remaining amateur. Kutis' greatest achievement was to win the National Amateur Cup in six consecutive years, 1956 through '61. And in 1957, it became only the third team to win both the National Amateur Cup and the U.S. Open Cup in the same year.

Over the years, soccer in St. Louis has been based more around commercial sponsors than around ethnic organizations. Kutis, which still exists, was sponsored by a mortuary, the Kutis Funeral Home. Tom Kutis began sponsoring soccer teams at lower levels in 1948. In the fall of 1952, he took over sponsorship of the St. Louis Raiders, a team that had won the National Amateur Cup in 1952, and that's when the Kutis dynasty really began.

The star of the team was Harry Keough, the fullback who was a mainstay of the U.S. national team from the late 1940s to the late 1950s and is possibly the greatest player in St. Louis history. Besides Keough, the team included one other player who had been a member of the United States team that beat England in the 1950 World Cup, goalkeeper Frank Borghi.

In the next few years, the team both accumulated championships and gained additional star players. First, Kutis gradually took over from Simpkins as the leading St. Louis team. In 1954, it reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup, beating a string of midwestern and California teams before losing to New York Americans in the final.

Kutis won its first National Amateur Cup in 1956, beating Philadelphia Ukrainians in the final. Six members of that team also had been members of the St. Louis Raiders team that won the same title in 1952, Keough, Herman Wecke, Ruben Mendoza, Bob Burkhard, Russ Murphy and Oscar Corona. The following year, Kutis beat Rochester Ukrainians in the Amateur Cup final and New York Hakoah in the two-game Open Cup final.

The manager of the team throughout this period was Nick Jost, who also had been manager of the 1952 St. Louis Raiders team.

In 1957, Kutis was selected as a whole to be the U.S. national team in two World Cup qualifying games. Not counting those two games, Kutis players who appeared in the U.S. national team over the years are Keough, Borghi, Wecke, Mendoza, Bill Looby, John Traina, Butch Cook and Bob Kehoe. Others who played in the two 1957 games when Kutis was the national team are Burkhard, Leroy Franks, Russ Murphy, Val Pelizzaro, Bill Eppy, Jimmy Murphy, Bob Rooney and Bob Whitehead.

Kehoe, who joined Kutis in the 1953-54 season, went on to become captain of the U.S. national team in World Cup qualifying in 1965 and coach of the U.S. national team in World Cup qualifying in 1972.

Although Kutis' greatest years ended in the 1960s, it has continued to be a major power in St. Louis amateur soccer. It won the National Amateur Cup again in 1971 and reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup in 1983 and '85.

Kuwait

The only time the small Middle Eastern nation has played the United States was as one of the Americans' last warm-up opponents before the 1998 World Cup. The United States won, 2-0, on May 24, 1998 on goals by Ernie Stewart and Tab Ramos. The wet field in Portland, Ore., and a desire to avoid injuries so close to the World Cup produced a rather quiet game.

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Lalas, Alexi

An icon of American soccer in the 1990s, a central defender whose playing skills were fiercely debated but who drew more publicity to soccer than any other American player of his era. He was a regular in the United States team at the 1994 World Cup.

Lalas' stock in trade was his appearance, 6-foot-3 topped by red hair down to his shoulders and a red goatee. The fact that he was also a part-time rock musician contributed to his exotic image. For much of the 1990s he was the face of American soccer to the general public, the only soccer player whom millions of American non-fans could identify.

Lalas first started to come into widespread public notice in 1991, when he was one of the leaders of the U.S. Olympic team in the first round of Olympic qualifying and also was among the stars of that team as it won the United States' first Pan-American Games title. By 1993, he had gained a regular starting place in the full national team and scored perhaps his most famous goal, a near-post header from a corner kick in the United States' 2-0 win over England in Foxboro, Mass. That sort of goal, on a header, became Lalas' on-the-field trademark and he scored several more in the national team. He played 96 full internationals for the United States, in which he scored nine goals, but was controversially left on the bench at the 1998 World Cup.

After the 1994 World Cup, Lalas signed with Italian club Padova, for whom he played two seasons in the Italian first division, becoming the first American to do so since before World War II. In 1996, he was one of the legion of American players who returned to the United States from European clubs when Major League Soccer began operations, and was assigned by MLS to the New England Revolution. He was traded to the New York/New Jersey MetroStars in 1998 and to the Kansas City Wizards in 1999. He unexpectedly retired from soccer after the 1999 season.

Lamm, Kurt

General secretary of the U.S. Soccer Federation from 1971 until his death in 1987, and one of the most notable of American soccer leaders who came up through the ethnic ranks of the sport.

Lamm served as the chief administrative leader of the federation through some of its most trying times, including the era in which the federation was forced to take a back seat to the North American Soccer League as the dominant soccer organization in the United States. The high points of

Lamm's tenure included the organizing of the Bicentennial Cup tournament in 1976 and the national team's revival under coach Walt Chyzowych.

Lamm was a member of the New York Eintracht team that won the National Amateur Cup in 1944 and '45. He coached New York Hakoah to American Soccer League championships in 1957, '58 and '59, and was named ASL coach of the year in 1957 and '62. He also served as coach of the U.S. national team in a 1961 friendly against Colombia in Bogota.

Lamm was president of the ASL from 1962 to '67. He became the ASL business manager in 1964, and in 1968 became administrative assistant to USSFA general secretary Joe Barriskill, whom he succeeded in 1971.

Lassiter, Roy

Forward who starred in Major League Soccer but struggled in the U.S. national team.

Lassiter led MLS is its inaugural season with 33 goals for the Tampa Bay Mutiny. He had looked good in the national team up to that point, and it appeared that he might make the ideal forward partner for Eric Wynalda at the 1998 World Cup. Although that didn't happen, Lassiter did score a few key goals for the national team, in a 2-1 win over Costa Rica in December 1996 and in a 1-1 tie with El Salvador in June 1997.

By the end of 1999, Lassiter had four goals for the United States in 28 national team games. In MLS, he was atop the all-time goalscoring list at the end of the 1999 season, with 86 goals in four seasons. After spending the first two MLS seasons with Tampa Bay, he was traded to D.C. United, where he regained the scoring touch he had lost in 1997 and was a member of the MLS champion team in 1999.

Lassiter, who played college soccer at North Carolina State, played several professional seasons in Costa Rica before being discovered by American soccer officials in 1995.

Lawson, Adolphus "Doc"

Defender who played in a remarkable 524 games during his 13 seasons in the Major Indoor Soccer League. Lawson, who was consistently among the MISL's top players, broke into the league with the Cincinnati Kids in the MISL's first season, 1978-79. He subsequently played three seasons with the Philadelphia Fever, two with the New York Arrows, one with the New York Cosmos and six with the Dallas Sidekicks. He was a star of the Dallas team that won the MISL championship in 1987.

Lawson, who was born in Liberia, played three seasons in the North American Soccer League, with the San Jose Earthquakes, San Diego Sockers and New York Cosmos. He played three games in the U.S. national outdoor team, all in 1979, and was a member of the U.S. team that finished third at the first FIFA world indoor championships in 1989.

Lenarduzzi, Bob

Canadian defender-midfielder who played more games in the North American Soccer League than any other man, 312. In the course of this achievement, playing in a league dominated by United States-based teams, he probably had more influence on American soccer than any player ever has who wasn't an American citizen and never played for an American club.

Lenarduzzi's entire 11-season NASL career was spent in his hometown with the Vancouver Whitecaps, from 1974 to '84. He played in 35 games in the Whitecaps' NASL championship season of 1979, and more than 30 in five other seasons. Although primarily a defensive player, he did score 33 NASL goals.

Lenarduzzi won 47 full international caps for Canada. He played for Canada in both the 1984 Olympic Games and the 1986 World Cup finals, and was Canada's national team coach from 1992 to '97.

Lewis, Horace Edgar

Steel company executive who organized the first great powerhouse team in American soccer, the Bethlehem Steel team of the 1910s and '20s.

Lewis, a vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at the time, decided before World War I that creation of a company-owned professional soccer team would be good business for Bethlehem Steel and set about importing players from England, Scotland and Ireland. Eventually, the stars of the team, which won the U.S. Open Cup five times, came to include both imported players and some who already were living in the United States when Bethlehem signed them.

Lewis became disenchanted with the soccer business as a result of the "Soccer War" of 1928 and '29, and the Bethlehem Steel team was disbanded in 1930. Lewis left the Bethlehem Steel Co. that year and later became chairman of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Co. However, Lewis' name remained a major part of American Soccer League competition for years afterward because of the Lewis Cup, a trophy he had donated for which ASL teams vied annually.

Lewis Cup

Competition held among American Soccer League teams from 1925 to '30 and 1940 to '63 that was somewhat analogous to the League Cup in England, being separate from both the league championship and the U.S. Open Cup. The cup was named for Horace Edgar Lewis, the Bethlehem Steel executive who donated it.

The Lewis Cup, most often a round-robin followed by a championship final, usually was played in the later part of the ASL season. Only one team won the Lewis Cup three times, Philadelphia Nationals in 1949, '51 and '52.

Five others won it twice: Boston Wonder Workers, Kearny Scots, Philadelphia Americans, New York Brookhattan and Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers.

Liechtenstein

This tiny Alpine nation was just getting its feet wet in international soccer when it played the United States for the only time, in a friendly in Eschen on May 30, 1990. The United States, which was in the final stages of its preparations for the 1990 World Cup, won, 4-1, on goals by Marcelo Balboa, Chris Henderson, Eric Wynalda and Peter Vermes.

Lighthouse Boys Club

A youth organization in Philadelphia, founded in the 1890s, that became legendary for its soccer players and teams long before the youth soccer boom in the United States. Its busiest decades were in the middle of the 20th century.

Lighthouse served the Kensington section of Philadelphia, a working-class area where its youth activities were particularly needed. And, as a great many of the residents of the area were immigrants from Scotland and Ireland, soccer was one of the primary activities. At Lighthouse, boys graduated from street soccer to playing on real fields with good instruction. Walter Bahr, one of the American heroes of the 1950 World Cup, was coached there by Bart McGhee, one of the American heroes of the 1930 World Cup. Bahr was only one of many former Lighthouse players who made national reputations.

Lighthouse is long gone, and its once immaculate fields are abandoned, but in its day it was a forerunner of what American youth soccer would become by the 1980s and '90s.

Lilly, Kristine

Midfielder who was consistently one of the stars of the U.S. national women's team throughout the 1990s. Most often, she was a key member of the supporting cast behind superstars like Michelle Akers and Mia Hamm. In 1996, she became the first American woman to reach 100 caps, and by the end of 1999, she had compiled 191 full international appearances, and was the all-time world leader in that category. She had 81 goals in those games, third of all time on the U.S. national team.

Lilly, who was one of the leaders of the women's soccer dynasty at the University of North Carolina, made her national-team debut against China in August 1987. She played in all 23 of the United States' games at the 1991 Women's World Cup, the 1995 Women's World Cup, the 1996 Olympic Games and the 1999 Women's World Cup, one of only three players to do so.

Although she filled primarily an attacking role with the U.S. national team, and sometimes played forward rather than midfielder, Lilly's most famous effort on the field was a defensive one, when she headed a goal-bound Chinese shot off the line during overtime in the 1999 Women's World Cup final.

Lilly played on four consecutive NCAA champion teams at North Carolina, from 1989 to '92. She won both the Hermann Trophy and the Missouri Athletic Club Award in 1991.

Liverpool

The English first-division powerhouse was the first major European team to make tours of the United States after the end of World War II, and one of the most successful touring teams ever to visit the United States. The Liverpool tours of 1946 and '48, particularly the first, also helped to reverse a difficult financial situation for the USSFA.

During those two tours, which resulted in part from the fact that Liverpool chairman Bill McConnell owed USSFA secretary Joe Barriskill a favor, Liverpool compiled a record of 21 victories, no defeats and no ties, and outscored its opponents by 133-26. The English team gained more than success on the field. A major objective of the tours was to give Liverpool an advantage over other English teams that were suffering the effects of post-war rationing. Liverpool's two months spent eating at American tables may have been an important factor in its winning the English first-division championship in the 1946-47 season, the first post-war English League season.

Most of Liverpool's games on those tours were against local all-star teams in New York, New Jersey, Fall River, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis. Liverpool also played three games against American Soccer League all-star teams, three against Canadian teams and one against a touring Swedish team, Djurgarden. Its game against Djurgarden, in Brooklyn on June 18, 1948, was an outstanding one, won by a 3-2 margin. That was the only game of that year's 11 that Liverpool failed to win by at least two goals. The only one-goal margin in the 1946 tour was a 3-2 win over a team of New England stars in Fall River, Mass. But the best game of the 1946 tour may have been the first, a 3-1 victory over a team of New York all-stars at Randalls Island that was tied at halftime.

Lone Star Soccer Alliance

Regional league that lasted only six seasons but helped to fill the gap after the end of the American Soccer League II. Most of the teams came from Texas, but there also were a few from Oklahoma and Kansas.

Champions were the Dallas Express in 1987, the Dallas Mean Green in 1988, the Austin Thunder in 1989, the Oklahoma City Spirit in 1990, FC Dallas in 1991 and Dallas Inter in 1992. All four Dallas victors were actually

the same team, under different names. The league, which started with four teams and never had more than eight, folded after the 1992 season, apparently the loser in a regional competition with the Southwest Independent Soccer League.

Looby, Bill

One of the most prominent goalscorers in American soccer during the 1950s, both for U.S. national teams and for the Kutis powerhouse from St. Louis.

Looby was a star with Kutis from the beginning of that team's prominence, having played for teams sponsored by the Kutis funeral home as early as 1950, and was a key member of the team throughout its run of national cup victories. He played in the final in each of Kutis' six consecutive victories in the National Amateur Cup, from 1956 to '61. And he scored goals in both legs of the two-game U.S. Open Cup final against New York Hakoah in 1957.

The forward played eight games in the U.S. national team, between 1954 and 1959, and scored six goals in those games. Twice he scored two goals for the United States in a full international, against Haiti in a World Cup qualifier in 1954 and against Iceland in a friendly in 1955. Looby's greatest exploits for the United States may have come at the amateur level, however, as a star of the United States team that won the bronze medal in the 1959 Pan-American Games. That Pan-Am Games team featured a forward trio of Looby, Ed Murphy and Al Zerhusen, who combined to score 24 goals in six games. Looby had six of those goals. He also played for the United States in both the 1956 Olympic Games and the qualifying round of the 1960 Olympic Games.

Los Angeles

The largest metropolis of the West Coast lagged behind its eastern counterparts as a soccer hotbed for many decades, but that changed markedly in the latter part of the 20th century. By the 1990s, various factors, particularly immigration to the United States from Latin America and the build-up of American sports strength in the Sunbelt states, had turned southern California into the leading soccer area of the nation. Something else that may also have benefitted soccer was the fact that both National Football League teams in Los Angeles moved elsewhere in the mid-1990s, seeming to surrender the city to other sports.

In 1999, the Rose Bowl in nearby Pasadena became the only stadium in the world to have hosted the World Cup final (1994), the Women's World Cup final (1999) and the Olympic soccer final (1984). That Olympic final between France and Brazil drew a crowd of 101,799, the largest soccer attendance ever in the United States. The Los Angeles area's other major soccer stadium, the Los Angeles Coliseum, has hosted the finals of the

CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1991, 1996 and 1998. The stadium record of 91,225 was set at the 1998 final between the United States and Mexico.

In addition to those two stadiums, the U.S. national team also has played at various times at Wrigley Field, a minor-league baseball park in Los Angeles, Anaheim Stadium, a major-league baseball park in suburban Anaheim, and at college football stadiums in Torrance, Monterrey Park and Fullerton.

Los Angeles had a team in the North American Soccer League for a number of years, the Los Angeles Aztecs, but it never drew the sort of big crowds that greeted the Los Angeles Galaxy when Major League Soccer began in 1996. In the first two MLS seasons, the Galaxy drew crowds of more than 50,000 five times.

Those crowds saw Galaxy teams that included a number of local players, most notably U.S. national team stars Paul Caligiuri from Torrance and Cobi Jones from Westlake Village. Other Los Angeles-area players who have performed well in the U.S. national team over the years have included Eric Wynalda, Al Zerhusen and Hugo Perez. Three members of the United States team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991, Julie Foudy, Carin Jennings and Joy Biefeld, were from the Los Angeles area.

Prior to about 1970, much of Los Angeles soccer followed ethnic lines similar to those of urban areas farther east. The best of the several good Los Angeles teams in the 1950s and '60s was Los Angeles Kickers, a German team. A number of other northern, central and eastern European nationalities also were represented among Los Angeles' top semipro teams. Over the decades, the leading competition for these teams has been the Greater Los Angeles Soccer League, which was founded in 1902, and several also have fared well in the U.S. Open Cup.

In later decades, the increasing population with ties to Latin America began to play a huge part in the Los Angeles soccer scene. By the 1980s, Los Angeles, and particularly the Los Angeles Coliseum, had become almost as much a home to the Mexican national team as Mexico City itself. Pro soccer games at the Coliseum were frequent, and visits by pro teams from Latin America enlivened Los Angeles soccer much the way visits by pro teams from Europe had enlivened New York soccer in earlier decades. Latino teams and players increasingly dominated Los Angeles amateur soccer, with considerable influence on the pros, too.

When Major League Soccer began, the entire league relied on a Latino fan base, but that reliance was particularly heavy by the Galaxy. The team's stars in its early seasons included Jorge Campos of Mexico, Eduardo Hurtado of Ecuador and Mauricio Cienfuegos of El Salvador. Octavio Zambrano, who coached the Galaxy in their second and third seasons, was a native of Ecuador who had been rising through the amateur and semipro soccer ranks in Los Angeles for two decades.

The American soccer growth of the 1990s was more clearly evident in Los Angeles than anywhere else in the country, and the part played by southern California's Latino population was particularly significant to the sport's future in the United States.

Los Angeles Galaxy

The enigmatic team of Major League Soccer's early seasons, one that seemed the league's most dazzling at times but was maddeningly inconsistent. For all of its brilliance, by the end of MLS's fourth year, the Galaxy had yet to win any of the major trophies open to MLS teams.

The team's appeal was very clearly aimed at the Los Angeles area's large number of Hispanic fans. The Galaxy stars during the team's first three seasons included Jorge Campos and Carlos Hermosillo of Mexico, Mauricio Cienfuegos of El Salvador, Martin Machon of Guatemala and Eduardo Hurtado of Ecuador. The team's mainstays also included United States national team veterans Cobi Jones and Paul Caligiuri. Cienfuegos, Hurtado, Jones, Kevin Hartman and Robin Fraser all were MLS all-stars in one or more seasons.

The Galaxy twice hit peaks in MLS's opening season that made it appear briefly that it was going to waltz to the championship. By late June, the Los Angeles team had built a record of 12-0 and was far ahead in the standings, but it went 7-13 the rest of the regular season. It regained its form in the playoffs, and led D.C. United by 2-0 midway through the second half of the MLS title game, but saw its opponent rally for a 3-2 victory in overtime.

Los Angeles had a disappointing year in 1997, going 16-16 in the regular season and being eliminated by Dallas in the first round of the playoffs, but did have a good performance in the CONCACAF Champions Cup that year. It reached the final and took a early lead before eventually losing to Cruz Azul of Mexico. In the middle of that season, coach Lothar Osiander was replaced by Octavio Zambrano.

In 1998, the Galaxy again got a brilliant start, winning 14 of their first 16 games, and finished the regular season with record totals of 68 points and 85 goals in 32 games. But they were upset by the expansion Chicago Fire in the playoff semifinals.

The Galaxy started slowly in 1999, and Zambrano was replaced by Sigi Schmid early in the season. The team then made a determined run the rest of the way, winning the Western Division title in the regular season and reaching the MLS championship game before again losing the final to D.C. United, on the same Foxboro field where it had in 1996.

The Galaxy led MLS in attendance in 1996 and 1998, and averaged more than 20,000 per regular-season game in the league's first four seasons. But it could be feast or famine at the Rose Bowl turnstiles, with numerous crowds of over 50,000 or under 10,000.

Los Angeles Kickers

The first California team to win major national honors, reaching the final of the U.S. Open Cup three times in the 1950s and '60s, and winning the cup twice.

The German-oriented Kickers were one of a number of Los Angeles clubs to come to the fore at the same time around 1960, much like the St. Louis clubs in the 1920s and '30s. Between 1955 and '63, five Los Angeles clubs, the others being Danish, Scots, McIlvaine and Armenians, reached the U.S. Open Cup final, but the Kickers were clearly the best of them. They won the cup in their first final, in 1958, beating Baltimore Pompeii, 2-1, with both Los Angeles goals by Willie Carson. Two years after that, they lost a classic final to Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals. The score was tied, 3-3, after regulation time, Los Angeles having gotten goals from Al Zerhusen, Werner Staake and Eberhardt Herz. The Philadelphia team won in overtime, 5-3. Kickers got some revenge in 1964, when they beat Uke Nationals for their second championship. The original final was a tie, despite 90 minutes of overtime, but Kickers won the replay, 2-0, on goals by Zerhusen and Helmut Weiss. In between that final and replay, Kickers won their seventh consecutive California Cup.

Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum

An occasional site of major soccer events over the years, but more importantly a frequent home away from home for Mexican national and club teams.

The L.A. Coliseum was built in 1923, and its most famous uses over the years have been for college and pro football and as the main stadium of the 1932 and 1984 Olympic Games. The primary international soccer events there have been the CONCACAF Gold Cup finals in 1991, '96 and '98. As noteworthy a game as any of the finals was the 1991 Gold Cup semifinal in which the United States upset Mexico, the start of a trend that turned a one-sided series into a close rivalry.

U.S. national-team visits to the Coliseum have included games against England in 1985; Mexico in 1965, 72, '76, '91 and '98; El Salvador in 1984 and '93; Colombia in 1984 and '92; South Korea in 1989; Costa Rica in 1991; Honduras in 1991; Brazil in 1992, '96 and '98; and Guatemala in 1996. In recent years, the U.S. Soccer Federation has avoided playing World Cup qualifying games against Latin American nations in Southern California, but Costa Rica and Guatemala played a neutral-site World Cup qualifier at the L.A. Coliseum in 1996.

The largest soccer crowd at the Coliseum has been 91,225 for the United States-Mexico final of the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup. Mexico also drew a crowd of 88,125 for the final of the 1996 CONCACAF Gold Cup against Brazil, and large crowds on many other occasions, particularly during

preparation for the 1986 World Cup, when it was playing more frequently in Los Angeles than in Mexico City.

The Coliseum also has hosted many tournaments and exhibitions involving club teams over the years, particularly teams from Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America.

Luxembourg

Only one meeting has taken place between the United States and Luxembourg, on Oct. 4, 1980, in Dudelange, when the U.S. team was making a European tour before the start of World Cup qualifying. The Americans won, 2-0, on goals by Larry Hulcer and Ricky Davis.

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Maca, Joe

Defender who was a member of the United States team at the 1950 World Cup.

Maca played all three of the United States' games at that World Cup, and scored a goal in the third of them, against Chile. At the time, Maca was playing in the American Soccer League for Brooklyn Hispano, for which he was the ASL most valuable player in 1950.

Maca, who was born and raised in Belgium, was one of three players who played for the United States in the famous victory over England in that World Cup who were not American citizens but had formally declared their intention of becoming citizens. However, Maca was the only one of the three who eventually did.

Macedonia

The United States' only meeting with this Balkan nation, once a part of Yugoslavia, was a 0-0 tie in a May 1998 friendly in San Jose, Calif., during the American team's final preparations for the World Cup. Macedonia had only been an independent nation for a few years at that time. The USSF chose Macedonia as an opponent for one of the United States' World Cup warmup friendlies because of the similarity in playing style to Yugoslavia, one of the United States' World Cup first-round opponents.

MacMillan, Shannon

The "supersub" of the United States national women's team in the late 1990s. MacMillan, who often entered games as a second-half substitute and sparked the United States attack, contributed key plays in both the 1996 Olympics and the 1999 Women's World Cup.

MacMillan's greatest heroics were in 1996. Her overtime goal, shooting from 12 yards after taking a pass between defenders from Julie Foudy, gave the United States its victory over Norway in the Olympic semifinals. She then scored the first American goal of the Olympic final against China, after pouncing on a rebound from the post.

In 1999, MacMillan got the goal that broke a scoreless tie in a first-round World Cup game against North Korea, shooting just inside the near post from the edge of the penalty area, and her corner kick, seconds after she had entered the game, was headed in by Joy Fawcett for the winning goal of the quarterfinal against Germany. Through 1999, she had appeared in 89 full internationals, in which she had scored 22 goals.

MacMillan was a four-time all-American at Portland, where she won both the Hermann Trophy and Missouri Athletic Club Award in 1995.

Major Indoor Soccer League

This league, which lasted from 1978 to 1992, was the first attempt to create a professional indoor soccer league in the United States. For many years, the league founded by Earl Foreman and Ed Tepper, and headed by Foreman through most of its existence, was also a very successful attempt, with some teams averaging more than 10,000 spectators per game. However, the league engaged in a costly bidding war with the North American Soccer League, which was among the causes of the NASL's demise and which also weakened the MISL. Later, its rivalry with another indoor league, the American Indoor Soccer Association, brought both to the brink of bankruptcy.

The league changed its name to the Major Soccer League in 1990, and there was talk of outdoor as well as indoor play. But by 1991, the MSL was by far the worse off of the two indoor leagues, with franchises folding in alarming numbers. The league itself folded after the 1991-92 season. Of the seven franchises in its final season, three then joined the National Professional Soccer League (the renamed AISA) and two joined the Continental Indoor Soccer League.

The first four MISL championships were won by the New York Arrows, and domination by dynasties became a theme over the league's history. The league played 14 seasons, but only four different teams ever won the championship, the Arrows, San Diego Sockers, Baltimore Blast and Dallas Sidekicks. San Diego won the title eight times, including the last five seasons of the league's existence.

In the league's early years, championships were decided by brief series, including single-game finals in both 1980 and 1981. Gradually, as the differences between this game and outdoor soccer were realized, this changed, and from 1984 onward the final was a best-of-seven series.

The type of indoor soccer that the MISL brought to American fans when it was established in 1978 was somewhat different from that seen in Europe and South America, with a field surrounded by dasher boards that kept the ball in play and rules not unlike ice hockey rules. This was a much faster game than outdoor soccer, and didn't appeal to all soccer fans, but its attendances indicated that it obviously appealed to many.

The league attracted many players, coaches, executives and even franchises away from the outdoor game, and in the years following the end of the NASL in 1985, it was the primary source of gainful employment for professional players in the United States. Its greatest player, Steve Zungul, also had been the NASL's most valuable player in its final season, and its most famous coach, Ron Newman, had been (and later was again) a successful outdoor coach.

Major League Soccer

The most recent attempt to establish professional soccer in the United States, and one on which American fans' hopes for the future were riding very heavily. After the failure of various other leagues, many people said that MLS might be pro soccer's last chance to gain a foothold in the United States.

After Major League Soccer's first several seasons, the jury was still out on the league's prospects for success. The league drew surprisingly well in its first season, 1996, with the average attendance of 17,416 topping the league's expectations by about 50 percent. But that average dropped to 14,616 in 1997, 14,312 in 1998 and 14,282 in 1999. Although those figures were far better than average attendances for the North American Soccer League's early seasons, and better than nearly all of the NASL's peak seasons, observers had begun to worry by 1999 whether the league was showing signs of foundering.

Major League Soccer grew out of FIFA's wishes that a national professional league be established in the United States as a condition of the United States' hosting the 1994 World Cup. In the end, the league didn't get off the ground until two years after that World Cup. MLS originally planned to begin operation in 1995. The fact that it put back its start for a year was seen at the time as a sign of trouble, but the successful start in 1996 indicated that the delay probably had been a good idea.

MLS really began in December 1993, when it was chosen over two competing groups by the board of directors of the U.S. Soccer Federation to become the United States' new first-division league. The defeated rivals were the American Professional Soccer League, which had been operating at a second-division level for several years and had first-division aspirations, and a proposal, linked to the construction of a series of stadiums combined with shopping malls, by Chicago marketing executive Jim Paglia.

The leaders of Major League Soccer at the outset were Alan Rothenberg, the president of the USSF, who was the league's chairman of the board; Doug Logan, a non-soccer man but one with a record of success as a sports promoter, who was chosen as the league's first commissioner, and Sunil Gulati, a USSF and 1994 World Cup executive who was the deputy commissioner. Gulati, the top soccer expert of this triumvirate, was the man who actually ran the league from the standpoint of selecting and signing the players and allocating them to the various teams. The most crucial investor was Lamar Hunt, who had owned the NASL's Dallas Tornado, still owned the Kansas City Chiefs of the NFL and became the owner (the term used by the league was "investor/operator") of two MLS franchises, in Kansas City and Columbus.

The fact that Gulati's main duties even existed as a league function was a source of some controversy, and the power that he wielded contributed

to his eventual downfall. A large part of Major League Soccer's hopes for success were built around avoiding the mistakes of the NASL, particularly spending races between teams. Toward that end, MLS was established as a "single-entity" operation, meaning that all of the players were owned by the league itself, rather than by the individual clubs, and assigned by the league to the various clubs. Gulati was said to be particularly proud of having put together the league's entire playing roster its first season, 10 teams, for only $15 million. This single-entity structure was challenged after the league's first season in a lawsuit brought by a players group. The lawsuit, which some said was inspired by players in other pro sports concerned that their leagues might adopt the single-entity concept, was still pending in court several years later.

Gulati was fired by MLS in February 1999, after he re-signed New York/New Jersey MetroStars midfielder Tab Ramos to a contract extension without the permission of the team's operators. Actually, the Ramos case may have been less the true cause of Gulati's demise than a power struggle between Gulati and Logan and the desire of at least some owners to hold more of the power over personnel matters in their own hands. Logan was only a temporary winner. Worries by investors that not enough was being done to improve attendances and television ratings led to Logan's dismissal, and his replacement by former NFL executive Don Garber, less than six months later. Gulati, meanwhile, was hired in October 1999 to a key position with the company that operated MLS's New England and San Jose franchises.

MLS went through a slow weeding-out process during 1994 and '95 in selecting its start-up cities. At the same time, it was seeking to raise the investment money it would need. The two processes were connected, because MLS wanted local investors for its teams. In the end, the original 10 MLS franchises were Colorado, Dallas, Kansas City, Los Angeles and San Jose in the Western Conference, and Columbus, New England, New York/New Jersey, Tampa Bay and Washington in the Eastern Conference.

Two of the biggest differences between MLS and the NASL, immediately visible in the league's first season, were that MLS was built much more around American players than the NASL, depending far less on foreign talent, and that it was much more geared to attracting Hispanic fans than the NASL had been.

MLS also developed far better relationships with the leagues below it than the NASL had done, taking its place as the top rung of a formal multi-division structure that American soccer hadn't previously had. A-League and USL teams quickly helped to form a baseball-like "farm system" for MLS teams.

Former NASL players were quick to criticize the quality of play in MLS, which was often ragged in the league's early seasons, but such criticism ignored the fact that this was a league designed to build the sport in the

United States and provide a domestic opportunity for American players, whereas the NASL had been largely a showcase for foreign players. Actually, the organizers of MLS had not anticipated that it would attract as many of the most prominent American players away from European clubs as it did. By the time MLS's first season began, John Harkes, Tab Ramos, Alexi Lalas, Eric Wynalda and others like them had returned from overseas. MLS was sometimes said to have hurt the U.S. national team in the short run by pulling many national-team players away from the experience they were gaining against top European players. MLS began with a limit of four foreign players per roster in 1996, raised that to five in 1997 and '98, and lowered it back to four in 1999.

The league's Hispanic orientation was most noticeable in the Washington and Los Angeles clubs, D.C. United and the Los Angeles Galaxy. Those two teams, which also were the league's dominant teams of its early seasons, drew large numbers of Hispanic fans to see Latino players like Marco Etcheverry of Boliva and Raul Diaz Arce of El Salvador in Washington, and Mauricio Cienfuegos of El Salvador and Jorge Campos of Mexico in Los Angeles.

The Galaxy got off to a very fast start in 1996, winning their first 12 games in a row. D.C. United was much slower out of the gate, trailing in last place for a while and finishing second to Tampa Bay in the final Eastern Conference standings. But by the end of the regular season, D.C. was the league's hot team. D.C. and Los Angeles played a classic game in drenching rain in MLS's inaugural championship final, with D.C. winning, 3-2, in overtime. A few days after that game, D.C. United beat the A-League's Rochester Rhinos in the final of the U.S. Open Cup, becoming the first team to win the American "double" since Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in 1963.

At this point, everyone involved with the league was euphoric. The dramatic championship game had been the icing on the cake of the successful opening season. MLS benefitted from the fact of how starved for a high-quality league American soccer fans had become since the end of the NASL. Unfortunately, that led to expectations for MLS's second season that were too high. Logan made a predication before the season that attendance would average 20,000, a statement he came to regret.

The league fell well short of that, more than 5,000 short, but it still was a good season in other ways. D.C. United won its second straight title, beating the Colorado Rapids in the final on its home field at RFK Stadium, and established itself as the prime example of the quality of soccer MLS could produce. Dallas became the second MLS team to win the U.S. Open Cup, and Los Angeles, although it had a generally disappointing season, did reach the final of the CONCACAF Champions Cup, losing to Cruz Azul of Mexico.

In 1998, the league finally got a different champion, with the expansion Chicago Fire beating D.C. United, 2-0, in the championship game. D.C.

United didn't go without collecting any silverware in this season, however. It succeeded where Los Angeles had failed a year before in the final of the CONCACAF Champions Cup, taking the title by beating Toluca of Mexico, and then scored a landmark victory for MLS by beating Vasco da Gama of Brazil in the final of the Interamerican Cup. The U.S. Open Cup final was a battle between two MLS teams, the Columbus Crew and Chicago Fire.

1999 was a troubled year for MLS, particularly because of the problems that brought about the firings of Gulati and Logan, and because of increased debate over the shootout and a low rate of scoring early in the season. Questions over what the entire Logan-Gulati struggle portended for MLS's future were a cause of great interest and also great fear on the part of those who remembered the NASL's runaway spending.

By the end of the season, there were hopeful signs, however. Garber had gotten off to a promising start as commissioner, in particular pushing through an abandonment of the shootout and a change in the timekeeping system as part of a program to bring MLS's procedures more into line with the rest of the soccer world. Other changes in the way the league was operating indicated that it had become more eager to find and correct its problems, where before it had seemed more concerned with promotion than with improving its product.

On the field, the league had a respectable 1999. D.C. United regained the championship that it had lost a year before, and at times looked as good as it ever had in previous seasons. The Los Angeles Galaxy had a good run through the regular season and the playoffs, but couldn't finish their chances in the title game, which D.C. won, 2-0. Perhaps the highlight of the season was an exciting pair of semifinal playoff series, between D.C. and Columbus in the East and Los Angeles and Dallas in the West. Both series went to three games, and a total of 24 goals were scored in the six games. MLS teams did not fare as well against outside competition as in 1998, however. D.C. United and the Chicago Fire both were eliminated in the semifinals of the CONCACAF Champions Cup, and the Colorado Rapids lost to the Rochester Rhinos of the A-League in the U.S. Open Cup final.

Over the course of the league's first several seasons, there was a gradual rise in the quality of play. Perhaps MLS wasn't completely an aesthetic success, held back in that department particularly by the continuous debate over the shootout, but it was headed in that direction.

On the financial side, by MLS's fourth season, serious figuring about the league's future had begun. Its losses still were well into the tens of millions of dollars per year, but that was what it had expected at this point. The league said that its investors were committed to the league at least through 2003. Several of the league's sponsorship contracts expired at the end of the 1998 and '99 seasons, but the league didn't really appear to have troubles looming in that area. Television ratings were not great, but not abysmal

either, and Garber seemed to be taking an active role in finding ways to improve them and the quality of the league's TV package.

If there was a particular problem area, it was attendance. Actually, the average attendance had dropped by only 2.1 percent in 1998, and league officials were quick to cite the fact that with 192 regular-season games in 1998 instead of the previous 160, total attendance actually was up substantially. And attendance during the 1998 playoffs averaged more than 18,000 per game. But attendance in 1999 was nearly identical to 1998, and the flat-line trend was worrisome to many.

MLS also had a few problem cities, and seemed reluctant to admit that fact. It had expanded to Chicago and Miami in 1998, and there was talk of various cities for possible future expansion, such as Houston, Rochester, San Diego, Philadelphia, Seattle and Portland. But the talk, at least from the league itself, was of expansion to those cities, rather than moving into those cities by transferring some of its troubled franchises like Kansas City and Miami, which both averaged under 9,000 fans per game in 1999.

Another franchise that was causing worries for MLS was the New York/New Jersey MetroStars, whose record of continuous failure on the field was jeopardizing MLS's hopes of establishing a foothold in a metropolitan area that it considered a key to success.

Stadiums also were a problem here and there for MLS, although perhaps not a crippling one. When the league had began making its plans in 1993, it had envisioned playing in stadiums of 20-25,000. Rothenberg himself said that large stadiums like Giants Stadium and the Rose Bowl, both of which MLS ended up using, were unsuitable. What changed that assessment was the way those stadiums were packed at the 1994 World Cup and the fact that MLS leaders gradually discovered that very few adequate stadiums in the 20-25,000 range actually existed in the cities where MLS wanted to play. By 1998, MLS teams were playing in six of the nine stadiums used by the 1994 World Cup, and 10 of the 12 MLS teams played that season in stadiums holding more than 50,000.

In a few places, MLS teams had begun making moves toward building stadiums more of the size that had originally been expected. The most notable examples were Miami, where 8,000-seat Lockhart Stadium in Fort Lauderdale was expanded to 20,000 (but rarely filled) for MLS, and Columbus, where the Crew moved in 1999 from the 90,000-seat Ohio State football stadium to a 22,5000-seat stadium designed specifically for soccer and built by Crew owner Lamar Hunt. And it did seem that MLS was discovering that building stadiums of this limited size was pleasantly inexpensive. Of the other franchises, New York/New Jersey and Los Angeles were the ones most frequently mentioned as candidates to build their own stadiums.

Although there were various side issues, MLS's chances for long-term success appeared to be tied to attendance much more than anything else. All of the other matters would fall into place, it seemed, if success were

achieved in that area. Whether this could be best achieved by efforts to draw existing soccer fans to the games through raised quality of play or by marketing efforts to create new fans was a major point of contention. It appeared quite possible that both groups of fans were needed, that neither group was large enough to sustain the league by itself.

Major Soccer League. See Major Indoor Soccer League.

Malta

The United States got a 1-0 victory in its only meeting with this Mediterranean island nation. That was a friendly on May 5, 1990 in Piscataway, N.J., as the United States was preparing for the World Cup. Eric Wynalda scored the United States goal.

Manning, G. Randolf

One of the great early leaders of American soccer. The first president of the U.S. Soccer Federation and a prime mover in the formation of that organization, which then was named the U.S. Football Association.

Manning, a New York City physician, also was involved in the formation of a number of other important soccer organizations, both in the United States and Europe. He was born in England in 1873 and while undergoing medical training at the University of Freiburg in Germany in 1900 was involved in the founding of the Deutscher Fussball Bund, the German soccer federation.

Manning came to the United States in 1906. Six years later, he was elected president of the American Amateur Football Association, an intermediate step in the founding of the USFA a year later. Manning was chosen to head that organization, also.

Although Manning served only one term as president of the USFA, he remained involved in soccer affairs until his death in 1953. He was a figure in the soccer war between the USFA and the American Soccer League in the late 1920s, which resulted in his serving as president of the Southern New York Association from 1928 to '48. From 1948 to '53 he was a member of the executive council of FIFA.

Maradona, Diego

One of the leading figures of the 1994 World Cup — for the wrong reason. Maradona, an attacking midfielder, played only Argentina's first two games of that World Cup, both in Foxboro, before being banned by FIFA for having failed a drug test after the second of those games, against Nigeria.

In Argentina's first game, Maradona had scored one of Argentina's four goals against Greece. The crazed look in his face as he raced toward the

camera after that goal was one of the most famous images of that World Cup.

This was the fourth World Cup for Maradona, who led Argentina to the championship in 1986 and was probably the world's greatest player in the 1980s. He had been out of top-class soccer for several years following a suspension for cocaine use in 1991, when he was playing in the Italian first division, but he returned to the Argentine national team in the fall of 1993, when Argentina was in danger of being eliminated from World Cup qualifying. Even before he was banned for having used what was described as a mixture of several over-the-counter stimulants, he was one of the World Cup's biggest stories, by virtue of being far and away its most famous player.

In addition to the 1994 World Cup, Maradona played in the United States on several other occasions, most notably a FIFA world all-star game in 1986 in Pasadena, Calif., in which he scored a key goal.

Marcos, Francisco

One of the most important administrators of American soccer in the 1990s, leading his often-renamed league into a position as the governing organization of minor-league soccer in the United States.

Marcos' philosophy of controlling overhead as a key to making soccer profitable in the United States was a major element in bringing American soccer back from the depths to which it was driven by the failure of the North American Soccer League and the American Soccer League in the mid-1980s.

Marcos was born in Portugal, grew up in New York City and played college soccer at Hartwick. He was a front-office executive in the NASL with both the Tampa Bay Rowdies and the Dallas Tornado, and also did work for the U.S. Soccer Federation in the 1970s. Two years after the demise of the NASL, he founded the Southwest Indoor Soccer League, with five teams in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The league then moved outdoors and expanded around the country into what was by 1999 named the United Soccer Leagues.

Between the 1996 and '97 seasons, Umbro Corporation brokered a merger between Marcos' group of leagues, then called the United Systems of Independent Soccer Leagues, and the A-League. Marcos was installed as commissioner over both, heading an organization patterned somewhat after the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, the umbrella organization that runs minor-league baseball. He remained as commissioner of both after selling his financial interest to Umbro in 1999.

Marcos, a strong ally of Alan Rothenberg in U.S. Soccer Federation politics, provided a key link in the creation of a pyramid structure of American pro soccer, something he had envisioned, when he positioned his organization as the second and third divisions. With Major League Soccer,

of which Rothenberg was chairman, as the first division, Marcos' A-League was the second division and Marcos' D3 Pro League was the third division. Unofficially, Marcos' Premier League, an amateur league, was the fourth division.

In the mid-1990s, Marcos' USISL also began to get involved in women's soccer. In 1994, the women's W-League began play, and in 1998 it split into Elite and non-elite divisions, with the Elite division signing up a number of U.S. women's national-team players.

How well Marcos' ventures would have fared without outside financial assistance is uncertain, but it is clear that Marcos' vision was a large factor in the post-NASL growth of American pro soccer.

Marinaro, Hector

The dominant player of the National Professional Soccer League, winning five most valuable player awards for the Cleveland Crunch in his first six NPSL seasons. In 1997, the Canadian forward became the first player ever to have scored 1,000 goals in top-level American indoor soccer.

Marinaro was a fixture in Cleveland indoor soccer, starting with three seasons with the Cleveland Force of the Major Indoor Soccer League, whom he joined before the 1983-84 season. He played one season with the Los Angeles Lazers after the Force folded, and then joined the newly formed Crunch for the 1988-89 MISL season.

The Crunch joined the NPSL after the MISL folded in 1992, and Marinaro, a Canadian forward, won NPSL most valuable player awards in 1993, '95, '96, '97 and '99. He led the NPSL in scoring in 1993, '95, '96, '97, '98 and '99, and won NPSL titles with the Crunch in 1994, '96 and '99.

Marinaro, son of a former professional player by the same name, was a controversial figure in Canadian soccer. He was one of several players penalized there as a result of a game-fixing scandal involving the Canadian national team in the late 1980s.

Mark, Sam

The owner of the most successful team in the original American Soccer League and the namesake of that team, the Fall River Marksmen.

In 1922, Mark bought the team that had been named Fall River United in the first ASL season, 1921-22. He installed it in a stadium just across the state line in Rhode Island in order to avoid Massachusetts blue laws and built it into a great powerhouse. The team gained its first successes when it won both the ASL title and the U.S. Open Cup in 1924. It repeated the ASL victory in 1925 and '26.

In those early seasons, the team's main stars were forward Harold Brittan, whom Mark had signed away from Bethlehem Steel, and halfback Bill McPherson. Mark then scored a coup when he obtained Alex McNab, Billy Gonsalves and Werner Nilsen, all of whom had been members of the

Boston Wonder Workers team that won the ASL title in 1928. The Marksmen won further ASL championships in 1929 and '30, and U.S. Open Cups in 1930 and '31. By 1932, the team, still owned by Mark, was playing as the New Bedford Whalers and won yet another U.S. Open Cup.

Mark also was a major figure in negotiating a settlement to the soccer war of 1928 and '29.

Marsh, Rodney

The flamboyant English forward and midfielder was one of the NASL's best and most recognizable players in the four seasons that he played for the Tampa Bay Rowdies.

Marsh had played more than a dozen years in England with Fulham, Queens Park Rangers and Manchester City before he joined Tampa Bay for the 1976 season. He had played for England nine times, but his national-team career was limited because he fell into the traditional English trap of the highly individualistic player who had trouble fitting into the national-team scheme and got an ironic "too talented" label.

With Tampa Bay, in a league hungry for publicity and individual stars, Marsh and the NASL were made for each other. In his four seasons with Tampa Bay, he played 110 games and scored 53 goals. In the course of those seasons, he became the embodiment of the Tampa Bay team. The Rowdies were the rival that the New York Cosmos and their fans most loved to hate in those seasons, and Marsh was the most hated of all. However, the one time that the Rowdies reached the NASL championship game during Marsh's time there, against the Cosmos in 1978, Marsh missed the game due to an infected cleat wound.

Marsh retired from playing after the 1979 NASL season, but returned to coach the Rowdies in the final NASL season five years later.

Marshall, Jock

Fullback regarded as one of the best in the world who played four seasons in the original American Soccer League. Marshall played a total of 136 games in the ASL, scoring nine goals. He also played one game for the United States, against Canada in 1926, even though he was not an American and had played seven games for Scotland between 1921 and '24.

Marshall, who started his pro career at St. Mirren in Scotland, played for Middlesbrough in England from 1919 to '24 before moving to the United States to join Brooklyn Wanderers. For part of his time in the ASL, he was with Newark Skeeters, but he eventually returned to Brooklyn Wanderers. He played for Brooklyn in the 1924-25 season, part of the 1925-26 season and part of the 1927-28 season. He was with Newark for part of the 1925-26 season, all of the 1926-27 season and part of the 1927-28 season. Exactly half of his ASL games were with Brooklyn and half with Newark.

Martin, Manuel

Defender who was a star of the Ponta Delgada powerhouse and the U.S. national team in the late 1940s.

Martin was with Ponta Delgada, from Fall River, Mass., in 1947 when it became the first team ever to win both the U.S. Open Cup and National Amateur Cup in the same season. That helped to launch Martin's international career, particularly because Ponta Delgada played as a unit as the U.S. national team in the 1947 North American Championships in Cuba. Martin played in both of the U.S./Ponta Delgada team's games, against Mexico and Cuba.

In 1948, Martin was a member of the United States team in the Olympic Games in London. He then captained the United States in its full international game against Norway en route home from the Olympics and played in two of the three games that American teams played against a touring Israeli national team that fall. In 1949, he played in all five of the United States' full international games, including all four of its games in the World Cup qualifying tournament in Mexico City. He was not picked for the 1950 World Cup, however.

Mausser, Arnie

Goalkeeper who played 10 seasons in the North American Soccer League and was the U.S. national-team goalkeeper for much of that time.

Mausser began his NASL career with the Hartford Bicentennials in 1975, after having led the Rhode Island Oceaneers to the American Soccer League championship the year before. He then played for the Tampa Bay Rowdies in 1976, the Vancouver Whitecaps in 1977, the Colorado Caribous in 1978, the Fort Lauderdale Strikers in 1979 and a portion of 1980, the New England Tea Men in a portion of 1980, the Jacksonville Tea Men in 1981 and '82, Team America in 1983 and Tampa Bay again in 1984.

He was the NASL's leading goalkeeper in 1981, when he was with Jacksonville, and was a first-team NASL all-star in 1976, when he was with Tampa Bay. In the course of his NASL career, he played in 224 regular-season games and nine playoff games.

Mausser played for the United States national team 35 times over a 10-year period, which was a record for U.S. national-team appearances at the time. He played his first game for the United States against Poland in 1975 and his last against England in 1985. During that time, he was the United States goalkeeper in the qualifying rounds of the 1978, 1982 and 1986 World Cups, as well as on many other occasions.

Mazzei, Julio

Brazilian soccer coach who accompanied Pele to the United States in 1975 and remained, serving in a variety of positions with the New York Cosmos and becoming a ubiquitous figure in American soccer.

Mazzei, usually dubbed "Professor" Julio Mazzei, was coach of the Cosmos in all or part of four different seasons. He coached the team from the middle of the 1979 season to the middle of the 1980 season and again in the 1982 and '83 seasons.

Mazzei, a longtime friend and advisor to Pele, was the main figure in the superstar's entourage when he arrived in the United States. Over the years, Mazzei, who also was a physical education expert, joined Pele in conducting soccer clinics in dozens of countries around the world.

McAlister, Jimmy

One of the outstanding American players in the North American Soccer League, who went directly from high school to success with his hometown team, the Seattle Sounders.

McAlister, who played eight seasons in the NASL, was a member of the Seattle team that reached the 1977 NASL championship game, where it lost to the New York Cosmos. That season was one of his most productive in the NASL, one in which he played 28 games for the Sounders. He was chosen as the NASL's rookie of the year (he was eligible because he had played only two games in 1976) and an honorable mention all-star. During his eight NASL seasons, he played a total of 151 NASL games, 79 of those with Seattle. He played for Seattle from 1976 to '79, for Toronto in 1980 and for San Jose from 1981 to '83, and played several seasons in the MISL after retiring from the NASL.

McAlister played six games in the U.S. national team in 1977, '78 and '79, but never developed into the major star for the United States that it had once appeared he might become. He was only 21 when he played his last game for the United States in 1979.

McBride, Pat

Midfielder who was one of the first American stars of the North American Soccer League and spent his entire playing career, amateur and professional, in St. Louis.

McBride, a product of St. Louis' powerful youth soccer programs and a two-time all-American at St. Louis University, played nine seasons with the St. Louis Stars in the NASL, from 1968 through '76, as well as playing for the Stars in the NPSL season of 1967. In those nine NASL seasons, he played 175 games for the Stars, and scored 36 goals. He was the first American-born player to be signed by an NASL team.

McBride started all 16 of the Stars games in 1972, the only time they ever reached the NASL championship game. He was chosen as a second-team NASL all-star in 1973.

McBride played five full international games for the United States, in 1969, '72 and '75. He captained the United States in three World Cup

qualifying games against Canada and Mexico in 1972, and also played three Olympic qualifying games for the United States in 1964.

McGhee, Bart

Forward who starred for the United States in the 1930 World Cup and with a succession of teams in the original American Soccer League.

McGhee's goal in the 40th minute of the United States' 3-0 victory over Belgium on July 13, 1930 was long thought to have been the first goal in World Cup history, but it was later found that one by Lucien Laurent of France the same afternoon had come first. McGhee, who played all three games for the United States in that World Cup, scored a second goal four minutes later.

McGhee, an outside left, played for five different teams in the course of his ASL career, which lasted from 1922 to 1931 and most of which was spent in New York. He won one ASL championship, with New York Giants in 1931. He also won the U.S. Open Cup with New York Nationals in 1928. McGhee played a total of 350 ASL games, in which he scored 137 goals.

McIlvenny, Ed

Captain of the United States team that upset England in the 1950 World Cup.

McIlvenny is something of a mystery man in American soccer history because his career in the United States was so brief. At the time of the 1950 World Cup, he had taken out his first papers, declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, but he subsequently returned to Britain and never did become an American citizen.

The Scottish-born McIlvenny came to the United States in 1948, after having been cut by Wrexham, a Welsh team in the English third division. He starred alongside Walter Bahr and Ben McLaughlin as a right-side midfielder in the Philadelphia Nationals team that won American Soccer League titles in 1949 and '50.

The three games that he played in the 1950 World Cup in Brazil, against Spain in Curitiba, England in Belo Horizonte and Chile in Recife, were the only three that he ever played for the United States. Three different captains were chosen for those three games, and McIlvenny was picked as captain against England because of his British background. The fame that he gained in England from the game in Belo Horizonte enabled him to briefly resume playing in England and Ireland after 1950.

McLaughlin, Ben

Forward who paired with Walter Bahr on a series of successful teams, and won three consecutive American Soccer League titles with the Philadelphia Nationals.

McLaughlin and Bahr began playing for Philadelphia Nationals as amateurs while still starring at Temple University, where their senior season was 1948. During the 1948-49 ASL season, the two turned pro with Philadelphia Nationals, who were coached by the legendary Jimmy Mills. At that point, the team, which had been playing second fiddle to Philadelphia Americans, took off, also helped by the addition to the lineup of several former Baltimore Americans stars led by Nick Kropfelder and Ray McFaul. With McLaughlin and Kropfelder providing the one-two punch up front, Philadelphia Nationals won ASL titles in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1953, and also took the Lewis Cup in 1949, '51 and '52. McLaughlin then played one season with Brookhattan in New York after Philadelphia Nationals folded following the 1952-53 season. He later played with the Uhrik Truckers team that won the ASL title in 1956.

McLaughlin was a regular for the United States in the 1948 Olympics and with the U.S. national team in the qualifying round of the 1950 World Cup. However, he wasn't with the team that went to Brazil for the World Cup in 1950, and upset England there, because he couldn't get time away from his job in Philadelphia. That was a problem often faced by the best American soccer players over the decades, even by those who were nominally pros. McLaughlin later returned to the national team for several more games, including the meeting with Scotland in front of 107,765 in Glasgow in 1952 and two World Cup qualifiers against Haiti in 1954.

McNab, Alex

One of the three greatest players in American soccer before World War II, along with Archie Stark and Billy Gonsalves. McNab, who ended up winning the U.S. Open Cup six times, filled somewhat the same role with the original American Soccer League that Pele did 50 years later with the North American Soccer League, that of the established foreign star whose arrival gave the league instant credibility.

When McNab, who had played 190 games in the Scottish first division for Greenock Morton, arrived in the United States in 1924, it was for a different reason than Pele did in 1975. Pele came, at least in part, to help promote the sport. McNab came because soccer players were very poorly paid in Britain at that time, and he was able to triple his salary by signing with the ASL's Boston Wonder Workers.

McNab played four seasons with Boston, and won an ASL championship there in the last of those seasons, 1927-28. McNab played outside right, and in that 1927-28 season he was joined by a rookie inside right, Gonsalves, with whom he formed a devastating right-side partnership over the next decade. The older McNab played a major role in the development of the eventually more famous Gonsalves.

In the summer of 1928, McNab was transferred to the Fall River Marksmen, and shortly was joined there by Boston teammates Gonsalves and

Werner Nilsen. With Fall River, he won two more ASL titles in the 1928-29 and 1929-30 seasons. And it was there that he and Gonsalves began their remarkable run of U.S. Open Cup championships.

McNab won six U.S. Open Cup titles in a row. In 1930, he won with Fall River. In 1931, he won with a team that began the cup tournament as Fall River and ended it as New York Yankees, having switched cities between ASL seasons but in the midst of the U.S. Open Cup tournament. In 1932, he won with the New Bedford Whalers team that had absorbed that New York Yankees franchise. In 1933 and '34, he won with Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis after he and several New Bedford teammates moved west to join the team they had beaten in the 1932 final. In 1935 he won with a St. Louis Central Breweries team that was largely the same team as Stix, Baer & Fuller, but under a new sponsor. In addition to his six U.S. Open Cups, he also won one Scottish Cup, with Greenock Morton, in 1922, and twice won the Lewis Cup, with Boston in 1925 and '27.

During his eight years in the ASL, before moving to St. Louis, McNab played in 283 league games, plus 48 cup games, and scored 63 league goals. McNab never played in the U.S. national team, both because did not become an American citizen until after his playing career was over, and because he had played for Scotland before coming to America.

McPherson, Bill

Midfielder with the Fall River Marksmen and other teams who won five American Soccer League championships and seven U.S. Open Cup titles, a total equalling the four ASL and eight Cup titles won by Billy Gonsalves.

McPherson was one of the leading stars of the Fall River team for nearly its entire existence, starting late in the 1922-23 season and extending until the team moved to New York in 1931. He played a total of 366 ASL games and won ASL championships in 1924, '25, '26, '29 and '30. He won the U.S. Open Cup with Fall River in 1924, '27 and '30; with Fall River/New York in 1931, with New Bedford in 1932 and with Stix, Baer & Fuller in 1933 and '34. He nearly won another U.S. Open Cup in 1935, with the Pawtucket Rangers team that was beaten in the cup final by St. Louis Central Breweries.

McPherson, who played for Greenock Morton in his native Scotland before signing with Fall River, formed a famous right-wing triangle with Gonsalves and Alex McNab in the Fall River, New Bedford and Stix teams from 1928 to '34.

Medalen, Linda

The star of the Norwegian team that was the United States women's chief rival through much of the 1990s. Medalen was captain of Norway when it reached the semifinals of the 1999 Women's World Cup in the United States,

but her significance to American soccer history really has more to do with earlier competitions.

Medalen played in the showdown games between Norway and the United States in the final of the 1991 Women's World Cup, the semifinals of the 1995 Women's World Cup and the semifinals of the 1996 Olympic Games, as well as on many lesser occasions. She was captain of Norway for its five games in the United States in the 1996 Olympics and its six games in the United States in the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Medalen, one of the leading international scorers in women's soccer history, started her career as a forward, but moved back as she got older. She played as a defender in the 1999 Women's World Cup, although she did score one goal in that competition, against Canada. She scored Norway's goals in its 2-1 losses to the United States in both the 1991 Women's World Cup and the 1996 Olympic Games. Both of those times, her goals brought Norway back from early deficits to tie the game. The 1996 goal was one of four that she scored in those Olympics.

Meola, Tony

The United States goalkeeper in both the 1990 and '94 World Cups. Meola was one of only two players, along with Paul Caligiuri, to play every minute of all of the United States' seven games in those two World Cups, and was captain of the U.S team in 1994.

Meola was the U.S. national team's regular goalkeeper from 1989 to '94, winning 88 caps in that stretch, but then was out of the team until new coach Bruce Arena brought him back in 1999. During his peak years with the national team, he managed to keep his first-choice place despite the looming figures of two strong potential rivals, Kasey Keller and Brad Friedel. His greatest strength in goal, one that made up for any shortcomings in other areas, was his amazingly fast reflexes. He may have been as good one-on-one against a breakaway shooter as any American goalie ever.

Meola broke into the national team during World Cup qualifying in 1989, while still playing for the University of Virginia. In addition to his two World Cups, he also was the United States goalkeeper in the 1991 and '93 CONCACAF Gold Cups and the 1992 and '93 U.S. Cups. Perhaps his best game in goal for the United States was the 2-0 victory over England in the 1993 U.S. Cup in Foxboro, Mass., in which he made a series of spectacular saves.

Meola was briefly away from soccer after the 1994 World Cup. He returned in time to become the regular goalkeeper for the New York/New Jersey MetroStars when Major League Soccer began in 1996. He was traded to the Kansas City Wizards in 1999, shortly after he had played his first game in the national team in nearly five years, but suffered a serious knee injury in practice just before the start of the MLS season.

Messing, Marla

One of the leading American soccer administrators of the 1990s, serving as an executive of the 1994 World Cup, Major League Soccer and the 1999 Women's World Cup. Messing, a lawyer who got involved in soccer administration as a result of working for Alan Rothenberg's Los Angeles law firm, Latham & Watkins, was president and chief operating officer of the organizing committee of the 1999 Women's World Cup.

That the 1999 tournament was such a success at the gate was due in part to the experience that Messing had gained during the 1994 World Cup, at which she was in charge of much of the ticketing operations. She was a vice president of the 1994 organizing committee. She was a senior vice president of Major League Soccer during its inaugural season of 1996, before taking the Women's World Cup post.

Messing, Shep

Flamboyant NASL-era goalkeeper who succeeded in attracting considerable attention to soccer with off-the-field activities. A Harvard graduate, Messing wrote an autobiographical book, *The Education of an American Soccer Player*, that told much of life as a pro soccer player.

Messing had some on-the-field success, too. He never won a full international cap, but he was the goalkeeper for the United States at the 1972 Olympic Games in West Germany. He played six seasons in the NASL, and was goalkeeper for the New York Cosmos in 1976 and their NASL title season of 1977.

Mexico

The United States national team's biggest and most frequent rival in international competition. For decades, competition between the United States and its southern neighbor was so one-sided that it was hard to call it a rivalry at all, but the rise of the United States as a soccer power in the 1990s turned it into one of the most heated series between neighboring countries anywhere in the world.

When Mexico beat the United States, 1-0, in a semifinal of the Confederations Cup in Mexico City on Aug. 1, 1999, it was the 41st full international meeting between the two countries. The overall record in that series, which began in 1934, was five victories for the United States, 28 victories for Mexico, and eight ties. In the 1990s, however, it became much closer, with three victories for the United States, five victories for Mexico and six ties. And that Confederations Cup game, which Mexico won with a goal in sudden-death overtime, marked the second consecutive time that the United States had visited the intimidating Estadio Azteca in Mexico City and played the host nation to a tie through 90 minutes.

The United States won the first game ever played between the two, 4-2 in a World Cup qualifier in 1934 that was played in Rome just before the

start of the World Cup itself. Buff Donelli scored all four United States goals in that game, giving him a share of the record for goals by an American player in a full international. After that, it was another 46 years before the United States won again, this time by 2-1 in a World Cup qualifier in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., that was played after the final positions in the qualifying group standings had already been decided. Steve Moyers scored both United States goals.

Thus, it was a big upset when goals by Peter Vermes and John Doyle gave the United States a 2-0 victory in a semifinal of the CONCACAF Gold Cup in Los Angeles in 1991. The Mexican coach, Miguel Lapuente, lost his job as a result of the first meaningful loss by Mexico to United States since 1934. The United States scored another upset when Roy Wegerle scored the game's only goal in front of a predominantly pro-Mexican crowd in Pasadena, Calif. just before the start of the World Cup in 1994. The widest United States win came the year after that, 4-0 in a U.S. Cup game in Washington, with goals by Wegerle, Thomas Dooley, John Harkes and Claudio Reyna.

The 1991 upset is one of several times that the two rivals have met in the CONCACAF Gold Cup. In 1993, Mexico won, 4-0, in the final in Mexico City, and in 1998, Mexico won, 1-0, in the final in Los Angeles. There also have been a series of meetings in the U.S. Cup, with Mexico winning in 1997 and '99, the United States winning in 1995 and the two playing a tie in 1996.

In 1997, the United States played two ties with Mexico in World Cup qualifiers, 2-2 in Foxboro, Mass., and 0-0 in Mexico City. The latter game was the first tie that the United States had ever gotten in a full international on Mexico soil. Those two ties also marked the United States' best showing against Mexico in World Cup qualifying since 1934. In 1949, Mexico won by 6-0 and 6-2, both in Mexico City. In 1954, Mexico won by 4-0 and 3-1, both in Mexico City. In 1957, Mexico won by 6-0 in Mexico City and 7-2 in California. In 1960, Mexico won by 3-0 in Mexico City after tying, 3-3, in Los Angeles. In 1965, Mexico won by 2-0 in Mexico City after tying, 2-2, in Los Angeles. In 1972, Mexico won by 3-1 in Mexico City and 2-1 in Los Angeles. In 1976, Mexico won by 3-0 in Puebla after tying, 0-0, in Los Angeles. In 1980, Mexico won, 5-1, in Mexico City and the United States won, 2-1, in Fort Lauderdale. It was those games, in which Mexico got the better of the United States in World Cup qualifying eight consecutive times, that most firmly established the one-sidedness of the series between the two nations. And it also made World Cup qualifying almost a hopeless exercise for the United States, since it met Mexico in the first round of the CONCACAF section nearly every time.

Games against Mexico were often a big moneymaking opportunity for the U.S. Soccer Federation, however, because Mexico had such large fan support in Southern California. Games between the United States and Mexico in California almost always have had pro-Mexican crowds, which

was the reason behind the USSF's decision to move its World Cup home game against Mexico in 1997 as far away from Mexico as possible, to Massachusetts. Still, while that large Mexican support has often worked against the U.S. national team, it has been a boost to the health of the sport in California over the years. For a while in the 1980s and '90s, the Mexican national team seemed to play as many games in Southern California as in Mexico City. A number of other U.S.-Mexico games in the 1990s have been played in front of virulently pro-Mexican California crowds, particularly the 1994 friendly, the final of the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup and the 1999 U.S. Cup game.

The United States and Mexico also have met 11 times in the qualifying rounds of the Olympic soccer competition. Those games have produced four wins for the United States, four wins for Mexico and three ties, but two of the United States victories, both in 1979, were by forfeit. The U.S. women's national team has played Mexico twice in qualifying tournaments for the Women's World Cup, winning by 12-0 in 1991 and 9-0 in 1994.

Mexico was a successful participant in the 1994 World Cup in the United States, although Mexican fans probably had expected their team to go even farther than the second round after its great 1993 season.

Millar, Bob

A forward with the Bethlehem Steel powerhouse who later played and coached in the original American Soccer League and was coach of the United States team at the 1930 World Cup.

Millar won U.S. Open Cup titles four times with three different clubs. He was with Brooklyn Field Club when it won the first U.S. Open Cup in 1914, with Bethlehem Steel in 1915 and '19 and with New York Nationals in 1928, the last year of his playing career. He scored one of Bethlehem's goals in its 3-1 win over Brooklyn Celtic in the 1915 final. Millar was player-coach of New York Nationals in the 1927-28 season, and continued as coach of the team until 1930.

Millar was more than 30 years old by the time the original ASL started in 1921, but he still managed to play seven seasons in that league. He played in 155 ASL games and scored 55 goals. In addition to coaching the successful U.S. team in 1930, he also played for the United States twice, both against Canada in 1925.

Miller, Gerrit Smith

Founder of the Oneida Football Club, a group of Boston schoolboys that may have been the first organized soccer club in the United States. Whether the game that the Oneidas were playing was soccer, rugby or a hybrid has never been conclusively determined, but Miller has sometimes been called the father of American soccer.

Miller, from Peterboro, N.Y., was a student at the Dixwell School, a Boston boarding school, when he organized the Oneidas after some months of thought about a football game he had participated in at Dixwell in the spring of 1862. He was the first captain and for two years the first president of the team, which went out of existence in 1868.

Miller was said to have been a keen student of the strategies of the game. The position that he played was then called tender-out, and was the equivalent of a modern-day central defender.

Mills, Jimmy

Legendary Philadelphia coach who built parallel careers in the college ranks and the American Soccer League and who established a remarkable record of longevity in coaching.

Mills, whose teams won six ASL championships in eight seasons, coached Philadelphia Nationals of the ASL from that team's founding in 1942 until its end in 1953. After a slow start, Philadelphia Nationals became a powerhouse in the late 1940s with the emergence of Walter Bahr and Ben McLaughlin as stars and the addition of several former Baltimore Americans players to the lineup, and won ASL championships in 1949, '50, '51 and '53. Mills later added two more titles as coach of Uhrik Truckers in 1955 and '56. He narrowly missed ASL championships with Philadelphia Nationals in 1952 and Brookhattan in 1954, won the Lewis Cup with Philadelphia Nationals in 1949 and '51 and was runnerup in the U.S. Open Cup with Philadelphia Nationals in 1949 and '52.

Mills, who emigrated to the United States from Scotland, via Canada, in the early 1920s and spent the American portion of his playing career with Fairhill, a Philadelphia amateur club, coached various college and secondary school teams in the Philadelphia area from the 1930s to the 1980s. The largest part of this time, from 1949 to 1971, was spent as coach of Haverford College, where he won three Middle Atlantic Conference titles and had only two losing seasons. He took one year off from his Haverford job to coach the 1956 U.S. Olympic team, which made a long Asian tour as well as playing in the Olympic Games in Australia.

Before becoming the Haverford coach, Mills had coached at Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia from 1938 to '48. After retiring from Haverford when he was well into his 70s, he coached until 1983 at Girard College, a Philadelphia private secondary school.

Milutinovic, Velibor "Bora"

Coach of the U.S. national team from 1991 to '95, including the 1994 World Cup, two CONCACAF Gold Cups and a number of notable victories.

At the time that Milutinovic was hired as U.S. coach, there had been much criticism of the lack of international experience of his predecessor,

Bob Gansler, which was said to have hurt the United States at the 1990 World Cup. Milutinovic, in contrast, had coached two different countries in the World Cup finals as well as club teams on several continents. He was born in Yugoslavia, but went to Mexico toward the end of his playing career, staying there to coach. He coached the Mexican national team at the 1986 World Cup, which was held in Mexico, and Costa Rica in the 1990 World Cup. In 1994, he and Brazilian coach Carlos Alberto Parreira became the first men to coach three different nations in the World Cup finals, and each coached a fourth in the 1998 World Cup.

Milutinovic began well as U.S. coach in 1991, when he was 46. The United States upset Uruguay in his first game in charge and won the CONCACAF Gold Cup two months later, beating Mexico in the semifinals. The next year, his team won the inaugural U.S. Cup over three European teams. In 1993, it lost the CONCACAF Gold Cup final to Mexico but generally had a good year, including an upset victory over England.

As this was going on, Milutinovic was gradually converting the team from the sometimes frenetic style of play that it had used before to a slower-paced possession game. And he was building a reputation for inscrutability (saying that his English wasn't as good as many believed it really was) and often insisting that preparation for 1994 rather than immediate results was what mattered most.

In 1994, that strategy was proven right. The U.S. team went into the World Cup fresh from an upset of Mexico, got a win and a tie in three first-round games and became the first United States team to advance past the first round of the World Cup since 1930. After that, it unraveled a bit. The heavily defensive tactics that Milutinovic used in the United States' second-round loss to Brazil were criticized by many.

Milutinovic and the USSF parted company in the spring of 1995, with the coach having a final record with the U.S. national team in full internationals of 30 victories, 35 defeats and 30 ties. The following year, he became coach of Mexico once again, and coached against the United States in the qualifying round of the 1998 World Cup. He then coached Nigeria in the 1998 World Cup finals and the New York/New Jersey MetroStars of MLS in 1998 and '99.

Mitic, Ilija

One of the top goalscorers in the early years of the North American Soccer League and a four-time NASL all-star who played one game for the U.S. national team.

Mitic played eight seasons in the NASL, for the Oakland Clippers in 1968, the Dallas Tornado in 1969, '73, 74 and part of '75 and the San Jose Earthquakes in part of 1975 and all of 1976, '77 and '78. He scored 93 goals in the 156 NASL games that he played and at one time was the league's all-time leading goalscorer. Mitic played professionally for Partizan Bel-

grade and OFK Belgrade in his native Yugoslavia before coming to the United States in 1967.

Mitic, who also played for Oakland in the 1967 NPSL season, may have had his best year in 1968, when he scored 18 goals in 28 games for Oakland and was chosen to the inaugural NASL all-star team. He also was named a first-team all-star in 1968, 1973 and 1974. Mitic was a forward in his first two NASL seasons and a midfielder later.

Moldova

The United States played this relatively new nation, a former republic of the Soviet Union, twice during its preparation for the 1994 World Cup. They tied, 1-1, on April 16, 1994, in Jacksonville, Fla., with Mike Sorber scoring the United States goal. The United States won, 3-0, four days later in Davidson, N.C., getting goals from Mike Lapper, Claudio Reyna and Frank Klopas.

Moore, Joe-Max

Forward who made his mark as a regular in the United States national team in the 1990s, and parlayed that into a strong club career. Moore was among the leading goalscorers in national-team history, with 20 goals in his 79 games through 1999.

Moore played for the New England Revolution in the first four seasons of Major League Soccer, scoring 38 goals in 79 games. Just after the end of the 1999 MLS season, he was transferred to Everton of the English Premier League.

Moore played for the United States in the 1992 Olympics and scored the winning goal in the final of the 1991 Pan-American Games before beginning his career in the full national team in 1992. He went on to play for the United States in the 1995 Copa America, the 1998 World Cup, the 1999 Confederations Cup, and the CONCAF Gold Cup in 1993, 1996, and 1998. In a 1993 friendly against El Salvador, he tied the national-team record for goals in a full international with four, and might have had a fifth but for a questionable call by the referee.

Moorhouse, George

Fullback who was a star of American Soccer League clubs and the U.S. national team through most of the 1920s and '30s.

Moorhouse played for the United States in both the 1930 and 1934 World Cups. He played all four of the United States' games in those two World Cups, plus the qualifier in Rome in 1934, and was captain of the U.S. team in 1934. He also played for the United States against Canada in 1926 and for American Soccer League squads that played Uruguay in 1927 and Scotland in 1935. In that 1926 game he played in midfield and in the 1927

game he played outside left, neither of those moves being unusual for him. Although most often a left back, he also played numerous games over the years at left half and left wing.

Moorhouse emigrated from England, via Canada in 1923, after a two-game career in the English third division. He played very briefly for Brooklyn Wanderers and then joined New York Giants, where he stayed from 1923 to 1930. He played 196 ASL games for the Giants, scoring 32 goals. During his short periods with several other clubs in the original ASL, he played 59 games and scored 13 goals.

In the final months of the original ASL, Moorhouse joined New York Americans, and played for them through the first four seasons of the second ASL. He was a member of the New York Americans teams that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1937 and were runnerup in 1933.

Moreno, Jaime

Bolivian forward who joined D.C. United in the middle of its first season, developed into an international star while playing in Major League Soccer and was a key member of D.C. United's MLS champion teams in 1996, '97 and '99.

Moreno had recently been released by Middlesbrough in the English Premier League when D.C. United coach Bruce Arena saw him play in a United States vs. Bolivia game in Washington in June 1996. Within a few weeks, he was playing for D.C. United, and soon became an integral part of that powerhouse team. He was involved in the plays that led to all three of D.C. United's goals in the first MLS championship game.

Moreno scored only four goals in his first MLS season, but led the league with 19 in 1997. In that season, he formed a deadly striking partnership with Raul Diaz Arce, who had 17 goals. In 1998 and '99, after Diaz Arce was traded, Moreno was paired up front with Roy Lassiter, who was obtained from the Tampa Bay Mutiny. After four MLS seasons, he was third on the all-time MLS goalscoring list, with 55 goals. He was an MLS all-star in 1997 and '99.

In addition to starring in the 1996 game in which D.C. United won its first MLS championship, Moreno scored one of D.C. United's goals as it beat Colorado in the 1997 title game and another as it beat Los Angeles in the 1999 final.

Morgan-Strasser

Pittsburgh-area team that was a perennial contender for national honors in the 1930s and '40s.

Morgan-Strasser was located in the town of Morgan, Pa., about 10 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, and was usually sponsored by Strasser Jewelers. The club sometimes operated under the name of Morgan FC, however.

Morgan-Strasser was one of a number of noteworthy Pittsburgh-area clubs, including three from neighboring towns, Castle Shannon, Heidelberg and Beadling. It may have been the best of them between 1930 and 1950. Its greatest honor came in 1949, when it beat Philadelphia Nationals in the final of the U.S. Open Cup. Twice earlier in that decade it had been beaten in the Open Cup final, losing to Brooklyn Hispano in 1943 and '44.

Pittsburgh teams dominated the National Amateur Cup for years, and Morgan-Strasser was among the most prominent of those. It won the Amateur Cup in 1940 and '43 and was runnerup in 1942 and '44.

The club's most famous player probably was Buff Donelli, who played for Morgan-Strasser for part of his early career and then came out of retirement, after he had become a successful American football coach, to play for Morgan-Strasser in 1943 and '44.

Morocco

The only full internationals between the United States and this African power have been defeats for the Americans, 3-1 in 1992 and 2-1 in 1999, both in Morocco. Hugo Perez in 1992 and Eric Wynalda in 1999 scored the American goals. At the Olympic level, the United States played a 0-0 tie with Morocco in the 1972 Olympic Games in Augsburg, West Germany.

Moyers, Steve

The leading American-born goalscorer in the North American Soccer League. Moyers scored 67 goals in his eight NASL seasons, of which he spent four with the California Surf, three with the New York Cosmos and one with the St. Louis Stars.

Moyers, who ranks 17th on the all-time list of NASL goalscorers, scored those goals in a total of 173 NASL games. He broke into the league with St. Louis in 1977, and played for California from 1978 to '81 and New York from 1982 to '84. He scored 13 goals for the Cosmos' NASL champion team in 1982, and also had 15 for the Cosmos in 1983 and 14 for California in 1980.

Moyers played nine games in the U.S. national team, the first against Luxembourg in 1980 and the last against Egypt in 1984. He played three World Cup qualifiers against Canada and Mexico in 1980 and all three of the United States games in the 1984 Olympics. Both of his two national-team goals came in the same game, the 2-1 win over Mexico in 1980 that was the United States' first against that rival in 46 years.

Muller, Gerd

The German international superstar played only three seasons in the North American Soccer League, but was one of the league's top forwards in that time. He was named a second-team all-star in 1979.

Muller, a stocky, powerful striker who was much more effective than stylish, joined the Fort Lauderdale Strikers in 1979, after concluding an international career that saw him win 62 full international caps for West Germany. He played in the 1970, '74 and '78 World Cups, scoring the winning goal in the 1974 final, and was a star of the Bayern Munich team that won the European Cup in 1974, '75 and '76.

With Fort Lauderdale, Muller played 27 NASL games in 1979, 36 games in 1980 and 17 in 1981. He scored 40 goals in those 80 games. The 1980 Strikers team in which he starred reached the NASL title game before losing to the New York Cosmos.

Murphy, Ed

A forward who starred in Chicago-area clubs and in U.S. national teams at various levels from the mid-1950s to the late 1960s.

Murphy, who was born in Scotland, played for more than a decade in the National Soccer League of Chicago, primarily for Chicago Slovak and Chicago Maroons. He also played for the Chicago Mustangs in the inaugural season of the North American Soccer League, 1968.

Murphy's first full international for the United States was against Iceland in 1955. His last was against Haiti in 1969. In all, he played 16 full internationals, most of the full internationals that the United States played in those years, and scored five goals in those games. He played for the United States in the qualifying rounds of four World Cups, 1958, '62, '66 and '70, appearing in 11 World Cup qualifying games over the years.

Murphy played for the United States in the 1956 Olympic Games in Australia, as well as in the tour through the Far East that preceded the Olympics, and the qualifying round of the 1960 Olympics.

He was a member of the United States team that won the bronze medal in the 1959 Pan-American Games in Chicago, in which he scored eight goals in six games, and the U.S. team at the 1963 Pan-Am Games in Brazil.

Murray, Bruce

Midfielder and forward who was one of the greatest stars of the U.S. national team in the late 1980s and early '90s.

Murray, especially noted for his wicked free kicks, was the all-time leader in both caps and goals for the United States before being overtaken by Marcelo Balboa in caps and Eric Wynalda in goals in the mid-'90s. Between his first national-team appearance, against England in June 1985, and his last, against Venezuela in June 1993, he played 89 full international games, in which he scored 21 goals.

Murray played in all of the United States' games in the 1990 World Cup, including the 10 qualifiers during 1988 and '89 and the three games in the finals in Italy in 1990. He scored the United States goal against Austria in the World Cup finals. He also played in all of the United States' games in

its victorious efforts in the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup and the 1992 U.S. Cup, as well as playing for the United States in the 1988 Olympic Games, the 1992 Intercontinental Cup and the 1993 Copa America.

Murray, who won the Hermann Trophy as a senior at Clemson University in 1987, spent several seasons in the APSL with the Washington Stars and Maryland Bays, and had brief spells with first-division Luzern in Switzerland and with Millwall in England.

N

National Amateur Cup

One of the oldest surviving competitions in American soccer, having lasted through the decades since being inaugurated by the U.S. Football Association in 1923. The start of the National Amateur Cup followed shortly after the founding of the original American Soccer League in 1921. The U.S. Open Cup was becoming dominated by professional teams, but the establishment of the National Amateur Cup gave amateur clubs a separate competition in which they weren't swamped by the pros.

Over the years, the National Amateur Cup has become a lesser event on the American soccer calendar than it once was, but it still provides that national outlet for amateur teams. The tournament now is run by the U.S. Amateur Soccer Association, a division of the U.S. Soccer Federation. It annually brings together the winners of four regional competitions for semifinals and final on a neutral site. In earlier decades, the final often was played as a series on the home fields of the competing teams.

The team whose name is most associated with the National Amateur Cup is Kutis of St. Louis, which won the tournament an amazing six consecutive times, from 1956 to '61. The 1957 Kutis team was one of three that have won the National Amateur Cup and the U.S. Open Cup in the same year, the others being Ponta Delgada of Fall River, Mass., in 1947 and German-Hungarians of New York in 1951.

In its first several decades, the National Amateur Cup was most frequently won by various strong teams from the Pittsburgh area. Teams from St. Louis and Fall River also were continual factors. In more recent decades, teams from the Sun Belt states have grown in strength in this competition.

National Association Foot Ball League

A semipro league that operated in the Middle Atlantic states just prior to the start of the original American Soccer League in 1921. It probably was the dominant American league at that time, and might be considered the immediate predecessor of the ASL I, although the Southern New England Soccer League also was strong during much of the same time.

The NAFBL was centered in northern New Jersey, particularly the Kearny area that was one of the early centers of American soccer. At one point in 1906, all of its 12 teams were from New Jersey. The league began operating in March 1895 with five teams, Brooklyn Wanderers, New Rochelle F.C. of New Rochelle, N.Y.; Kearny Scots of Kearny, N.J.; Centreville A.C. of Bayonne, N.J., and Americus A.A. of West Hoboken, N.J.

For much of the league's existence, the dominant team in the NAFBL was West Hudson, of Harrison, N.J. That team won the league championship in 1907, '10, '12, '13 and '15. The 1912 team was the first ever to win an American league-cup "double," for it also won the American Cup that year. In 1914, Brooklyn Field Club won both the NAFBL title and the new U.S. Open Cup, and Bethlehem Steel repeated that feat in 1919. When the NAFBL went out of business and the original ASL was formed in 1921, Bethlehem was one of four teams from the old league among those that formed the new one, along with New York FC, Robins Dry Dock (Todd Shipyard in the ASL) and Kearny Erie (Harrison in the ASL).

National Challenge Cup. See U.S. Open Cup.

National Open Cup. See U.S. Open Cup.

National Professional Soccer League I

This league, a predecessor of the North American Soccer League, operated for only a single season, 1967.

When the rush to form a professional soccer league in the United States and Canada began in the summer of 1966, the USSFA and the Canadian Soccer Association were forced to choose among several competing groups in designating a single authorized league affiliated to FIFA. The chosen winner was the United Soccer Association. The losers joined together to form the "outlaw" National Professional Soccer League (a name also taken by an indoor league decades later).

Unlike the rival USA, which imported teams whole for the summer, the NPSL clubs signed individual players, who risked international suspension by FIFA for joining the outlaw league. Enough did, however, to staff 10 teams, the Atlanta Chiefs, Baltimore Bays, Chicago Spurs, Los Angeles Toros, New York Generals, Oakland Clippers, Philadelphia Spartans, Pittsburgh Phantoms, St. Louis Stars and Toronto Falcons. Eight of the 10 played in major-league football or baseball stadiums, and the league had a national television contract with CBS. What it didn't have was much attendance.

Baltimore won the Eastern Division title, Oakland the West, and in the two-game championship series, the Clippers beat the Bays, 4 goals to 2. Three months after the season, the NPSL and USA merged to form the NASL, the single league that FIFA wanted, for the 1968 season.

National Professional Soccer League II

This indoor soccer league, which had no connection to the 1967 outdoor league by the same name, took over in the 1990s as the dominant league of the indoor version of the sport in the United States. Following the failure of the Major Indoor Soccer League in 1992 and the Continental Indoor

Soccer League in 1997, the NPSL stood clearly atop the nation's indoor leagues.

The NPSL was founded in 1984 as the American Indoor Soccer Association, and initially was clearly secondary to the Major Indoor Soccer League. That gradually changed over time, and when the MISL folded in 1992, three of its clubs moved to the NPSL. The rivalry between the two leagues hurt both, and may have hastened the desmise of the MISL.

The end of the MISL had obvious effects on the NPSL. Not only was the NPSL up from nine teams to 13 in the 1992-93 season, its first without competition from the MISL, its attendance had a 44 percent rise that season. The end of the CISL, a summer league, in 1997 did not have similar effects on the NPSL.

NPSL attendance did not appear to be adversely affected by the start of Major League Soccer in 1996, perhaps because their seasons and geographic areas overlapped very little.

Even before the demise of the MISL, the NPSL's attendance had been growing slowly from year to year. In the 1984-85 season, the league's first, attendance averaged 1,717. By the 1991-92 season, that average had reached 3,619, but in 1992-93 it leaped to 5,213. It has remained above 5,000 in every season since, and reached 6,345 in the 1997-98 season.

In the NPSL's early seasons, when it still was taking a back seat to the MISL, it was dominated by a team from a lesser city, Canton, Ohio. The Canton Invaders won AISA championships in 1985, '86, '88, '89 and '90. The only interruption in their streak was the victory by the Louisville Thunder in 1987.

It almost seemed as though the change of name to NPSL in 1990, an attempt to counter the league's second-class image, brought with it a change in the size of city that produced the league's champions. The winners since the name change have been the Chicago Power in 1991, the Detroit Rockers in 1992, the Kansas City Attack in 1993 and '97, the Cleveland Crunch in 1994, '96 and '99, the St. Louis Ambush in 1995 and the Milwaukee Wave in 1998.

The end of the MISL brought the Baltimore Blast (renamed the Spirit), the Cleveland Crunch and the Wichita Wings into the league. The league also has made numerous expansion moves over the years, but has done so cautiously. The most successful expansion franchise may have been the high-drawing Philadelphia Kixx, who entered the league in 1996. Franchise moves by the Atlanta Attack to Kansas City in 1991 and the Tulsa Ambush to St. Louis in 1992 also have helped. By the mid-1990s, only one of the six original AISA members remained, but that was one of the league's best drawing teams, the Milwaukee Wave.

Like the sport of indoor soccer as a whole, the National Professional Soccer League seemed by the late 1990s to have found its niche. A large

factor in that niche was cities that had once been among the nation's leading hotbeds of outdoor soccer, like Philadelphia, Cleveland and St. Louis.

National Soccer Alliance

An attempt that never got off the ground in 1997 to start a women's professional soccer league in the United States. The NSA sought sanction from the U.S. Soccer Federation to start its first-division quality league in the summer of 1998. When it became apparent that the USSF was not going to grant that sanction, investor support for the NSA dried up, and the league announced in December 1997 that it was closing its doors. The USSF had earlier stated concern that it didn't feel that the market was ready to support the sort of league that the NSA planned (the infant Major League Soccer was still struggling for a share of the sports spectator market). It had urged the NSA to wait until after the 1999 Women's World Cup.

National Soccer Coaches Association of America

The organization of American soccer coaches was founded in 1941 in New York with eight members. By the late 1990s, its membership was nearing 15,000 and it was the largest single-sport coaching organization in the United States.

The NSCAA convention, held each January, is annually the largest soccer-related convention in the United States. The first 31 NSCAA conventions were held in New York. Starting in 1972, it has been moving around the country to various sites. By the 1999 convention in Philadelphia, it had been held in 15 different cities.

The NSCAA, which since 1996 has been sponsored by shoe and uniform manufacturers, conducts a variety of activities related to the sport. It selects a series of regional and national all-star teams at collegiate, scholastic and youth levels, as well as coaches of the year and other honors. It conducts coaching clinics, academies and seminars at various locations around the country. It publishes *Soccer Journal*, a bi-monthly national soccer educational journal.

The NSCAA's membership has long been dominated by collegiate and scholastic coaches, but in recent years coaches from the pro level have become increasingly more involved.

National Soccer Hall of Fame

A museum in Oneonta, N.Y., that contains a series of displays on the history of American soccer and an enshrinement of outstanding individuals.

The designating of outstanding people from the sport's past was begun in 1950 by the Philadelphia Old-Timers Soccer Association. That role was taken over in 1953 by the U.S. Soccer Football Association. The Hall of Fame

did not have a permanent home until 1979, when Oneonta was chosen over several other bidders. Oneonta had a significant soccer reputation because of two small colleges with prominent NCAA Division I soccer programs, Hartwick and Oneonta State.

Since being placed in Oneonta, where Albert Colone was its executive director from 1979 to 1997, the Hall of Fame has added sections honoring individuals designated by the National Soccer Coaches Associations of America, the National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association and the American Youth Soccer Organization to those designated by the USSF.

The Hall of Fame's exhibits include displays on outstanding players, professional leagues, college soccer and the United States' efforts in World Cup and Olympic play. For more than 10 years, the Hall of Fame's exhibits and other facilities were housed in temporary quarters at several locations downtown Oneonta. In 1999, under president Will Lunn, the Hall of Fame opened a modern, 40,000-square-foot building, with room for its museum, offices and archives, on the outskirts of the city. The new building is in an open area surrounded by soccer fields used for the various tournaments conducted by the Hall of Fame.

National Soccer League of Chicago

Semipro league, founded in 1920, that has been among the nation's best regional leagues over the decades, producing many prominent teams and players. The league's influence faded somewhat in later years as Chicago soccer came to be dominated by pro teams from big leagues like the NASL.

The National Soccer League of Chicago may have been at its strongest in the 1950s through '70s, as it produced outstanding players like Ed Murphy, Adolph Bachmeier, Willy Roy and Rudy Getzinger. As has been the case with similar leagues in some other urban areas, the league was dominated during that era by ethnically-based teams like Slovak, Polish Eagles, Ukrainian Lions and Schwaben (which won six straight titles from 1955 to 1960). The names of the teams have tended to reflect the central European and Eastern European makeup of many of Chicago's ethnic communities.

NCAA Championships

In the decades since it began holding a national college soccer championship, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has brought considerable order where once chaos reigned. The NCAA's tournaments also have been a major factor in the spread of the college game beyond its northeastern roots.

Prior to the first NCAA tournament in 1959, national champions were decided sometimes by committee and sometimes by poll, but rarely on the field. Since then, the champion has been decided on the field every year.

NCAA championship competition began with a single tournament, the men's championships. By the 1990s, there were six, Division I, Division II and Division III tournaments for both men and women. In 1999, the men's and women's Division I championships were dubbed the men's and women's College Cups.

Throughout their history, the NCAA tournaments have been marked by dynasties, particularly St. Louis, Indiana and Virginia among the men and North Carolina among the women. Those have all been Division I teams, but there have been dynasties in the lower divisions as well, like Seattle Pacific among the Division II men, UNC-Greensboro among the Division III men, Franklin Pierce among the Division II women and UC-San Diego among the Division III women.

When the final four of the Division I men's tournament was played in 1997 in Richmond, Va., the four competing teams all were former champions, St. Louis (11 times), Virginia (five), Indiana (which won its fifth two years later) and UCLA (which won its third that year). Besides those four, the other great dynasty among the Division I men has been San Francisco, which reached the final seven times between 1966 and '80, and won the title four times.

In the cases of both the men's and women's competition, at first there was only the Division I championship (although in the case of the men, it wasn't called that, because the NCAA hadn't yet been separated into three divisions). The Division II men's tournament was begun in 1972, the Division III men in 1974, the Division I women in 1982, the Division II women in 1988 and the Division III women in 1986. In all sports, the NCAA has placed greater emphasis in recent decades on providing national championship competition for smaller colleges than it had previously.

The early years of the men's competition were dominated by St. Louis. The Billikens won four of the first five championships and 11 of the first 15. In more recent years, Virginia won championships in 1989, '91, '92, '93 and '94. In the first 41 years of the NCAA Division I men's tournament, there were 18 champions, St. Louis, West Chester State, Navy, San Francisco, Michigan State, Maryland, Howard, Hartwick, Indiana, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, Connecticut, Clemson, UCLA, Duke, Santa Clara, Virginia, Wisconsin and St. John's. In contrast, the Division I women's tournament, which was started in 1982, had produced only four different winners through 1999. George Mason won in 1985, Notre Dame in 1995, Florida in 1998 and North Carolina the other 15 times.

Over the years, games leading up to the final four have generally been played on campus sites, with the four survivors then moving to a neutral site for the semifinals and final. The site of the Division I men's final four has been moved around considerably over the years, and the search for warm weather, because the final is usually played in early December, has been important. That has especially been true since 1989, when the title

game was played in sub-zero cold in New Jersey. In recent years, the NCAA has tended to stay longer at particular sites, such as Greensboro, N.C. and Richmond, Va., rather than moving every year the way it once did. It also has been using neutral sites for regional competition, before the final four, more than it did in earlier years.

As the professional side of the game in the United States grew in the 1990s, it seemed likely that considerable change might be wrought in the college game. The NCAA tournaments provided a stabilizing foundation to help the college game survive those changes.

Negoesco, Steve

One of the legendary coaches of college soccer, the winner of four NCAA championships at the University of San Francisco and the first collegiate coach to have accumulated 500 career victories.

Negoesco, who was born in New Jersey but grew up in Romania before returning to the United States after World War II, became soccer coach at USF in 1962, and completed his 38th season there in 1999. He recorded his 500th career victory as coach of the Dons on Oct. 24, 1995. Negoesco's San Francisco teams, besides winning the NCAA championship four times, have played in the championship game on three other occasions. The Dons won the national title in 1966, 1975, 1976 and 1980. They were the runnerup in 1969 and 1977. Their title was vacated after they won the final in 1978.

Nelson, Johnny

The No. 2 goalscorer in the original American Soccer League, with 223 goals in his seven-year ASL career. The largest part of that time was spent with Brooklyn Wanderers, whom he joined during the 1923-24 season and played for until being traded late in the 1927-28 season to Fall River. He was with J&P Coats in the 1928-29 season, and then returned to New York to play for Nationals.

Nelson, although a prolific goalscorer, never played for an ASL champion team. The closest he came was in the 1924-25 season, when Brooklyn Wanderers finished third in the 12-team league. Nelson led the ASL in goals in only one season, the "Atlantic Coast League" season of 1929-30.

Netherlands Antilles

A Caribbean island nation off the coast of South America that the United States has played only twice, a home-and-home series in the first round of qualifying for the 1986 World Cup. Their meeting in Willemstad on Sept. 29, 1984 produced a 0-0 tie, not much of an achievement for the United States against such a tiny minnow. The Americans fared better in the home leg on Oct. 6, winning by 4-0 with two goals from Ade Coker, and one each

from Erhardt Kapp and Angelo DiBernardo. Even so, the first American goal didn't come until six minutes into the second half.

New Bedford Whalers

One of the leading teams of the original American Soccer League. Although they finished second in the league five times and won the U.S. Open Cup once, their greatest fame resulted from being part of the ASL's most heated rivalry, against Fall River Marksmen.

New Bedford Whalers actually had two incarnations. The first came into the league at the start of the 1924-25 season and lasted until the middle of the 1931 spring season, when it was absorbed by Fall River FC. The second came after the Fall River Marksmen, who had played as New York Yankees in the spring of 1931, moved back to Massachusetts and played as New Bedford Whalers in the fall of 1931 and the U.S. Open Cup tournament of 1931-32.

That second New Bedford team, which included former Fall River stars like Alex McNab and Billy Gonsalves, reached the 1931 ASL final against New York Giants and won the 1932 U.S. Open Cup before being dissolved.

The original New Bedford Whalers finished second in 1926, trailing only Fall River in the final standings, and in 1928, losing the playoff final to Boston Wonder Workers after beating Fall River in the semifinals (that was the first time the ASL had held a split season or playoffs). In those early seasons, the stars of the New Bedford team included center back Jimmy Montgomerie and forwards Sam Chedgzoy and Jerry Best. In the fall of 1928, they were joined by Tom Florie, who was captain of the United States team in the 1930 World Cup. New Bedford finished second to Fall River again in the 1929-30 season and the 1930 fall season, which served as an interim as the league switched from fall-spring operation to spring-fall operation.

New Bedford's playoff victory over Fall River in 1928 marked the only time that it finished ahead of its archrival in the league. In 1926, '27 and '30, it finished only one place behind Fall River. Games between the two teams from neighboring cities consistently drew crowds of 10,000 or more, and New Bedford refused to use Fall River as a neutral site for cup games.

New York

The United States' largest city has long been one of its greatest centers of soccer interest. The intensity of that interest has often not been at the level displayed by certain smaller cities such as St. Louis and Fall River, but New York has continually been an important link in American soccer.

The city has been a home to ethnic soccer teams and leagues since the 19th century. In more recent decades, its place in American professional soccer has become the more important factor.

Much of the New York area's soccer history has actually taken place across the Hudson River in New Jersey. The Kearny area, where teams like ONT, West Hudson and Kearny Scots played, and Giants Stadium, where the New York Cosmos had their greatest seasons and some of the World Cup was held in 1994, both are within a few miles of midtown Manhattan.

In the early years of American soccer, New York City was something of an adjunct to northern New Jersey. The event that may have changed that more than any other was the start of the original American Soccer League in 1921. New York, with the population to support pro soccer, had a flock of teams in that league, New York Giants, New York Nationals, Indiana Flooring, Brooklyn Wanderers and others. In the 10 years of that league's existence, New York became more firmly established as a soccer center than it ever had been before.

It was during the years of the original ASL that New York also became a destination of choice for foreign teams visiting the United States. In those days, and for several decades afterward, teams visited for tours rather than one or two games the way many have recently, but those tours often included two or more New York stops. Visiting teams like Vienna Hakoah, Uruguay, Glasgow Celtic, Velez Sarsfield, Palestra Italia and Liverpool frequently drew their biggest crowds in New York, and their games very often were played in major-league baseball stadiums. In the 1920s, the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field were most often used for these games, such as the one between Hakoah and a New York squad that drew 46,000 to the Polo Grounds in 1926. In later decades, Yankee Stadium became the most common venue.

The same decade as the original American Soccer League also saw the start of the German-American Soccer League. That league, founded in 1923, has been New York's primary amateur league (often with semipro aspirations) ever since. The GASL, which eventually changed its name to the Cosmopolitan League, also was involved in bringing over touring teams, whose visits were red-letter days on the New York soccer calendar for decades. The GASL's league games largely were played in smaller stadiums, such as Metropolitan Oval and Eintracht Oval in Queens.

When the lower-key American Soccer League II replaced the original ASL in the mid-1930s, New York really became the hub of the ASL. The new league didn't include the New England teams that had been so large a factor in the original ASL. Actually, the league championship was more often won by teams from Philadelphia, but Kearny Scots won five consecutive times, from 1937 to '41, and in the league's greatest years of the 1940s and '50s, its leading teams included Brooklyn Hispano, New York Brookhattan, New York Americans, New York Hakoah and Brooklyn Wanderers. Hispano in 1943, Brookhattan in 1945 and Americans in 1954 all won the ASL-U.S. Open Cup double. Although teams from the ASL II played at a variety of

New York stadiums, Starlight Park in the Bronx may have been the most important location, used as a home field by several different teams.

The way that the visiting foreign teams drew when they came to New York led to the establishment of the International Soccer League there in 1960. That league, which lasted until 1965, in turn led in the direction of the establishment of the North American Soccer League in 1968.

The NASL brought two different teams to New York. The New York Generals, who had played in the NPSL I in 1967, lasted only one NASL season, 1968, but the New York Cosmos, who began play in 1972, lasted for 13, until the end of the league after the 1984 season. New York also had a team in the United Soccer Association in 1967, the Skyliners.

The most famous seasons of the Cosmos, starting in 1977, took place across the river in New Jersey at Giants Stadium. In their first five seasons, they played at Hofstra Stadium on Long Island, at Randalls Island and at Yankee Stadium. At none of those places, however, did they ever approach the 70,000-plus crowds that they sometimes drew at Giants Stadium.

The success of the Cosmos led to the inclusion of the New York/New Jersey MetroStars, also playing at Giants Stadium, in the lineup when Major League Soccer debuted in 1996. Even more of a factor (and one that contributed to the Cosmos' success) was the fact that New York has long been the news media capital of the United States. Bypassing New York would not have been the way to gain publicity for a fledgling soccer league.

That reason also is a very large part of why Giants Stadium was one of the nine venues when the World Cup was held in the United States in 1994. New York originally wasn't included in the list of proposed sites when the United States bid for the cup in 1988. The reason was that there was no appropriate stadium. Yankee Stadium and Shea Stadium were occupied by baseball teams in June and July. The Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field were long gone, and even at their best had been too outmoded for the World Cup. Randalls Island was too small. World Cup organizers eventually were convinced, however, that New York was too important a city not to be included. Yankee Stadium was considered, but the problems there remained. Erecting a temporary stadium in the infield at Aqueduct racetrack was talked about, but may never have been seriously considered by those choosing the sites. Finally, the solution of installing a temporary grass field at Giants Stadium, where the Cosmos had played on artificial turf in their glory years, was decided on. The site, called East Rutherford by Americans and New York by Europeans, was one of the most successful of the World Cup. Giants Stadium proved itself a first-class venue for international soccer.

By 1996, the MetroStars were playing at Giants Stadium, on a temporary grass field for part of the season and on artificial turf for part. In 1999, the Women's World Cup came to Giants Stadium and set a stadium record for soccer attendance. In addition to NASL and MLS teams, New York has had

numerous teams in lesser leagues in recent decades, such as the New York Apollo of the ASL II, the New York Centaurs and Staten Island Vipers of the A-League and several USISL teams. Indoor soccer has not flourished there, however.

New York's place as a center of soccer interest has long been at the elite level more than at the grassroots level. Through the years of the original American Soccer League, the ASL II, the International Soccer League, the NASL, the visits of touring teams, the World Cup and MLS, New York has frequently been host to some of the best soccer seen in the United States. The grassroots interest has been there, particularly among the ethnic groups, but it can be hard to notice in the glare of the pros. It is the elite soccer, the Hakoahs and Cosmos and Italys, that have made New York stand out as one of the United States' soccer hotbeds.

New York Americans

Team that began operations in the dying days of the original American Soccer League and went on to be one of the ASL's leading clubs over the next several decades.

New York Americans' best teams may have been in the 1930s, when the lineup included goalkeeper Stan Chesney, defenders Ted Glover and George Moorhouse and midfielder Erno Schwarz. The team benefitted competitively from the demise of the original ASL, picking up a number of good players from other clubs.

One of the team's outstanding features was its longevity. In an era when soccer teams came and went, New York Americans played 25 years in the American Soccer League, winning the championship twice, and then merged with Hakoah Soccer Club to form a team called New York Hakoah and New York Hakoah-Americans, which won three more ASL titles in eight seasons before finally folding. In the 1960s, the name New York Americans was used by an all-star team that played in the International Soccer League in New York.

That New York Americans team of the 1930s won an ASL championship in 1936, finishing first in the nine-team league, and the U.S. Open Cup the following year, beating St. Louis Shamrocks in the final.

In 1954, New York Americans joined the short list of teams that have won the double. It beat New York rival Brookhattan by one point to win the ASL championship. It beat Kutis of St. Louis in the final to win the U.S. Open Cup.

In its later years, the team was owned by Schwarz, once one of its greatest players. Through the 1940s and '50s, the most famous of the Americans included forwards Jackie Hynes and Lloyd Monsen, defenders John O'Connell and Terry Springthorpe and midfielder Cornelius Casey.

New York Cosmos

Perhaps the greatest team in American soccer history, and certainly the most famous, signing many stars from around the world and building a worldwide reputation in the late 1970s and early '80s. However, the Cosmos' time at the top was fairly short. Within less than a decade after they hit their peak, they and the league they played in had folded, and they were given a share of the blame for the league's demise.

The Cosmos finished their 14-year history with five North American Soccer League championships and a total record in NASL play of 254 victories, 133 defeats and 18 ties. Their greatest fame, however, had come not from their playing record but from the presence of international stars like Pele, Franz Beckenbauer and Carlos Alberto and from the crowds that they drew in a league where empty seats had once been the rule.

For the first several years of their existence, the Cosmos were a rather unassuming club. They joined the NASL in 1971, owned by the Warner Communications company, and won their first league championship in 1972 with a team led by Bermudan forward Randy Horton. By 1975, they were headed toward their third consecutive middle-of-the-table finish when things suddenly began to turn around.

What turned them around was the work of Clive Toye, their general manager. After months of preparatory work, Toye, in the midst of the 1975 season, pulled off one of the great negotiating coups in world soccer history when he signed Pele, the Brazilian star acclaimed as the greatest player in the history of the game. Pele had retired the year before after 18 years with Santos of the Sao Paulo League.

The addition of Pele didn't immediately change the Cosmos into champions, but it got them started in that direction. The addition of Peruvian star Ramon Mifflin and Italian forward Giorgio Chinaglia in the 1976 season made them a playoff team once again, but it was the arrival of Beckenbauer and Carlos Alberto in 1977 that made the biggest difference. With Pele, the Cosmos had been a fine team with a dazzling international star as their centerpiece. With the additions they made in 1976 and '77, they became a galaxy of international stars, but it clearly had been the presence of Pele that enabled them to attract these new stars.

The downside was that because of the NASL's spring-to-fall season, Beckenbauer, who would have captained West Germany again in the 1978 World Cup, was forced to pass up that tournament.

By putting Beckenbauer and Carlos Alberto onto the field at the same time, the Cosmos became the first club in soccer history ever to include the captains of the previous two World Cup champions. In Beckenbauer, they had a player who would later be ranked as the best defender in the history of the game. And in Chinaglia, they had a man who didn't really do much but score goals, but who scored 242 of those in his eight NASL years.

The spending didn't stop there however. An all-superstar team of foreign soccer idols who played for the Cosmos between 1977 and 1984 might look like this: goalkeeper Hubert Birkenmeier of West Germany; defenders Beckenbauer, Carlos Alberto, Wim Rijsbergen of Holland and Francisco Marinho of Brazil; midfielders Johan Neeskens of Holland, Vladislav Bogicevic of Yugoslavia and Francois van der Elst of Belgium, and forwards Pele, Chinaglia and Roberto Cabanas of Paraguay.

Of course, there were some Americans, too. There were more before the foreign explosion that followed the arrival of Pele, but there still were a few after. The most notable were defender Werner Roth, who was captain of the 1977 team, midfielder Ricky Davis and goalkeeper Shep Messing.

The Cosmos did become NASL champions again in 1977, beating the Seattle Sounders, 2-1, in the final. And 1977 also was the year their attendance took off. It was topped by a crowd of 77,691 for a playoff game against Fort Lauderdale on Aug. 14. Just after the season, they drew 75,646 for a Pele Farewell Game between the Cosmos and Santos, in which the Brazilian played half the game for each team.

The Cosmos went on to win three more NASL titles. In 1978, they beat the Tampa Bay Rowdies, 3-1, in the final. In 1980, it was the Fort Lauderdale Strikers who were beaten, 3-0, and in 1982 it was Seattle again, 1-0. The Cosmos also lost to the Chicago Sting in the 1981 championship game. They led the NASL in regular-season points for six consecutive seasons, 1978 to '83. And their on-the-field success wasn't confined to NASL fields. They spread their worldwide fame with global barnstorming tours after several different seasons.

Gordon Bradley was coach of the Cosmos for their first five seasons, but in their nine remaining seasons they changed coaches eight times, including bringing Bradley back in the middle of one season and then dropping him again in the middle of the next. Two of their five NASL titles were won under Eddie Firmani, whom they hired away from the rival Tampa Bay Rowdies, and one each under Bradley, Hennes Weisweiler and Julio Mazzei.

In the end, the Cosmos' free spending contributed significantly to the end of the NASL. Whether the rest of the league was dragged into the red by trying to keep up with the Cosmos is uncertain, but while the Cosmos were not the only factor in the NASL's demise, they certainly were part of the reason.

The Cosmos ended sadly on the field, too. In their final NASL season they had a 13-11 record, their worst in nine years, and they failed to make the playoffs for the first time in nine years.

New York Giants and New York Nationals

Two franchises in the original American Soccer League whose histories became somewhat entangled, due to a series of team sales and name

changes. At one time or another, each was named the New York Giants. For a while, the soccer team owned by the owner of the famous New York Giants baseball team was not called the Giants, while the other team was.

One franchise was owned for most of its existence by Maurice Vandeweghe, a New York fur dealer. It started in the 1923-24 ASL season as New York National Giants. The name was changed to New York Giants for the 1924-25 season. It then remained the same until 1930, when Vandeweghe sold the club and the new owners renamed it New York Soccer Club. New York Soccer Club then merged with Fall River Marksmen in 1931 to briefly form the New York Yankees team, which soon moved to New Bedford, Mass. These New York Giants were one of the teams that withdrew from the ASL during the soccer war of 1928 and '29, taking the U.S. Football Association side in that dispute.

The other franchise entered the ASL as Indiana Flooring, owned by the New York company of that name, in the 1924-25 ASL season. In 1927, it was purchased by Charles Stoneham, owner of the baseball Giants. Stoneham, unable to use the Giants name for the soccer team, named it New York Nationals. The team continued under that name until the fall of 1930, when Vandeweghe sold his team, the new owners renamed it and the Giants name became available to Stoneham, although by that time the end of the league was not far away.

Stoneham's team was the only one of the two ever to win any major honors. In 1928, as New York Nationals, it won the U.S. Open Cup, beating Chicago Bricklayers in the final. In 1931, as New York Giants, it won the ASL championship, beating New Bedford in the final.

The two teams had many of the biggest stars in American soccer at the time in their lineups. Vandeweghe's team included Davie Brown, George Moorhouse and Erno Schwarz for many years. Stoneham's had Jimmy Douglas, Jimmy Gallagher, Johnnny Nelson, Bart McGhee, Herbert Carlson and Pete Renzulli.

New York/New Jersey MetroStars

One of the flagship franchises in the opening seasons of Major League Soccer, because of its location in a key market, and thus one whose frustration on the field became a worry for the league. Within a few weeks after MLS's fourth season, the MetroStars were on their sixth coach. They had yet to go farther than the first round of the playoffs.

The MetroStars got off to a poor start in MLS's opening season, 1996, a stumble sometimes blamed on coach Eddie Firmani's unfamiliarity with American players, and never righted themselves. They were eliminated in the first round of the playoffs by D.C. United in 1996 and Columbus in 1998, and failed to reach the playoffs in 1997 and '99. After four seasons, their total record, including playoff games, was 51-82, and they had set an MLS record for most losses in a season with 25 in 1999. Firmani had been

followed as coach by Carlos Quieroz, Carlos Alberto Parreira, Alfonso Mondelo, Bora Milutinovic and Octavio Zambrano. The presence of U.S. national-team stars like Tab Ramos, Tony Meola, Alexi Lalas and Peter Vermes had done little to improve the MetroStars' play, and the only MLS all-star they had produced in those four seasons was Italian midfielder Roberto Donadoni in 1996. One well-known writer, chronicling their lack of success, shuffled the letters in their name around and dubbed the team the RotMasters.

The MetroStars also were plagued by problems with their field itself. In each of their first four seasons, playing at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J., they played on a grass field for the first several months of the season but on artificial turf for the last two months, after the New York Giants and New York Jets football teams began their seasons.

Major League Soccer hoped that its New York franchise would be a cornerstone of the league's success. But after drawing an average of 23,897 fans per game in their opening season, the MetroStars saw that average drop to 16,899 in 1997, 16,519 in 1998 and 14,706 in 1999, troublesome to a league that viewed success in the market in which the New York Cosmos had once flourished as crucial to its credibility and long-term hopes.

New York Yankees. See Fall River Marksmen.

New Zealand

The United States scored a 2-1 victory over the Kiwis in its opening game of the 1999 Confederations Cup in Guadalajara, Mexico. Brian McBride and Jovan Kirovski got the American goals, before New Zealand narrowed the margin in injury time. McBride, ironically, hadn't scored an MLS goal in nearly four months at that point. The United States women's national team played New Zealand as part of the doubleheader that marked the men's team's departure for the 1998 World Cup. In the first game of the doubleheader in Washington on May 30, 1998, the U.S. women won, 5-0, for their second victory in three friendlies against New Zealand.

Newman, Ron

The most successful coach of pro teams in American soccer history. During the 1970s, '80s and '90s, the native of England coached leading teams in the North American Soccer League, the American Soccer League, the Major Indoor Soccer League, the Continental Indoor Soccer League and Major League Soccer. He was the NASL's all-time leader in coaching victories with 206.

Newman, who played professionally in England for 13 seasons before moving to the United States as a player in 1967, was coach of the NASL's Dallas Tornado from 1969 to '75, the ASL's Los Angeles Skyhawks in 1976, the NASL's Fort Lauderdale Strikers from 1977 to '79, the NASL's San Diego

Sockers from 1980 to '84 and MLS's Kansas City Wizards from 1996 to '99. In his 20 outdoor seasons, between 1969 and '99, his teams had a record of 282 victories, 232 losses and 27 ties. He won league championships with Dallas in 1971 and Los Angeles in 1976. He was the NASL coach of the year in 1977 and '84.

Newman began coaching indoor soccer while he was with San Diego, when the NASL established an indoor circuit in 1980. He coached the indoor Sockers in the NASL, MISL and CISL from 1980 to '94, and the Arizona Sandsharks of the CISL in 1995. In 15 indoor seasons, he compiled a record of 464 victories and 264 defeats, and won league championships 10 times. He made the Sockers into the dominant team of the MISL via a series of tactical innovations that earned him the reputation of the ultimate indoor soccer coach.

When he became coach of Kansas City in MLS's inaugural season, Newman was reunited with owner Lamar Hunt, who owned the Dallas Tornado when Newman was coach of that team more than two decades before.

Nigeria

The United States has played only one full international against the country that became the powerhouse of African soccer in the 1990s. That meeting was in June 1995, when the two played in Foxboro, Mass., during the U.S. Cup tournament. The United States came from behind to win, 3-2, and start the run of success that won the full-time job for interim coach Steve Sampson. The United States goals in that game were scored by John Harkes, Marcelo Balboa and Cobi Jones.

In June 1988, the United States played a Nigerian team during the President's Cup tournament in South Korea, in a game that has sometimes been listed as a full international. Nigeria had originally been scheduled to send its full national team to that tournament, but changed plans. The Nigerian team that the United States played was a first-division club, Iwuanyanwu National.

The U.S. women's national team played Nigeria for the first time in a first-round game of the 1999 Women's World Cup. After yielding an early goal in a rough game, the American team roared back for a 7-1 victory that was a considerable boost for it.

Nigerian national and Olympic teams have made several visits to the United States, most of them successful. The Nigerian teams were very impressive in the 1994 World Cup and the 1999 Women's World Cup, advancing into the elimination phase both times. In 1996, Nigeria swept to an eye-opening victory in the men's soccer tournament of the Atlanta Olympic Games, upsetting Brazil in the semifinals and Argentina in the final.

Nilsen, Werner "Scotty"

Midfielder and inside forward whose career closely paralleled those of Billy Gonsalves and Alex McNab, who were his teammates in Boston, Fall River and St. Louis. He was a member of teams that won the American Soccer League title twice and the U.S. Open Cup five times, and he played for the United States in the 1934 World Cup.

Nilsen made his pro debut with the Boston Wonder Workers in the fall of 1926 and was a member of the Boston team that won the ASL championship in 1928. He was transferred to the Fall River Marksmen in 1929, and with that team won another ASL title in 1930 and U.S. Open Cups in 1930 and '31. He won another U.S. Open Cup in 1932 with the New Bedford Whalers, after New Bedford had absorbed the Fall River team, and was among the New Bedford players who moved to St. Louis and won the U.S. Open Cup for Stix, Bear and Fuller in 1933 and '34.

In 1934, Nilsen played as a forward in both of the United States' World Cup games in Rome, the qualifier against Mexico and the first-round game against Italy.

North American Championships

A rather obscure event that involved only three teams and took place only twice, well before the CONCACAF era. Mexico won both times, in 1947 in Havana and in 1949 in Mexico City.

The United States fared poorly in 1947, losing both of its games, 5-0 to Mexico and 5-2 to host Cuba. Mexico defeated Cuba, 3-1, for the title. The United States national team in that tournament was a single club, Ponta Delgada of Fall River, Mass., which that year had won both the U.S. Open Cup and the National Amateur Cup.

In 1949, the United States did a bit better, and this was significant, because in that year the North American Championships also served as a qualifying round of the World Cup. Mexico and the runnerup United States qualified, and the United States went on to famous things in Belo Horizonte the next year. That 1949 tournament was a double round-robin. The United States started badly, losing to Mexico, 6-0. It then tied Cuba, 1-1, lost to Mexico again, 6-2, and beat Cuba by 5-2 in the critical game. Of the eight United States goals in its four games, three players, John Souza, Frank Wallace and Peter Matevich, each scored two.

North American Soccer Football League

A short-lived attempt to form a Midwestern regional league comparable to the ASL in the East. It folded after two seasons, in 1947. Teams were the Chicago Maroons, Chicago Vikings, Pittsburgh Indians, St. Louis Raiders, Toronto Greenbacks and Detroit Wolverines (who changed their name to the Detroit Pioneers in the second season). Detroit in 1946 and Pittsburgh in 1947 won the league championship, but the most noteworthy team in the

league's brief history may have been the Chicago Vikings, who took the U.S. Open Cup in 1946.

North American Soccer League

The most spectacular attempt ever made to establish a professional soccer league in the United States. The NASL lasted for 17 seasons, from 1968 through 1984, before folding. During several of those seasons, its top crowds were in excess of 70,000 and it included dozens of the world's most famous players.

What, or who, caused it to fold became a subject of endless debate. Without doubt, spending beyond its means was the basic reason. But what had been the root causes behind that situation was argued about for years. Perhaps the most important result of that debate was the fact that Major League Soccer, when it began its effort to re-establish professional soccer in the United States 11 years after the NASL's demise, worked hard at attempting to avoid repeating the mistakes that led to the NASL's downfall. The NASL's sad end was recognized, or at least hoped, to have been a result of mistakes, rather than inevitability.

By the time MLS began play in 1996, the NASL had long since taken on a golden aura among American soccer fans. It was viewed as a magical era in American soccer, when American fans had live access to good quality league play on a regular basis and were able to hold their heads high in world soccer. This view, although correct, tended to overlook, or at least to downplay, the fact that the NASL was a league dominated, perhaps to as much as 90 percent, by players and coaches imported from Europe and South America.

The NASL rose out of a soccer fervor that overtook the United States, or a part of it, in the mid-1960s. A significant number of those whom it overtook were sports promoters who thought they saw a moneymaking opportunity as a result of the interest generated by the broadcast in the United States of the England-West Germany World Cup final in 1966.

As a result, the USSFA and the Canadian Soccer Association were besieged in 1966 by bidders seeking to get their sanction for professional leagues to begin the following year. Sanction from the organizations that were those two countries' links to FIFA was required in order for a league to operate within the world soccer community rather than as an outlaw.

The bidder that got that nod, thanks to its willingness to pay a substantial fee to the USSFA, was called the United Soccer Association. In 1967, it started play with a hastily assembled league composed of European and South American pro clubs in their offseasons, very much like the teams in the International Soccer League that had played in New York in the early 1960s. The difference was that instead of representing themselves, they represented American cities. England's Wolverhampton Wanderers, for example, became the Los Angeles Wolves.

The other group, the National Professional Soccer League, forced to go without sanction, did just that. Rather than slink away, the NPSL decided to operate as an outlaw league. Without the sanction of the national associations, players who played in the NPSL faced being banned from the sport worldwide by FIFA. The NPSL had two advantages, however. It had a national television contract, which the USA did not, and it wasn't limited in its schedule by the offseason window of the European season. While the sanctioned USA was able to play only seven weeks, from May to July, the unsanctioned NPSL played three times as long, from April to September.

What the two did have in common by the end of their 1967 seasons was red ink. One reason why the USSFA had not wanted to sanction both was its feeling that there was a limit to how much soccer the market could handle. The USSFA was right. Both leagues drew fairly well in their opening weeks, but quickly faded. A few months after the 1967 seasons, they reached an agreement that reflected what the USSFA had known all along, that competition between the two was a recipe for failure. The merger of the two, with 17 teams to play in 1968, rather than the 22 that had played in the two leagues in 1967, marked the real birth of the NASL.

Those 17 clubs that composed the NASL in 1968 were the Atlanta Chiefs, Washington Whips, New York Generals, Baltimore Bays, Boston Beacons, Cleveland Stokers, Chicago Mustangs, Toronto Falcons, Detroit Cougars, Kansas City Spurs, Houston Stars, St. Louis Stars, Dallas Tornado, San Diego Toros, Oakland Clippers, Los Angeles Wolves and Vancouver Royals.

The reduction from 22 teams to 17 didn't prove enough. The 1968 season was no more profitable than the two-league 1967 season had been, and at the end the NASL faced a real crisis. Between the 1968 and 1969 seasons, 12 of the league's 17 teams folded, one of the largest mass die-offs in American pro sports history.

The teams that were left turned out to be a solid, nucleus, however, and they contributed two very important leaders to the league's efforts to rebuild itself. Those were Phil Woosnam, coach of the Atlanta Chiefs, who became director of the NASL for the 1969 season (a title that later was changed to commissioner) and Lamar Hunt, owner of the Dallas Tornado, who set an important example for American soccer investors by the way he stayed committed to the sport despite monetary losses. Hunt was to remain as an important investor in American professional soccer for decades, and was among the key people behind the establishment of Major League Soccer in the 1990s.

Besides Atlanta and Dallas, the other teams that survived into the NASL's 1969 season were St. Louis, Baltimore and Kansas City.

That season was an abbreviated one. In 1968, the 17 NASL teams played a total of 282 league games. In 1969, the remaining five played a total of 40 league games. Further, attendance was down, too, although not as much as the size of the league was. Full attendance records for the 1968, '69 and '70

seasons don't exist, but crowd figures for most of the games are known. In 1968, those averaged 4,761. In 1969, they dropped to 2,930.

The NASL also played an international cup tournament in 1969, with several European teams representing NASL cities. That helped the league to produce a schedule that lasted from May to August despite having only five teams. The most important thing in 1969, however, was the simple fact that the NASL still existed at the end of what was a desperate crisis year for it.

The league grew to six teams in 1970. The Baltimore Bays folded, but the NASL leaders persuaded the Washington Darts and Rochester Lancers of the American Soccer League to switch to the newer league.

Attendance also was up a bit in 1970, to 3,253. In that 1970 season, Rochester won the third NASL championship, beating Washington in the final. The previous titles had been won by Atlanta in 1968 and Kansas City in 1969. In 1971, the attendance average was 3,850, and Atlanta won the championship again.

By this time, the league's health was improved enough that it felt it could begin awarding expansion franchises. And in 1971, it decided to go back into New York again. The NASL hadn't had a team in the nation's largest city since the New York Generals folded after the 1968 season. The decision proved an important one, because the team that resulted from it, the New York Cosmos, was to become the league's most famous.

The expansion that brought the Cosmos into the league was a relatively cautious process. There were eight teams in the league in 1971 and again in 1972, when the Cosmos won the championship. There were nine in 1973, when the championship was won by the expansion Philadelphia Atoms. The Atoms' victory was part of a common trend in American professional soccer. The frequent success of expansion teams has often been an indication of just how thin the talent level of the established teams has been.

But NASL attendance had been growing, to an average of 5,338 in 1972 and 6,588 in 1973. The result was a sudden, no-longer-cautious burst of expansion that probably was a significant part of the reason for the league's eventual troubles. From nine teams in 1973, the league exploded to 15 in 1974 and 20 in 1975. And this huge expansion, more than doubling the size of the league in two years, can't even be said to have been a result of the arrival of Pele, which didn't happen until the middle of the 1975 season.

In NASL postmortem analyses, commissioner Woosnam has sometimes been blamed for this overexpansion, and a similar surge in 1978. However, Woosnam was the employee of the team owners, and did their bidding. The real blame for the NASL's decision to expand so rapidly in 1974, '75 and '78 may lie at their feet.

At the end of the 1973 season, the league included the Philadelphia Atoms, Dallas Tornado, New York Cosmos, Miami Toros, Toronto Metros, Montreal Olympique, Rochester Lancers, St. Louis Stars and Atlanta Chiefs.

By the start of the 1975 season, the roster had grown to include the Boston Minutemen, Toronto Metros, New York Cosmos, Rochester Lancers, Hartford Bicentennials, Tampa Bay Rowdies, Miami Toros, Washington Diplomats, Philadelphia Atoms, Baltimore Comets, St. Louis Stars, Chicago Sting, Denver Dynamo, Dallas Tornado, San Antonio Thunder, Portland Timbers, Seattle Sounders, Los Angeles Aztecs, Vancouver Whitecaps and San Jose Earthquakes. Los Angeles won the championship in 1974, when attendance averaged 7,623. Tampa Bay, another expansion team, won in 1975, when it was 8,042.

The continued rise in attendance in 1975 was far overshadowed by another event, the arrival of Pele, who had retired from Santos in Brazil in 1974. A year later, the world's most famous player of all time came out of retirement, signing a contract with the New York Cosmos that paid him $4.5 million for three seasons. Pele played his first game for the Cosmos on June 18, 1975, and played nine games for the New York team that season. Pele's impact on the Cosmos' attendance was obvious. They had averaged about 7,000 in the five home games they played before his arrival. That jumped to about 16,000 for the four home games in which he played, but dropped back to the 7,000 level when he was injured for the last two home games of the season.

Even Pele was unable to rescue the Cosmos from mediocrity in 1975, however. In that season, the Cosmos finished third in their division with a 10-12 record, and failed to make the playoffs. The Cosmos were playing at Randalls Island, which must have produced mixed emotions in the Brazilian superstar. He had played his first game ever in the United States at Randalls Island in 1966, but the crowd melee that day had detracted from what should have been a dramatic showdown between Pele and Eusebio. In any case, Downing Stadium didn't seem a fitting stage for the Cosmos now that they had such a superstar. The arrival of Pele enabled the Cosmos to move back to Yankee Stadium, where they had played in 1971, for the 1976 season.

Mediocre though his team may have been, Pele brought the NASL previously unimagined publicity in the American news media. The reaction in the rest of the soccer world to Pele's American venture may have been lukewarm, but there is no question that from an American standpoint, Pele contributed mightily to putting soccer on the map.

The Cosmos didn't remain mediocre for long after Pele's addition to the team. For Cosmos general manager Clive Toye and the team's owners, Warner Communications, the signing of Pele was only the beginning. By 1976, they had added several more new signings, the most notable of whom were Italian forward Giorgio Chinaglia and Peruvian midfielder Ramon Mifflin. That 1976 Cosmos team finished 16-8 in the regular season and reached the second round of the playoffs. Their average home attendance was 18,570, up from 10,449 in 1975 and 3,578 in the pre-Pele days of 1974.

The league's average attendance, certainly benefitting from the publicity that followed the arrival of Pele the year before, was up to 10,960.

1977 was the league's breakthrough season. Had the NASL not later folded, it would be remembered as a landmark year in American soccer. It may be anyway. The 1977 NASL season was one in which American soccer fans, particularly New York Cosmos fans, demonstrated their allegiance to the sport in a way they never had before.

The Cosmos moved that season to Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J., part of the Meadowlands sports complex across the Hudson River from New York City. There, they drew a string of crowds in that season that were unlike anything they had seen before. Prior to the 1977 season, the Cosmos' single-game home attendance record was 28,436, for their home opener in 1976. Eleven of their 16 home crowds in 1977 exceeded that figure. They started slowly at the gate, or at least unspectacularly, but they quickly built momentum as they became a northern New Jersey phenomenon. They raised that record to 31,208 on June 5, to 36,816 on June 12, to 62,394 on June 19 and to 77,691 on Aug. 14. The June 5 crowd started a string of 58 consecutive crowds of 30,000 or more at Cosmos home games, lasting into the 1981 season. In 1977, their home average was 40,814, more than 11 times what it had been in the last pre-Pele season, just three years before.

The crowds were growing elsewhere too, with the league average jumping to 14,640. The crowds included 32,165 in Los Angeles, 45,888 in Minnesota, 32,605 in St. Louis, 56,265 in Seattle, 45,288 in Tampa, 30,277 in Vancouver and 31,283 in Washington

The reason wasn't only Pele, but he played an extremely important part in it. The Brazilian star's arrival, and that of Eusebio in the same season, had given the league a credibility that it hadn't had before. And now, foreign superstars were arriving by the planeload, with the Cosmos and other NASL teams. The biggest haul was in East Rutherford, where the players that the Cosmos added in 1977 included Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany, Carlos Alberto of Brazil and Steve Hunt of England. Elsewhere, there were Gordon Banks of England in Fort Lauderdale, George Best of Northern Ireland in Los Angeles, Mike England of Wales in Seattle and Rodney Marsh of England in Tampa.

Plenty of others would be added in the next few season, most notably Johan Cruyff of Holland in Los Angeles, Teofilo Cubillas of Peru and Gerd Muller of West Germany in Fort Lauderdale, and Vladislav Bogicevic of Yugoslavia and Johan Neeskens of Holland in New York. The Cosmos' list of international stars grew astoundingly. Before the league's end, it would include Pele, Mifflin, Beckenbauer, Chinaglia, Carlos Alberto, Bogicevic, Neeskens, Dennis Tueart of England, Wim Rijsbergen of Holland, Francois van der Elst of Belgium, Francisco Marinho of Brazil, and Roberto Cabanas and Julio Cesar Romero of Paraguay.

All of this influx of superstars cost big money, which was unquestionably a large factor in the NASL's eventual end. A decade and more later, when blame was being handed out, there was plenty of finger-pointing at the Cosmos. The claim was that they had started the spending race, forcing it on other teams that didn't have pockets as deep as they did, thus bankrupting the league. The argument may have some truth, but may also be a vast oversimplification. Still, whoever was to blame for the overspending, there is no question that wild overspending it was.

The NASL was in paradise at this point, and to say that it was a fool's paradise would be 20-20 hindsight. It really did appear that soccer was making the grade in the United States. Maybe someone with access to the NASL's balance sheets might have thought otherwise, but the public picture was more than just positive, it was ecstatic. After the attendance burst of 1977, the expansion from 18 teams in 1977 to 24 for 1978 seemed logical, not the misstep that it would appear in retrospect to have been.

The league's average attendance was nearly the same in 1978 as it had been in 1977, down only a little bit to 14,046. And the spectacular Cosmos attendance was even more sensational than in 1977, now soaring to an average of 50,842 for the 1978 season. The Cosmos won the championship for the second straight year in 1978, beating Tampa Bay at Giants Stadium for the title. It was much the same in 1979. The Cosmos lost the title to the Vancouver Whitecaps in this season, but their attendance was still high at 48,167, and the league's was its best yet, 14,911.

What's more, the league now had a national television contract with ABC. The revenue was good for the league, and so was the exposure of a weekly NASL game on national television. The Cosmos attendance dipped a bit in 1980, to 42,727, despite the fact that they won another title that year, but the league's kept rising, to 14,997. This was a sign that the Cosmos weren't carrying the rest of the league on their back in terms of attendance as much as they had in previous seasons. NASL crowds that year included 54,247 in Tampa, 53,351 in Washington, 49,606 in Seattle and 48,483 in Los Angeles.

A dark cloud appeared on the horizon in 1981, when FIFA finally ran out of patience with the NASL's insistence on continuing its biggest alteration of the traditional rules of the game. In 1973, FIFA had granted permission for the NASL to experiment with a change in the offside rule, adding a line across the field 35 yards out from the goal, outside which a player couldn't be called offside. The change, an attempt to inject some more offense into the game, was an adjustment of the rule that a player couldn't be called offside in his own half of the field. With this change, the zone in which he couldn't be called offside was extended closer to the goal. There were critics who said that this actually hurt the offense. Because forwards could move closer to the goal without being offside, defenders were forced to stay farther back, and couldn't as easily join their teams' attack when the

situation called for them to move forward. Whether the sum of the two effects helped or hurt the offense was never really determined for certain. What was certain was that by 1981, FIFA had become very impatient with the NASL, and by extension with the USSF, for allowing the experiment to continue beyond the time FIFA had allotted for it. With the USSF threatened with explusion from FIFA, which could have made the NASL an outlaw league and unable to make lucrative contacts with the rest of the soccer world, the league agreed to discontinue the 35-yard line rule at the end of the 1981 season.

For several years, the NASL also had been using a "shootout," involving simulated breakaways, with a shooter dribbling in from midfield before shooting, to break ties, and a system of calculating standings that included bonus points for goals scored. These innovations also were controversial, but didn't require FIFA approval. The offside line did.

Another thing that may have contributed to the NASL's troubles was the impressive growth of professional indoor soccer. The Major Indoor Soccer League had been established in 1978 and had been engaging in a bidding war with the NASL for players and, perhaps more importantly, a race with them for fan support. It was never really proven that the MISL was in any way responsible for the decline of the NASL, but it can't have helped.

Despite the sign of trouble represented by the dispute with FIFA, NASL attendance was still strong in 1981, at 14,674. The bellweather Cosmos had begun to seriously slide, however, to 36,717. That was still more than double the league average, but compared to the Cosmos' figures of a few years before, it was ominous. The Cosmos also failed to repeat as champions in 1981, losing the final to the Chicago Sting.

The indications that the NASL was losing ground became unmistakable in 1982. Perhaps the worst was the fact that ABC did not renew its television contract. The loss of the revenue and the exposure were bad enough, but the network's no-confidence vote on the league's future was even more unsettling. And just as bad, symbolically at least, was the fact that Lamar Hunt's Dallas Tornado, the last remaining survivor from among the league's original 17 teams in 1968, folded before the 1982 season. The league's attendance dropped that season to 13,436, and the Cosmos, despite winning another championship, fell to 30,153. The handwriting was on the wall. If the highs of 1977, '78 and '79 hadn't been as high as they were, maybe the drop-off wouldn't have seemed as bad.

The last two seasons of the NASL were ones of increasing desperation. Attendance dropped only a bit in 1983, to 13,197, but fell to 10,689 in 1984. The Cosmos were down to 26,614 in 1983 and 12,834 in 1984. Their last two home crowds, on Sept. 8 and 12, 1984, were their first below 10,000 since the 1976 season. They were overtaken in attendance in 1983 by the Vancouver Whitecaps, and by the Minnesota Strikers as well in 1984.

The NASL did make attempts to salvage the situation. In the middle of the 1982 season, the league's team owners had installed Howard Samuels, a former New York and federal government official, as NASL president, above Woosnam. Samuels was unable to turn the situation around and died of a heart attack in October 1984, the month after the NASL played its last game, although a few months before it officially folded.

In an attempt to both attract American spectators and reduce payrolls, the league changed its rules a bit to require more American players on the field than it had before. And it created a league club called Team America, which played in Washington in the 1983 season and which consisted entirely of U.S. national-team players. Team America was a national team-in-training, an attempt to get ready for the 1984 Olympic Games and, hopefully, the 1986 World Cup. The idea might have been a good one, but it didn't work, particularly because several teams, most notably the often-arrogant Cosmos, wouldn't release their national-team players.

Team America finished last in its division, with a 10-20 record, and its attendances were equally dismal. In 1983, the NASL announced plans to conduct a similar experiment in Canada in 1984, with the team to be based in Montreal. The idea eventually was abandoned, but not until after it had alienated fans of the Montreal Manic, who had supported their team well and didn't want to see it altered. The league's proposed Team Canada plan succeeded in drying up support for the Manic, which folded after the 1983 season.

Another effort to prop up the league also involved the 1986 World Cup. When Colombia bowed out as host of that event for financial reasons, the NASL saw bringing it to the United States as a way to build support for the league. Mexico was favored to take over the role of hosting it, and U.S. Soccer Federation president Gene Edwards didn't want to oppose the Mexican bid. The NASL persuaded USSF vice president Werner Fricker to organize a bid anyway. The U.S. bid was defeated, but the affair did result in the NASL's successfully supporting Fricker for USSF president in 1984. With the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament open to professionals, the U.S. team in those Olympics was dominated by NASL players, but the impetus of that event was not enough to turn back the tide engulfing the NASL.

By the 1984 season, the NASL was down to nine teams, from its high of 24 in the late 1970s. The last two NASL champions were the Tulsa Roughnecks in 1983, a big upset, and the Chicago Sting in 1984. The once-mighty Cosmos didn't even make the playoffs in 1984.

After the death of Samuels, Clive Toye, by then an executive with the Toronto Blizzard, took over the job of trying to run the league's affairs. Only four clubs were interested in playing in 1985, New York, Toronto, Minnesota and Tampa Bay. After Tampa Bay dropped out and the Cosmos were suspended for failing to pay a performance bond, the remaining two gave up the ghost, and the NASL officially folded on March 28, 1985. The

Minnesota Strikers, New York Cosmos, Chicago Sting and San Diego Sockers all lasted a while beyond the end of the NASL, playing indoors.

The end of the NASL was an event that, by the time it happened, had so long been seen coming that its immediate impact was somewhat muffled. But as the next few years passed, the loss of the NASL began to be felt more keenly by American soccer fans.

The fact that American soccer fans realized in the years after 1985 what they had had when the NASL was alive, and how much they missed it, certainly was crucial in helping Major League Soccer to get off to the fast start that it did in 1996.

North Carolina, University of

The Tar Heels' powerhouse women's soccer team of the 1980s and '90s was the most dominant dynasty ever seen in any collegiate sport. Of the first 18 NCAA women's soccer championships held, 15 were won by coach Anson Dorrance's North Carolina team.

North Carolina won the only AIAW national tournament ever held, in 1981. It then won NCAA championships in 1982, '83, '84, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '96, '97 and '99. When they won their eighth consecutive NCAA title in 1993, the Tar Heels surpassed the record of seven straight championships won by the UCLA men's basketball team between 1967 and '73.

Between 1985 and '90, North Carolina had a 103-game undefeated streak, a record for collegiate men's or women's soccer. Shortly after that streak was broken, the Tar Heels started a 101-game streak that lasted until 1994. In North Carolina's first 21 seasons of intercollegiate women's soccer, through 1999, it had a record of 466 victories, 19 defeats and 11 ties.

When the United States won the first Women's World Cup in 1991, nine of the 18 players on the U.S. roster were present or former North Carolina players. Those included five who started in the championship game, April Heinrichs, Mia Hamm, Shannon Higgins, Carla Werden and Kristine Lilly. The coach of the team was Dorrance.

North Carolina also supplied 10 of the 19 players on the United States roster at the 1996 Olympics, and eight of the 20 at the 1999 Women's World Cup, including four starters in the final each time. Dorrance was no longer the U.S. coach by time of those two championships, but both of the assistant coaches in 1996 were North Carolina graduates, Heinrichs and Lauren Gregg. Gregg, the captain of that first North Carolina NCAA champion team in 1982, also was an assistant coach of the U.S. team in the 1991, '95 and '99 Women's World Cups.

In addition to Heinrichs, Hamm and Higgins, North Carolina players Kristine Lilly, Tisha Venturini and Cindy Parlow have been named the national collegiate player of the year.

Arguably the best team of the North Carolina dynasty was the 1992 team. That team, which starred Hamm, Lilly and Venturini, went 25-0, outscoring its opponents by 132-11, and beat Duke by 9-1 in the NCAA title game. Two years later, Lilly and Venturini became the first players in women's collegiate soccer history to be named all-Americans four consecutive years.

North Korea

Sports contacts between the United States and this isolationist nation have been few and far between, but the two have met in full internationals for both men and women.

The United States men played North Korea in a friendly in Washington on Oct. 19, 1991. A goal by Bruce Murray in the first half tied the score, but North Korea won it with a second-half goal. The United States women played North Korea in a first-round game of the Women's World Cup in Foxboro, Mass., on June 27, 1999. The United States, which had already clinched a place in the quarterfinals, won, 3-0, on two goals by Tisha Venturini and one by Shannon MacMillan, all in the second half.

Northern Ireland

The United States has played only one game that is sometimes listed as having been a full international against Northern Ireland. However, while it was the U.S. national team, en route home from the Olympics in London, that played that game in Belfast on Aug. 11, 1948, the opponent was not the Northern Irish national team. It was an all-star team of the Northern Irish league, without any of the many Northern Irish stars who played in the English league.

Norway

As women' soccer grew in world prominence in the 1990s, the United States and Norway became perennial rivals in the later stages of the most important competitions. They met in the final of the first Women's World Cup in 1991, in a semifinal of the Women's World Cup in 1995 and a semifinal of the 1996 Olympic Games women's competition.

The strength of the two teams resulted in their being in demand for many lesser tournaments as well. In the 10 years beginning with their first meeting in 1987, the United States and Norway played a total of 19 times, producing eight victories for the United States, 10 for Norway and one tie.

The three times that the United States and Norway have met in major world competitions all have been close games. In Guangzhou, China, at the 1991 Women's World Cup, a goal by Michelle Akers two minutes before the final whistle, her second of the game, produced a 2-1 victory for the United States. In Vasteras, Sweden, at the 1995 Women's World Cup, Ann Kristin

Aarones of Norway scored the game's only goal. In Athens, Ga., at the 1996 Olympic Games, Shannon MacMillan's goal nine minutes into overtime boosted the United States to a 2-1 victory.

Norway was one of the first teams that the U.S. men's national team ever played, getting a 1-1 tie in a friendly in 1916. The two have played only three times since, however, all friendlies. An 11-0 Norwegian victory in 1948, when the U.S. team was en route home from the Olympics, was the widest defeat the U.S. national team has ever suffered.

Ntsoelengoe, Patrick "Ace"

South African midfielder-forward who was one of the leading stars of the North American Soccer League.

Ntsoelengoe played 11 seasons in the NASL, from 1973 to 1984 (missing only 1974) and was among the league's all-time leaders in both appearances and goals. He played in 271 NASL games, the fourth highest total, and scored 94 NASL goals, the seventh best. He was named a first-team NASL all-star in 1979 and '82.

Most of Ntsoelengoe's NASL career was spent with the Minnesota Kicks, for whom he played six seasons, and the Toronto Blizzard, for whom he played three. Although he was consistently with good teams, making the playoffs in nine consecutive years, he never won an NASL championship. He was on the losing side in the NASL finals three times, for Minnesota in 1976 and for Toronto in 1983 and '84.

Because South Africa was banned from international soccer during Ntsoelengoe's career, he never had a chance to play for his national team. However, he continued during his NASL years to play for Kaiser Chiefs in South Africa during the NASL offseason.

O

Olaff, Gene

Goalkeeper who was captain of the Brooklyn Hispano team that won the American Soccer League-U.S. Open Cup double in 1943.

Olaff, who played for amateur teams in New Jersey and Brooklyn as a teenager, turned pro with Hispano in 1941. In 1943, when Hispano won the double, he was serving in the Navy in Washington and playing soccer on weekends. Hispano won the U.S. Open Cup again in 1944. In the final at the Polo Grounds in New York, keeper Olaff got a shutout as Hispano won by 4-0 over Morgan-Strasser of Pittsburgh, the same team they had beaten in the previous year's final.

Hispano and Olaff had another good season in 1946, finishing a narrow second to Baltimore Americans in the ASL standings and winning the Lewis Cup.

Olaff played several times for the ASL against touring foreign teams, and made one appearance with the U.S. national team, against Scotland in New York in 1949.

Olympic Games

In much of the soccer world, the Olympic Games have long been regarded as rather a secondary competition. This has not been the case, particularly in recent decades, in the United States, which has a high regard for anything connected with the Olympics. This is reflected in the fact that soccer attendances at the 1984 and 1996 Olympic Games, both in the United States, were higher than at other recent Olympics.

The United States always adhered to Olympic amateurs-only eligibility rules, so its stock in Olympic soccer rose after those rules were lifted before the 1984 Games. Although the United States' games in Olympic soccer competition have sometimes been listed as full internationals, in truth the United States' Olympic soccer teams prior to 1984 were national amateur teams.

Olympic soccer competition has changed considerably as professional players have been allowed and domination by the Soviet bloc's "state amateurs" has ended. A large part of the reason for the low regard for Olympic soccer in many parts of the world, particularly Western Europe, has been the fact that for decades, winning seemed the private preserve of the Communist nations that bent the eligibility rules.

As great a change to Olympic soccer as the lifting of the amateur-only rules was, perhaps an even greater one was the addition of women's soccer before the 1996 Games. At the same time, the men's competition was

continuing to struggle with its eligibility rules, which were changed to under-23 before the 1992 games and to under-23 with three overage players allowed before the 1996 games. There were frequent disputes between the International Olympic Committee and FIFA during these years, with the IOC favoring a completely open competition, with the same eligibility rules as the World Cup, and FIFA sometimes threatening to pull soccer out of the Olympics completely.

Olympic Games, 1904

These Olympic Games in St. Louis were the first to be held in the United States and the first in which the United States entered the soccer competition, which was a very abbreviated one. The only foreign country to enter a soccer team was Canada, and its American opponents were two St. Louis teams, Christian Brothers College and St. Rose.

Canada was represented by the Galt Football Club, from Ontario, which had defeated the University of Toronto in a game played in Canada. Originally, both of those teams were to have played in the Olympic Games, but after losing to Galt, the University of Toronto decided to stay home.

Galt beat Christian Brothers College, 7-0, on Nov. 16, 1904, and St. Rose, 4-0, the following day to easily take the championship. Christian Brothers won the silver medal on Nov. 23 by beating St. Rose, 2-0, in the third game between the two. The first two games had ended in scoreless ties. Subsequently, the United States didn't enter soccer teams in the 1908, 1912 and 1920 Olympics.

Olympic Games, 1924

The United States team in these Olympics in Paris was the first truly national team that the United States had ever sent into a recognized international competition. And while it produced good performances, it was really an amateur national team rather than a full national team. Not all countries followed the Olympics' eligibility rules, but the United States did. The original American Soccer League was in its third season by the time this Olympic team was picked, but only one ASL player, goalkeeper Jimmy Douglas, was chosen.

The United States' opening-round victory over Estonia was actually the less impressive of its two games, because of the weakness of the opposition. Andy Straden, the captain of the U.S. team and the star of that year's National Amateur Cup winner, Philadelphia Fleischer Yarn, scored the American goal. Just as good a performance was the game that eliminated the Americans in the second round, a 3-0 loss to Uruguay. That opponent was the Uruguayan national team that went on to dazzle Europe as it won the title and started Uruguay's domination of world soccer for the next half-dozen years.

Olympic Games, 1928

As in 1924, the United States fielded an amateur national team for the Olympic Games, held in Amsterdam. And as in 1924, it was eliminated by a South American nation that was fielding its full national team. Argentina didn't officially adopt professionalism until 1931 and Uruguay, which had beaten the United States in the 1924 Olympics, until 1932. In each case, it may have actually existed earlier, however.

The United States' elimination by Argentina in 1928 was not as respectable a defeat as the one against Uruguay four years before. Argentina scored a 11-2 rout in the first-round game. The United States goals were scored by Rudy Kuntner, the captain of the U.S. team, and Razzo Carroll.

Olympic Games, 1932

These Olympics in Los Angeles were one of only two (the other being 1896) in which no soccer competition was held. The primary reason was the disinterest shown by European soccer powers in travelling such a great distance. The 1932 Los Angeles Olympics were only the second ever to be held outside Europe.

Olympic Games, 1936

The United States was eliminated at the first step, but its 1-0 loss to Italy was a good performance. This wasn't the full Italian national team, the one that had won the World Cup two years before, but it was drawn from strong clubs and included two players who were national-team regulars by the time Italy won the World Cup in 1938. And Italy went on to win the gold medal in this competition.

The United States roster included nine players from one club, Philadelphia German-Americans. Six of those nine were in the 11 that played Italy. Losing by only one goal to the Italians indicates that this American team probably was deserving of better than a first-round elimination.

Olympic Games, 1948

The score didn't reflect it, but the United States fielded a good team in these Olympics, the nucleus of the team that was to play well in the 1950 World Cup, including Walter Bahr, Charlie Colombo and John Souza.

The Italian team that beat them, 9-0, in a first-round game was once again, as in 1936, not the full Italian national team. However, Italy apparently started too fast. The team that narrowly beat the United States in 1936 went on to take the gold medal. The team that routed the U.S. in 1948 was eliminated in the quarterfinals.

Olympic Games, 1952

For an amazing third consecutive time, the United States was drawn against Italy in the opening round, and for the third consecutive time the result was an early exit for the Americans. The 8-0 loss to Italy was played in Tampere, Finland, about 100 miles from the main Olympic site of Helsinki.

This time, the United States team was built around St. Louis players, led by Charlie Colombo, Harry Keough and several of Keough's teammates with the St. Louis Raiders team that won the National Amateur Cup that year.

Olympic Games, 1956

This was the last Olympics in which the United States was able to enter the soccer tournament without going through qualifying competition, except for the two later Olympics in which it was the host nation.

The U.S. team made an extensive Far Eastern tour en route to Australia, with games against several Asian national teams. Once the Americans did get to Melbourne, the result was the same as before, first-round elimination. The United States' goal in its 9-1 loss to Yugoslavia was scored by Al Zerhusen, who was joined on this team by two other strikers he was to team with many times in coming years, Ed Murphy and Bill Looby. Like most Communist nations, Yugoslavia contended that all of its first-division players were amateurs, but unlike many of the others, it did not send its full national team to the Olympic Games. The same day that the United States played Yugoslavia in the Olympics, the full Yugoslav national team was playing England in London.

Olympic Games, 1960

For the first time, the United States had to play in a qualifying competition to get into the Olympic Games proper, but it didn't get far, being eliminated by Mexico in two games.

Mexico won the first leg, 2-0, on Oct. 8, 1959 in Mexico City. It finished the job six weeks later in Los Angeles with a 1-1 tie for an aggregate victory. Ed Murphy scored the United States goal.

Olympic Games, 1964

A four-team tournament in Mexico City determined the American team's qualifying chances, and while the United States didn't qualify, it didn't embarrass itself, either.

The one bad game of the three came against Suriname on March 16, 1964, a 1-0 defeat. But the Americans came back strongly with a 4-2 win over Panama on March 18. Carl Gentile had three of the United States goals, and

Wolfgang Wostl scored the fourth. On March 20, the United States was eliminated with a 2-1 loss to Mexico, getting yet another goal from Gentile.

Olympic Games, 1968

The United States was eliminated very quickly this time, and without facing any very impressive opposition. The Americans started, and ended, with a two-game series against Bermuda. The two tied, 1-1, in the first leg, in Hamilton, Bermuda, on May 21, 1967. Six days later in Chicago, Bermuda won, 1-0, to oust the United States. The U.S. goal in the first game was scored by Jim Benedek.

Olympic Games, 1972

The United States had a successful Olympic run this time, lasting through an 11-game qualifying series to reach the Olympics proper.

First came a three-team group against El Salvador and Barbados in the summer of 1971. Coach Bob Guelker's team finished tied with El Salvador for first place, and won a playoff, on penalties, in Kingston, Jamaica.

That moved the Americans into a second-round group against Mexico, Guatemala and Jamaica in the winter and spring of 1972. Seven points from six games (two ties with Mexico, a win and a loss against Guatemala and a win and a tie against Jamaica) put the United States into the Olympics itself for the first time since 1956. The United States started slowly in this group but finished well, with its last three games at home, beating Guatemala, 2-1, in Miami; tying Mexico, 2-2, in San Francisco, and beating Jamaica, 2-1, in St. Louis. The United States scored 19 goals in its 11 qualifying games, with John Carenza getting five of those and Mike Seerey four.

The U.S. team took a beating in the Olympic Games in Germany. The Americans played a 0-0 tie with Morocco in their first game, and then lost by 3-0 to Malaysia and 7-0 to West Germany. This team did contain a number of players who went on to good careers with NASL teams or the U.S. national team, including Al Trost, Archie Roboostoff, Mike Ivanow, Shep Messing and Mike Flater.

Olympic Games, 1976

After such a good Olympic run in 1971 and '72, the United States dropped back again this time. Actually, it performed well in its first-round series against Bermuda, losing by 3-2 in Hamilton, Bermuda, but then winning by 2-0 in San Francisco. Casey Bahr had both goals in the victory. Then the Americans ran into Mexico in the second round. An 8-0 defeat in Toluca pretty much finished things, but a 4-2 defeat in the second leg in Wilmington, Del., made the aggregate even worse.

Olympic Games, 1980

The Americans had an up-again-down-again experience in the qualifying round this time. Initially, they were eliminated in their opening series against Mexico, in the spring of 1979, losing by 4-0 in Leon and 2-0 in East Rutherford, N.J. Then Mexico was disqualified for having used some professional players in those games, and the United States was awarded forfeit victories in both.

After that, the American performances took off. They beat Bermuda by 3-0 in Hamilton and 5-0 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., both in December 1979. In the final qualifying group, in March 1980, they beat Suriname, 2-1, in Orlando; beat Costa Rica, 1-0, in San Jose, Costa Rica; tied Costa Rica, 1-1, in Edwardsville, Ill., and lost to Suriname, 4-2 in Paramaribo. This got them into the Olympic Games, to be held in Moscow, but they didn't go. The United States boycott of the games, a protest by the United States government over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, kept them home.

Olympic Games, 1984

These Los Angeles Olympics were a watershed event in American soccer history. The championship game took place less than two months before what was to be the last game of the North American Soccer League. Without anything to balance it, the end of that league might have spelled the end of soccer in the United States. The 1984 Olympics were something to balance it, however, and gave American soccer something to build on despite the loss of the NASL. In a practical sense, the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament was a springboard toward the 1994 World Cup, for it woke FIFA up to the level of soccer interest in the United States.

To the rest of the soccer world, the 1984 Olympics were a great change from previous years. A few months before these Olympics, the eligibility rules were changed to allow some nations to use professional players. That plus the Soviet-bloc boycott of these Olympics, which removed from the field the Communist nations whose "state amateurs" had won each of the previous eight Olympic soccer titles, made this a very different Olympic soccer tournament from those that had gone before.

For the United States, the change meant that it was able to field its full national team. When the United States took the field for its first game, against Costa Rica in Palo Alto, Calif., all 11 members of the United States lineup were present or former NASL players.

That game against Costa Rica on July 29, 1984 was quite a remarkable one, too. The crowd of 78,265 at Stanford Stadium was the largest ever to see a soccer game in the United States, topping by several hundred the largest New York Cosmos crowd. And the United States won impressively. Ricky Davis bent a free kick into the net in the 24th minute, Jean Willrich put home a cross from Chico Borja in the 36th minute, and Davis dribbled around the Costa Rican goalkeeper for a point-blank shot in the 87th

minute. The referee, Jean Quiniou of France, was the same man who refereed the dramatic meeting of the United States and Brazil in this same stadium in the 1994 World Cup.

After that game, it went downhill for the United States team. The next game, two days later, was a 1-0 loss to Italy at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. The United States could have gained a place in the quarterfinals with a victory over Egypt in its third game, back in Palo Alto. It got a tie, and not a very good one, either. It finished even with Egypt in the group standings, each with three points, and Egypt advanced on goal difference.

Even with the United States eliminated, the crowds kept getting bigger. The first-round games had been divided among Palo Alto; Pasadena; Cambridge, Mass., and Annapolis, Md. The four quarterfinals all were played at the two California sites and drew a total of 227,856 spectators. In the semifinals, Brazil beat Italy, 2-1, in front of 83,642 in Palo Alto and France beat Yugoslavia, 4-2, in front of 97,451 in Pasadena. In the Brazil-Italy semifinal, the teams included the two men who were to captain those nations in the 1994 World Cup final, Franco Baresi of Italy and Dunga of Brazil.

The bronze-medal game in Pasadena was seen by 100,374. Yugoslavia beat Italy, 2-1. In the final in Pasadena, with a crowd of 101,799, France beat Brazil, 2-0, on goals by Francois Brisson and Daniel Zuareb.

The crowds for the third-place game and final are the only two over 100,000 in American soccer history, helped by the fact that the capacity of the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, where both the 1984 Olympic final and the 1994 World Cup final were played, was reduced by about 8,000 between '84 and '94. It also cannot be denied that many in those huge crowds were sports fans looking to attend Olympic events rather than soccer fans.

Still, the fact that soccer was the best-attended sport at the 1984 Olympics was certainly a feather in the cap of the soccer "commissioner" in the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee structure, Los Angeles lawyer Alan Rothenberg. It probably was the crucial factor in gaining FIFA's support for his bid to become president of the USSF six years later.

Olympic Games, 1988

As in 1984, the United States was allowed to field its full national team in these Olympic Games. It almost tripped at the first hurdle, however. After the end of the NASL and the United States' elimination from the 1986 World Cup, the U.S. national team had almost ceased to exist. When it took on Canada in the first round of Olympic qualifying in May 1987, it hadn't played a full international game in 15 months.

In the first leg of a two-game, total-goals series, Canada beat the United States, 2-0, in Saint John, New Brunswick. A week later in Fenton, Mo., the United States turned it around in a game that, despite its obscurity, is one of the most important victories ever by the U.S. national team. Two goals

by Paul Krumpe evened the aggregate, and a third by Jim Gabarra boosted the United States into the next round. The next round was a relative breeze; four victories over El Salvador and Trinidad by a total score of 13-4. But elimination in the first round would have been a serious blow to the fledgling revival of the national team under coach Lothar Osiander. Not only would the victories in the next round never have taken place, many of the good things that have happened in American soccer since 1987 might never have happened.

By beating El Salvador and Trinidad, the United States advanced to the Olympic Games itself, where it had a very tough draw. Of its three opponents, one was the host nation, South Korea, and the other two were traditional powers Argentina and the Soviet Union, both strong despite the fact that European and South American teams in these Olympics were not allowed to use any players who had ever appeared in the World Cup. The United States did well in its opening game, against Argentina, with a 1-1 tie on a goal by Mike Windischmann. Two days later, when a win over South Korea might have considerably advanced its cause, it got a 0-0 tie instead. That left it needing to beat the Soviets in its last game. Despite goals by John Doyle and Brent Goulet, it was beaten, 4-2.

Olympic Games, 1992

This was one of the most disappointing of all United States Olympic soccer performances. It was not just the result, for the United States had been eliminated in the first round seven times before. It was that much more had been hoped for this time.

The United States had swept impressively through the qualifying rounds. It had won the Pan-American Games soccer title in 1991. And its team was studded with players who eventually became regulars in the full national team, Brad Friedel, Mike Burns, Alexi Lalas, Mike Lapper, Chris Henderson, Claudio Reyna, Cobi Jones and Joe-Max Moore.

Once again, the Olympic soccer eligibility rules had been changed, and the competition now was for under-23 teams. The American squad drew heavily on the U.S. team that had played well in the world under-20 championships in 1989, as well as on recent strong teams from UCLA and the University of Virginia.

The United States began its qualifying schedule in the summer of 1991, with three wins and a tie against Panama and Haiti, outscoring the opposition by 18-2. Then came the Pan-Am Games in Cuba, which, with South American nations absent, constituted a CONCACAF under-23 championship. The United States won all five of its games, including an overtime victory over Mexico in the final.

Those two teams met again in the final round of Olympic qualifying in the spring of 1992. The United States won by 2-1, in Mexico City and 3-0 in Bethlehem, Pa., en route to qualifying easily.

All this success came apart when the U.S. team got to Barcelona, where it had been placed in a first-round group with Italy, Poland and Kuwait. Part of the problem was injuries that sidelined Lalas and Henderson. The biggest factor was a controversy over the benching of Steve Snow, who had scored a string of goals in qualifying games, for the opener against Italy.

Snow claimed that the reason for the benching was a personal dispute between him and coach Lothar Osiander, and vilified the coach. Osiander said it was a tactical decision and that he had planned to bring Snow in as a second-half substitute until two injuries forced him to use up his substitutions. Still, he took considerable criticism after the United States lost that game. While Osiander's tactics did make sense, particularly since Snow was slowed by a knee injury, benching the star of the team was bound to be a controversial move. Snow was restored to the lineup for the United States' last two games, and scored a goal in each, but that knee injury, which he insisted was not serious, eventually ended his promising pro career.

After losing to Italy, 2-1, with a second-half goal by Moore narrowing an early Italian lead, the United States won its second game from Kuwait, 3-1, with goals by Dario Brose, Manny Lagos and Snow. The Americans' best game may have been their last, a 2-2 tie with Poland, which eventually won the silver medal. Snow and Erik Imler got the goals. But the tie wasn't enough. A few hours later, Italy beat Kuwait and the United States was bumped to third place in the final group standings, behind Poland and Italy, and eliminated.

Olympic Games, 1996 men

This Olympic soccer tournament came in for criticism from FIFA officials because it was held entirely outside the Olympic host city, Atlanta. It came in for criticism from many American fans because so little of it appeared on American television. Nevertheless, it was a dazzling soccer competition, one of the best ever in the United States.

The eligibility rules for this tournament were only slightly changed from the 1992 Olympics. This was still an under-23 competition, but with the difference that teams were allowed to add three over-23 "wild-card" players. The United States team needed that help. This did not look like the sort of powerful crop of under-23 players that the 1992 Olympic team had been. Two years after these Olympics, the only one of the American under-23 players who had established himself as a regular in the full national team was defender Eddie Pope.

The United States was coached by Bruce Arena, who was named in October 1995 to replace Timo Liekoski, the Olympic coach during a year of poor warm-up results. The defeats that particularly seemed to shock the USSF into worrying about the Olympic team were a string of three losses, by a total score of 9-0, at the 1995 Pan-American Games in Argentina.

At the time of his appointment to the Olympic job, Arena was the coach at the University of Virginia. By the time of the Olympics, he had left Virginia and was coach of D.C. United in Major League Soccer, and was splitting time between the league and Olympic posts.

The United States opened its Olympic series with a 3-1 loss to Argentina in Birmingham, Ala., on July 20. The Americans didn't play badly but were no match for the visitors, who included a number of first-division stars. The United States got a goal from Claudio Reyna in the first minute and controlled a lot of the play for a while on the momentum provided by that early goal. But Argentina gradually took over, tying the score in the 27th minute and going ahead in the 56th. There was a silver lining for the United States. The crowd of 83,810 at Legion Field was by far the largest soccer attendance ever in Alabama.

The Americans righted themselves somewhat two days later, beating Tunisia, 2-0, again in Birmingham, with goals from Jovan Kirovski and Brian Maisonneuve. That left the United States in third place with three points. Argentina and Portugal each had four. Unless Argentina suffered an upset in its final game, against Tunisia, the Americans would need a victory in their final game, against Portugal in Washington, to advance.

That July 24, 1996 game was a patriotic orgy, with the addition of temporary seats raising the attendance to a stadium record of 58,012. The United States seemed doomed after a Portuguese goal in the 33rd minute, but Maisonneuve tied it in the 75th. The United States then hammered at the Portuguese goal the rest of the way, but without really coming close to scoring. Because Argentina and Tunisia also tied, the United States once again was eliminated in the first round of Olympic competition.

The United States was out, but by this point the tournament was really picking up steam, with one good game after another in Birmingham, Washington, Miami and Orlando. As the tournament reached its latter stages, one American commentator compared it with the more exalted, but seriously gridlocked European Championships held a month before, and wondered whether the reason why the Olympic tournament was proving more exciting was the absence of tactically conservative northern European teams.

The eight teams to emerge from the first round into the quarterfinals were Argentina, Portugal, France, Spain, Brazil, Nigeria, Ghana and Mexico. The unluckiest not to make it was Japan, which upset Brazil in an early game and finished in a three-way tie with Brazil and Nigeria, but was eliminated on goal difference.

Brazil had never won an Olympic soccer tournament, and was making a huge effort to change that. The Brazilian team featured a forward duo of Ronaldo and Bebeto that was the equal of any in the world. But getting through to the quarterfinals only on goal difference was a close scrape.

In the quarterfinals, Brazil looked the way it was supposed to, bursting by Ghana with three unanswered goals in the second half. Ghana took a 2-1 lead eight minutes into the second half, but was left in the dust by Brazil's comeback. The other particularly impressive team in the quarterfinals was Argentina, which beat Spain, 4-0. Nigeria beat Mexico, 2-0, and Portugal beat France, 2-1.

Brazil's outburst against Ghana extended into the first half of its semifinal against Nigeria. In the second half of the quarterfinal and the first half of the semifinal, Brazil scored six goals. But in the most dramatic game of the tournament, Nigeria came back from a 3-1 halftime deficit with goals by Victor Ikpeba in the 76th minute and Nwankwu Kanu in the 90th to send the game into overtime. Kanu then scored the gamewinner in the third minute of overtime. The other semifinal was less dramatic, but Argentina still was impressive in beating Portugal, 2-0, with both goals by Hernan Crespo.

The final, before a crowd of 86,117 at Sanford Stadium in Athens, Ga., was the biggest day in the history of African soccer. It was made more poignant by the fact that Nigerian soccer had been surrounded by controversy in the previous year, marked particularly by its boycotting the African Championships and being banned from the next championships.

Nigeria had to come from behind twice, tying the score at 1-1 on a goal by Celestine Babayaro in the 27th minute and 2-2 on a goal by Daniel Amokachi in the 75th before Emmanuel Amunike scored the winner in the 89th, after beating an Argentine offside trap.

The performances of Nigeria, Brazil and Argentina marked this as one of the best Olympic soccer tournaments of all time, maybe the best. But the United States, whose full national team was getting old, was left with a question of whether adequate replacements were coming.

Olympic Games, 1996 women

By far the most significant change in Olympic soccer in recent decades, bigger than any of the changes in eligibility rules, was the addition of women's soccer in 1996. Fittingly, and not surprisingly, the United States won the first championship.

Women's soccer wasn't originally on the program for the 1996 Olympics, which were awarded to Atlanta by the International Olympic Committee in 1990. The IOC relented in 1992, after a lobbying campaign led by U.S. national-team star Michelle Akers-Stahl.

The tournament was a somewhat abbreviated one. The field was eight teams, rather than the 16 of the men's tournament or the 12 of the Women's World Cup. They were chosen on the basis of the results of the 1995 Women's World Cup. Because organizers were still uncertain about how well women's soccer would draw, most of the first-round games were held as doubleheaders with men's first-round games.

The United States, with most of the team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991 still playing well, was definitely the favorite, but it was no sure thing. The fact that Norway had won the Women's World Cup in 1995, while the United States finished only third, made the Norwegians a serious threat. The United States was grouped with China, Sweden and Denmark in the first round. Norway was grouped with Brazil, Germany and Japan.

The Americans started in great style with a 3-0 victory in Orlando over Denmark, one of the group of strong northern European teams. The game was scoreless until the 37th minute, but Tisha Venturini then put the United States ahead with a beautiful goal, half-volleying a thrown-in from Brandi Chastain that the goalkeeper could only push against the post and into the net. Mia Hamm, the somewhat hobbled star of the U.S. team, got the second goal before halftime and assisted on a goal by Tiffeny Milbrett shortly after the intermission.

Two days later, Venturini again had the first goal as the United States beat Sweden, 2-1, in Orlando. Her header in the 15th minute ended a sequence started by Hamm and continued by Milbrett. A goal by Shannon MacMillan on a sharply angled shot gave the United States a bit of insurance in the 62nd minute.

With both the United States and China having won their first two games, any uncertainly about who would reach the semifinals from this group was ended. The United States and China were in; Denmark and Sweden were out. That meant that the only suspense to the game between the United States and China on July 25 in Miami was attached to the question of which would finish first in the group and thus get to play the runnerup of the other group in the semifinals. Despite this, the game drew a crowd of 43,525 at the Orange Bowl. The game ended in a 0-0 tie, putting China atop the group on goal difference.

This meant that in the semifinals, China would face Brazil, while the United States drew its perennial rival, Norway, which it had faced in the closing stages of both the 1991 and 1995 Women's World Cups.

Norway had won its group by beating Germany and Japan and tying Brazil. Brazil had tied Germany and beaten Japan. The tie between Brazil and Norway, and Germany's loss to Norway, made the difference that got the Brazilians into the semifinals ahead of the Germans.

Like the men, the women had been playing up to this point on four widely scattered sites, Miami, Orlando, Birmingham and Washington. Now, for the semifinals, they moved to Sanford Stadium in Athens, Ga. By this point, there was no question that the women's competition was proving a success at the gate and on the field, and also that many American soccer fans were upset at how the sport was being ignored by NBC, which was televising the Olympics.

Teammates (from left) Paul Caligiuri, John Harkes, and Tab Ramos played for the United States in both the 1990 and 1994 World Cups, as well as in many other tournaments. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Tom Florie (left) and George Moorhouse captained the first two U.S. World Cup teams, Florie in 1930 and Moorhouse in 1934. Both played in both World Cups. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Eric Wynalda (left) often faced defenses determined to stop him, as in this World Cup qualifier between the United States and Mexico in Foxboro, Mass., in 1997. *(Courtesy Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Harry Keough (left) and goalkeeper Frank Borghi had to defend desperately many times in the American defeat of England in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, during the 1950 World Cup. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

American midfielder Tab Ramos (center) put his speed and dribbling skills to good use when the United States played Colombia in the 1994 World Cup at the Rose Bowl. *(Courtesy Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

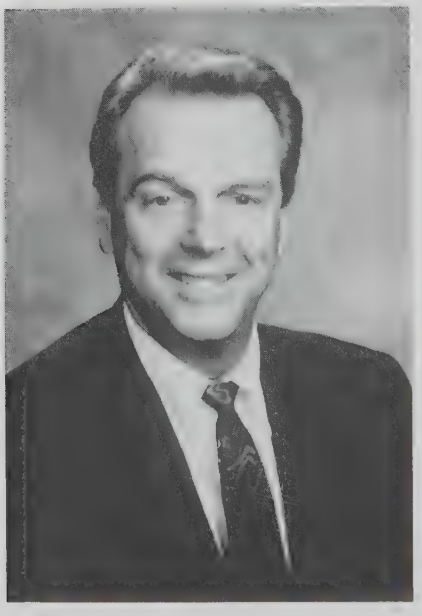
James Brown (left) and Jimmy Gallagher (right) battle an Argentine defender during a semifinal of the 1930 World Cup at the Centenario Stadium in Montevideo, Uruguay. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Rick Davis (right) was one of the few American stars of the New York Cosmos, for whom he played seven seasons, including this game against Team America in 1983. *(Courtesy Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Ernie Stewart (right) and goalkeeper Oscar Cordoba watch Stewart's game-winning shot bounce toward the net during the United State's 1994 World Cup upset of Colombia. *(Courtesy Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

The leading goalscorers of pre-World War II American soccer included (clockwise from top left) Harold Brittan, Buff Donelli, Billy Gonsalves, and Archie Stark. *(All photos courtesy of the National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

The stars of the U.S. team that beat England in the 1950 World Cup included (clockwise from top left): Walter Bahr, Frank Borghi, John Souza, and Harry Keough.
(All photos courtesy of the National Soccer Hall of Fame.)

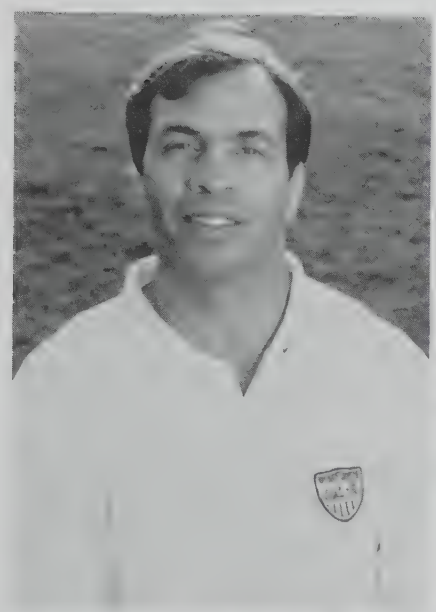


Among the leaders of the U.S. Soccer Federation over the years have been (clockwise from top left): Thomas W. Cahill, Joe Barriskill, Werner Fricker, and Alan Rothenberg. *(All photos courtesy of the National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Werner Roth, captain of the New York Cosmos, holds the trophy aloft after receiving it from former FIFA president Sir Stanley Rous following the 1977 NASL final in Portland. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

D.C. United captain John Harkes (center) and his teammates surround the trophy after their victory in the downpour in the 1996 MLS final in Foxboro, Mass. *(Simon Bruty, Allsport.)*

U.S. stars Carla Overbeck (right) and Julie Foudy (left) bracket FIFA president Sepp Blatter as they lift the cup after the Women's World Cup final in 1999. *(Courtesy Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*



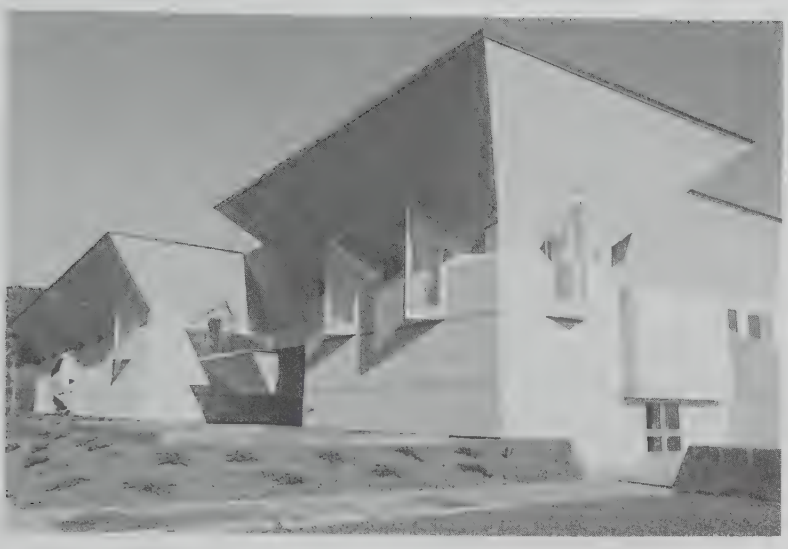
Coaches (clockwise from top left) Bruce Arena, Jimmy Mills, Bob Millar, and Phil Woosnam have all headed U.S. national teams and gained fame elsewhere. *(Arena photo courtesy U.S. Soccer Federatiion; all others courtesy of the National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Stars of recent decades (clockwise from top left) Marcelo Balboa, Giorgio Chinaglia, Rick Davis, and Thomas Dooley all have played in American professional leagues. *(Balboa and Dooley photos courtesy U.S. Soccer Federation; Chinaglia and Davis courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

The U.S. team that won the first Women's World Cup in 1991 included (clockwise from top left) Michelle Akers, Mia Hamm, Shannon Higgins, and April Heinrichs. (*Akers and Hamm photos courtesy of U.S. Soccer Federation; Higgins and Heinrichs photos courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

The Bethlehem Steel powerhouse team posed with its trophies after winning both the U.S. Open Cup (then called the National Challenge Cup) and the American Cup in 1918. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

ONT, sponsored by the Clark Thread Mills of Kearny, N.J., won the first American Cup in 1885, and thus can be called the first U.S. champion soccer team. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*



The National Soccer Hall of Fame's new building, opened in June 1999, contains room for the Hall of Fame's museum, offices, and archives, and is surrounded by soccer fields. *(Roger Allaway.)*

The U.S. team raced forward to begin celebrating just seconds after Brandi Chastain made the penalty kick that won the 1999 Women's Cup final. *(Courtesy of Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Walter Bahr (right) was a fixture in American Soccer League all-star selections in the 1950s, such as for this game against a touring Israeli team in New York in 1956. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Frank Klopas, here scoring against Greece in 1994, is one of several players who have scored goals for the United States against the countries in which they were born. *(Courtesy of Ed Clough, National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

Before the U.S. Open Cup final in 1937, the flight of the coin was watched by referee Jimmy Walder (center) and team captains George Moorhouse (left) and Alex McNab. *(Courtesy Paul Harris Collection.)*

Archie Stark of Bethlehem Steel went up against the Fall River Marksmen defense in a U.S. Open Cup game in 1930, one of the last games of Bethlehem's final season. *(Courtesy National Soccer Hall of Fame.)*

But the semifinals, bronze-medal game and final, with the women's games no longer paired in doubleheaders with the men, were the most impressive testament of all. Those four games drew combined attendance of 256,933. The crowd of 76,481 at the final was the largest ever for a women-only sports event anywhere in the world. This didn't stop FIFA from getting upset over the fact that soccer was staged entirely outside Atlanta at these Olympics, but it still made this Olympic women's soccer tournament a landmark event.

The semifinals, both played on July 28, produced two come-from-behind victories. Brazil took a 2-1 lead over China when Roseli scored in the 66th minute and Pretinha in the 72nd, but China rallied with goals by Wei Haiying in the 82nd and 90th to gain the victory. Wei's winning goal in the final minute came on a cross from Sun Qingmei, who had scored the first Chinese goal.

In the other semifinal, the Americans gained revenge for their defeat by Norway in the 1995 Women's World Cup, but they had a difficult time doing it. Linda Medalen, who scored for Norway against the United States in the 1991 Women's World Cup, put Norway ahead in the 18th minute, and the Americans didn't equalize until Michelle Akers scored on a penalty in the 76th minute. With Norway a player short because of a red card, MacMillan got the gamewinner nine minutes into overtime, on a cross from Julie Foudy.

That put the United States into the final against an opponent almost as familiar to it as Norway. Not only had the United States and China played in the first round, they also had played in the deciding game of the U.S. Women's Cup two months before in Washington. They met again a few hours after Norway had beaten Brazil, 2-0, in the bronze-medal game.

MacMillan gave the United States the lead in the 19th minute. The Chinese goalkeeper parried a shot by Hamm, but MacMillan was there for the rebound. China tied it in the 40th minute, but the United States scored the winner in the 62nd. Fawcett, set free down the right side by Hamm, had a chance for a tight-angle shot, but wisely crossed to the open Milbrett.

The celebration that followed the victory was perhaps the most dramatic that American soccer had ever seen. The fact that the victory was achieved on American soil made it even more poignant than the World Cup final in 1991. Seven women played on the United States teams in both of those two famous games, Fawcett, Hamm, Foudy, Akers, Kristine Lilly, Carin Gabarra and Carla Overbeck.

Oneida Football Club

The team formed by a group of Boston secondary school students in 1862 that may have been the first soccer team in the United States. The only question is uncertainty about whether the game that they were playing on the Boston Common in the 1860s should be classified as soccer, rugby or a

hybrid game. Whichever it was, the Oneidas occupy a hallowed place in American soccer annals and their founder, Gerrit Smith Miller, has sometimes been called the father of American soccer.

The Oneidas were formed, at Miller's instigation, in the autumn of 1862. Their name was taken from upstate New York's Lake Oneida, not far from Miller's hometown of Peterboro, N.Y. 1862 was the year before the official rules of soccer, or association football, were formulated in England. However, the game that the Oneidas were playing quite possibly was derived from the rules used by one of the English schools that formed the Football Association in London in 1863. The fact that it is not known how the Oneidas came by the rules that they used is one of the reasons why it is difficult to determine for certain whether the game they were playing really was soccer or not.

While soccer-like games had been played in the United States before, part of the Oneidas' fame comes from the fact that they were the first team to be organized on a continuing basis, rather than just formed for the day or the game.

In 1862, Miller was an 18-year-old student at the Dixwell School in Boston. Most of the other Oneidas also were Dixwell students, although several were from Boston English High School and Boston Latin High School. Over the next few seasons, the Oneidas played a regular schedule of games against teams from English, Latin, Dorchester High School and Roxbury High School, and never were defeated or scored upon. In 1923, a monument was erected on the Boston Common commemorating their achievements.

ONT

Team from Kearny, N.J., that was the first dominant team to emerge as American soccer started to grow beyond its roots in the 1880s.

ONT was associated with Clark Thread Mills of Kearny, and played its home games at Clark Field in the portion of Kearny that now is in East Newark, N.J., since the division of Kearny into three separate towns. The team's name, a forerunner of the shirt advertising on pro soccer uniforms a century later, stood for Our New Thread, a product of the company.

ONT won the American Cup in 1885, 1886 and 1887, the first three years of the competition run by the American Football Association, and thus can probably be called the first United States champion, although the teams that competed for the American Cup were limited to a fairly small part of the country. In two of those three years, ONT's opponent in the final was a local rival, Kearny Rangers. Technically, ONT can be said to have won a fourth American Cup in 1907, but the thread was no longer new, and the Clark Thread Mills team was named Clark A.A. Clark A.A. also won the National Association Foot Ball League championship in 1909.

Five players from ONT played in the team that faced Canada in 1885 in what may have been the United States' first full international game. And when the United States played Canada again a year later, six ONT players were in the American lineup. Both games were played at Clark Field. Jack Swithenby of ONT was the American captain in both years, and Patrick Hughes of ONT was the American goalkeeper both times.

Osiander, Lothar

California coach who twice led the United States team through the qualifying rounds and into the Olympic Games, and who also coached the first U.S. team to win the Pan-American Games title.

Osiander, who was born in Germany, was coach of San Francisco Greek-Americans when they won the U.S. Open Cup in 1985. The following year, he became coach of the U.S. national team, which resulted in his also being the Olympic team coach, since the two teams were the same under the Olympic eligibility rules then in force for CONCACAF nations.

Osiander was national team coach in 1986, '87 and '88, including the 1988 Olympic Games, the 1987 Pan-American Games and the start of qualifying for the 1990 World Cup. During those three years, Osiander's teams had a record in full internationals of eight victories, 10 losses and six ties.

Osiander left the national team post after the 1988 season, because the U.S. Soccer Federation wanted a full-time national-team coach and Osiander wanted to retain his job in a San Francisco restaurant. But the national and Olympic teams were separated by this time, due to a change in the eligibility rules, and Osiander continued as Olympic team coach. He not only got the Olympic team through the qualifying rounds again, but also coached it to victory in the 1991 Pan-Am Games in Havana.

At the Olympic Games in Barcelona, Osiander ran into some controversy, after he benched star striker Steve Snow for what he said were tactical reasons and Snow said was a personality conflict. As in 1988, the team was eliminated in the first round.

Osiander left the Olympic team job after 1992, but by 1996 he had turned to full-time coaching and was back in the public eye as coach of the Los Angeles Galaxy in the first season of Major League Soccer. He coached the Galaxy to the MLS final that year, but was fired halfway through the 1997 season after the Galaxy got off to a bad start. In 1998 and '99, he was coach of the team of MLS Project-40 players that played in the A-League. After the end of the 1999 A-League season, he returned to MLS, becoming coach of the San Jose Clash.

Overbeck, Carla

One of the defensive mainstays of the U.S. national women's team in the 1990s. In several major championships, Overbeck formed a strong duo in the United States' backline with Joy Fawcett, and she was captain of the

United States team at both the 1996 Olympic Games and the 1999 Women's World Cup.

From August 1993 to January 1996, Overbeck played a record 63 consecutive games in the national team. Within that span, she also had a streak of 3,547 consecutive minutes. She was one of three players to play all six of the United States' games at the 1991 Women's World Cup (when her name was Carla Werden), all six at the 1995 Women's World Cup, all five at the 1996 Olympic Games and all six at the 1999 Women's World Cup. She was the only one of the three to have started all 23 of those games. By the end 1999, she had 155 appearances in the national team, fourth on the all-time list.

Overbeck played on four consecutive NCAA champion teams at the University of North Carolina, from 1986 to '89.

P

Pacific Northwest

With the coming of NASL teams in the 1970s, Seattle and Portland became two of the leading centers of soccer activity in the United States. They have remained in that position, particularly at the pro level, with both cities hosting national team games and becoming prime candidates to get MLS expansion franchises.

The Portland Timbers and the Seattle Sounders were two of the North American Soccer League's leading teams. The Seattle team began play in the 1974 season and the Portland team in 1975. Both cities, but particularly Seattle, have kept ties to top-level American soccer in the years since the end of the NASL in 1985. Both had teams in the Western Soccer Alliance, and the Seattle Sounders, using the same name as the NASL team, won A-League championships in 1995 and '96. Civic Stadium in Portland was one of the sites of the 1999 Women's World Cup. Both have had strong local college programs, at the University of Portland and Seattle Pacific.

Seattle hosted its first men's national team game in 1979, when the United States played the Soviet Union there. In 1994, the United States played Russia, one of the Soviet Union's successors, on the same field, the artificial turf at the Kingdome.

In Portland, where artificial turf problems also have limited national team appearances, the United States beat Costa Rica in a World Cup qualifier in September 1997, played on a temporarily installed grass field. The wild enthusiasm of the crowd at that game greatly helped to bring Portland back into the national soccer picture, as did the nearby presence of Nike, one of the major financial backers of American soccer.

The NASL's championship game was played in Seattle in 1976 and Portland in 1977.

Panagoulias, Alkis

The third full-time coach of the U.S. national team. Panagoulias served in that position from 1983 to '85, and was the United States coach in the 1984 Olympic Games and the qualifying rounds of the 1986 World Cup.

Although he had a winning record in full international games, Panagoulias was only moderately successful. In full internationals, his teams won seven games, lost five and tied eight. However, they failed to advance past the first round of the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament and were eliminated by Costa Rica in the second round of the CONCACAF section of World Cup qualifying in 1985. A part of the U.S. national team,

dubbed Team America, also played in the North American Soccer League in 1983, with Panagoulias as coach, finishing last in its division.

Panagoulias, a dual citizen of the United States and Greece, was not helped any by the folding of the NASL at the end of its 1984 season. This resulted in his having to take a team into World Cup qualifying in 1985 that had had little chance to gain outdoor match fitness. Panagoulias, who had been coach of the New York Greek-Americans team that won three U.S. Open Cup titles in the 1960s, later coached the Greek national team in the 1994 World Cup.

Panama

Another CONCACAF country, but one that the United States has met in a full international only once. That was a first-round game of the 1993 CONCACAF Gold Cup at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. Panama, which has never made much of an impression on world soccer, took a surprising lead with a goal in the 31st minute. The United States came back with second-half goals by Eric Wynalda and Thomas Dooley to get a 2-1 victory. The United States also beat Panama in Olympic qualifiers in 1964 and '91.

Pan-American Games

The United States' record in the Western Hemisphere's premier amateur event has been a spotty one over the decades. In 14 Pan-American Games between 1937 and '99, the United States men have finished in the top three only three times, winning the bronze medal in 1959 and '99 and the gold medal in 1991.

After the 1999 Pan-American Games, the United States men's all-time record in Pan-Am competition was 20 victories, 28 defeats and six ties. Significantly, 19 of those 20 wins had come against CONCACAF opponents, with only one of them against a South American team.

Women's soccer was added to the Pan-Am Games for the first time in 1999, but only as an under-18 tournament. The United States' team of high school stars won the gold medal, beating Mexico, 1-0, in the final.

The Pan-American Games have been held in the United States three times. The unofficial games of 1937 in Dallas were won by Argentina, the 1959 games in Chicago by Argentina and the 1987 games in Indianapolis by Brazil.

Twice the United States has been able to field its full national team in the Pan-American Games, in Chicago in 1959 and Indianapolis in 1987. Several of the games that the United States played in those two Pan-Am Games were against countries that also were fielding their full national teams, but none of those games have been counted as full internationals.

By the time of the United States' victory in 1991, the Pan-Am Games were no longer strictly amateur. The Pan-Am Games follow the eligibility rules used by the Olympic Games, and in the mid-1980s, Olympic soccer aban-

doned its amateurs-only stance. In 1991, when the Pan-Am Games were held in Havana, they were an under-23 event, and the United States had a particularly strong team at that level at the time, with players like Brad Friedel, Claudio Reyna, Cobi Jones and Joe-Max Moore.

In 1991, the United States benefitted from the fact that South American teams were boycotting, and the tournament was basically a CONCACAF under-23 championship. Still, the United States' victory was a dramatic one. A goal by Moore, on a free kick seven minutes into overtime, gave it a 2-1 win over Mexico in the gold-medal game. Mexico had taken an early lead before a goal by Reyna tied the score in the 35th minute.

Two days before, Reyna and Dante Washington had scored goals as the United States beat host Cuba, 2-1, in its semifinal game. Earlier, the United States had won first-round games from Suriname (1-0, goal by Steve Snow), Canada (3-1, two goals by Snow and one by Jones) and Honduras (2-1, goals by Snow and Yari Allnutt).

The 1959 Pan-Am Games produced one of the most surprising finishes ever by a United States soccer team. The key victory of its bronze-medal effort was a 5-3 upset of Brazil in the third game of its six. This was a Brazilian amateur selection, not the powerhouse of Pele, Garrincha and Didi that had won the World Cup the year before and would do so again in three years, but the United States victory still was a big surprise.

The Pan-Am Games soccer tournament that year was conducted simply as a round-robin among the seven teams entered, and the United States finished with a record of four victories and two defeats. It opened by losing to Argentina, 4-1. It then beat Haiti by 7-2, Brazil by 5-3 and Cuba by 5-0 before losing to Costa Rica, 4-3. It closed with a 4-2 win over Mexico that clinched the bronze medal.

That 1959 team was built around the goalscoring talents of three spectacular forwards, Al Zerhusen from Los Angeles, Bill Looby from St. Louis and Ed Murphy from Chicago. Of the United States' 25 goals in those six games, Zerhusen scored 10, Murphy eight and Looby six. That team also included stars like Alex Ely from Philadelphia, Herman Wecke from St. Louis and Zenon Snylyk from Chicago.

In 1999, the Pan-Am soccer competition in Winnipeg was again an under-23 event. The United States team performed well, erasing memories of its poor effort four years before.

The United States finished second behind Honduras in its first-round group, with the key game being a 2-1 victory over Jamaica, when a defeat would have eliminated it. The Americans opened with a 1-0 win over Cuba, lost to Honduras by 2-1, beat Jamaica and finished the first round by tying Uruguay, 0-0. Uruguay was the only South American team in the competition.

The Americans fell to Mexico, 4-0, in the semifinals, but came back to beat Canada in the bronze-medal game.

The six United States goals were spread among five players, with only Peter Vagenas getting more than one.

The 1959 Pan-Am Games were the first official ones in which the United States had entered the soccer competition. At the unofficial 1937 games in Dallas, the United States was represented by a club team, Trenton Highlanders, which had won the National Amateur Cup that year. It lost both of its games, to Argentina and Canada.

The United States then didn't play soccer at the 1951 games in Buenos Aires or the 1955 games in Mexico City, but it was a regular entry from then on, and a very frequent loser. After its surprise performance in 1959, it dropped off badly four years later in Sao Paulo, losing its games against Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay by a total of 30-3.

There have been two more times besides 1937 and '63 when the United States lost all of its games, in 1975 in Mexico and 1995 in Argentina.

The United States won one and lost two in 1967, the victory coming against Cuba. It won two, lost five and tied one in 1971, the wins coming against Bermuda and Haiti. It won three, lost three and tied one in 1979, the wins coming against Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. It won one, lost two and tied two in 1983, the win coming against Canada. It won one, lost one and tied one in 1987, the win coming against Trinidad.

In 1987, the only time since 1959 that the Pan-Am Games have been held in the United States, the United States got a 3-1 victory over Trinidad in its opening group game, but then was tied by El Salvador, 0-0, and lost to Argentina, 2-0, and failed to advance to the semifinals. Brazil beat Chile, 2-0, in that year's final.

Besides the outstanding players on the United States' teams in 1959 and '91, many other top American players have appeared in the Pan-Am Games en route to careers at higher levels. These have included Adolph Bachmeier, Al Trost, Perry Van der Beck, Tab Ramos, Paul Caligiuri, John Harkes and John Doyle.

Paraguay

The United States' first game against this South American nation, at the inaugural World Cup in 1930, far overshadows the two played more recently, friendlies in 1997 and '98.

By winning that 1930 game, 3-0, the American team qualified for the semifinals. It showed that its victory over Belgium four days before was no fluke by scoring a second consecutive upset over a legitimate soccer-playing nation. Bert Patenaude's hat trick was the first in World Cup history, with two of his goals coming on crosses from Andy Auld. The other United States goal, scored late in the first half, has sometimes been credited to Patenaude or Tom Florie and sometimes been called a Paraguayan own goal.

The two later games both produced ties, 0-0 in Fenton, Mo., in 1997 and 2-2 in San Diego in 1998.

Pariani, Gino

Forward who was among the group of outstanding St. Louis players in the late 1940s and early '50s, and who played in all three games for the United States at the 1950 World Cup in Brazil.

Pariani was one of the United States 11 who scored the famous victory over England in Belo Horizonte. He may have had an even bigger impact in the American team's previous game, against Spain four days before in Curitiba. Pariani scored the 18th-minute goal that gave the United States a 1-0 lead that held up for more than an hour, until Spain rallied in the last 10 minutes for a 3-1 victory.

On that goal, Pariani met a low cross just outside the center of the penalty area and volleyed it into the back of the Spanish net.

At the time of that World Cup, Pariani was starring with Simpkins, then the leading team in St. Louis. He was a member of the Simpkins teams that won the U.S. Open Cup in both 1948 and 1950.

Pariani also was a member of the United States team at the 1948 Olympic Games in London.

Patenaude, Bert

Outstanding forward in the 1920s and '30s for the U.S. national team and a string of successful clubs in Fall River, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Patenaude was among the stars of the United States team at the 1930 World Cup. He played all three games, scoring one of the United States' three goals in its opening game against Belgium and all three of the United States' goals against Paraguay, the first hat trick in World Cup history.

Perhaps Patenaude's greatest day of all came on April 5, 1931, when he scored five goals for Fall River Marksmen in the first game of the U.S. Open Cup final series against Chicago Bricklayers. Fall River won that game, 6-2, and went on to win the cup. Patenaude also won U.S. Open Cup titles in 1930 with Fall River, 1934 with St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller, and 1935 with St. Louis Central Breweries, although he didn't play in the 1934 final. He won the National Amateur Cup once, with Philadelphia German-American in 1933.

The April 5, 1931 game wasn't his only spectacular scoring occasion. He scored five goals in an American Soccer League game in 1931, five for Philadelphia German-American in a cup game against another Philadelphia team in 1933, and four in a 15-minute span for Stix, Baer & Fuller in a U.S. Open Cup game against another St. Louis team, Ben Millers, in 1934.

Pearson, Eddie

Former English soccer referee who to moved to the United States in 1967 and was director of officials of the North American Soccer League for more than a decade, including that league's great growth years of the late 1970s.

Pearson came to the United States in the late 1960s to referee in the new professional leagues starting up. In the first season of the NASL, 1968, he was the league's chief referee. The following season, he was appointed the league's director of officials. Pearson also was involved in various activities related to referee development with the Georgia state association and the U.S. Soccer Federation.

Pele

The great Brazilian inside forward, Edson Arantes do Nascimento, often called the best player in the history of soccer, had a tremendous impact on the future of American soccer, despite the fact that his career in the North American Soccer League was only two-and-a-half seasons.

Although soccer had been played in the United States for more than a century before Pele's arrival in 1975, that arrival can still be said to have been the most significant event sparking the American soccer boom of subsequent decades.

Pele didn't just inspire future American spectators. He also inspired future American players. Without a Pele in the North American Soccer League, there might never have been a John Harkes in the English Premier League or a Tab Ramos in Major League Soccer.

This did have some downside. The signing of Pele, at $4.5 million for three years, could be said to have started the upward spiral of spending that eventually doomed the NASL. But even if that is true, his time in the NASL still was a very good thing in the long run for American soccer.

Pele had been retired from his Brazilian club, Santos, for a year, and from the Brazilian national team for three years, when he unexpectedly signed with the New York Cosmos in the middle of the 1975 NASL season. Although retired from playing and a veteran of four World Cups, he was only 34. He had made his first-team debut with Santos at 15 and played in his first World Cup at 17.

Pele played 64 NASL games for the Cosmos in 1975, '76 and '77. In those games, he scored 37 goals, a small but significant contribution to his career total of more than 1,200. His effect on the Cosmos was huge. In the season before Pele arrived, 1974, the Cosmos' largest home crowd was 8,009. In 1977, his final season with them, they averaged 42,689 for 16 NASL home games, and had three crowds over 70,000 (one of which was for a post-season Pele Farewell Game against Santos).

This upturn, during which the Cosmos were transformed from an also-ran into the league's dominant team, was not just Pele's doing. It also

involved the arrival of Franz Beckenbauer, Giorgio Chinaglia and others, and several moves to newer and larger stadiums.

But Pele's place in American soccer history has less to do with the results on the field during his NASL playing days than with what happened in the minds of Americans who saw him and the other foreign stars who followed him into the NASL. While he was giving the NASL an international credibility it hadn't had before his arrival with the Cosmos, he also was giving soccer a credibility with American ticket-buyers and future ticket-buyers that it hadn't had before. Pele and the others, with the Cosmos and with other NASL teams, contributed mightily to bringing the United States into the international soccer community and to bringing the sport of soccer into the American mainstream. The effects on American soccer of their appearance in the United States lasted long beyond the end of the NASL in 1985. In fact, many of those effects weren't felt until the 1990s, when the children of the NASL era were grown and soccer really began to establish itself as a regular spectator draw in the United States.

Pele was not the father of American soccer by any means. He arrived far to late to be that. But he may well have been the father of the American soccer boom of the 1990s.

Perez, Hugo

Midfielder-forward who played in the U.S. national team for 10 years and for pro teams in North America, Central America, Europe and Asia. Between 1984 and 1994, Perez was capped 78 times and scored 16 goals for the United States, which at the time of his national-team retirement put him second on the all-time goalscoring list. Four of those goals came against El Salvador, his native country.

Perez, known particularly for his deft ball skills and playmaking talent, was a major part of coach Bora Milutinovic's efforts to change the national team's playing style to a possession game, although much of Perez's national-team career preceded Milutinovic's arrival.

Perez began playing in the North American Soccer League, for the Tampa Bay Rowdies, in 1982, when he was only 18. He was traded to the San Diego Sockers the following season and played for San Diego both in the NASL and for several seasons in the MISL after the NASL folded.

He made his national-team debut against Italy in 1984, and became a fixture in the American lineup in the mid-1980s, before dropping out of the team on the eve of the 1988 Olympic Games to pursue an offer to play in Switzerland.

Perez never did play in Switzerland, but ended up in the second division in France during the 1989-90 season. He regained a place in the national team in 1989, and scored the only goal of a 1-0 World Cup qualifier against El Salvador in September 1989. However, he was not chosen for the U.S. squad for the 1990 World Cup.

Milutinovic brought Perez back into the national team in the spring of 1991, after Perez had played a season in Sweden, and the midfielder once again became a U.S. regular until signing with a Saudi Arabian club in late 1992. He came back to the United States in 1993, but never regained his regular first-team place with the national team, although he did start against Brazil in the 1994 World Cup.

Perez played his last game for the United States against England in September 1994. He played two seasons with the first-division FAS Santa Ana club in El Salvador before retiring from soccer in 1996.

Peru

The United States scored one of the more significant victories of its rise to international soccer respectability when it beat Peru, 3-0, in East Rutherford, N.J., on June 4, 1989. The game was not a competitive match; it was part of one of the Marlboro Cup exhibition tournaments. Still, it was the United States' first victory over a South American country since 1930. Since then, there have been many more. The United States goals in that game were scored by Brian Bliss, Tab Ramos and Bruce Murray.

That game was the first meeting ever between the United States and Peru. Since, they have played twice more, a 0-0 tie in 1993 in Mission Viejo, Calif., in a friendly that was barely more than a practice scrimmage, and a 4-1 Peruvian victory in Lima in 1996 in which the United States was forced to field a very weak lineup because of a player strike.

Philadelphia

A stronghold of American soccer throughout much of the 20th century, producing players like Walter Bahr, coaches like Jimmy Mills, referees like Jimmy Walder and administrators like Werner Fricker.

Philadelphia was a few decades behind other eastern hotbeds such as Kearny and Fall River in the sport's development, but came into its own in the years after World War I, as the city's Kensington area and its famous Lighthouse Boys' Club become one of the nation's best spawning grounds of soccer talent, and ethnic amateur clubs and leagues flourished. In the first season of the new American Soccer League, 1921-22, Bethlehem Steel played as Philadelphia FC and won the league's first championship. The first winner of the National Amateur Cup was Philadelphia's Fleischer Yarn in 1924, and Philadelphia clubs provided several players to that year's Olympic team.

The real era of Philadelphia soccer strength, however, was during the heyday of the second ASL. In the 30 years between 1935 and 1964, Philadelphia teams won the ASL championship 16 times, including seven in a row from 1947 to '53. The teams that won those titles were Philadelphia German-Americans in 1935; Philadelphia Americans in 1942, '44, '47, '48 and '52; Philadelphia Nationals in 1949, '50, '51 and '53; Philadelphia Uhrik

Truckers in 1955 and '56; and Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in 1961, '62, '63 and '64. German-Americans and Ukrainian Nationals also won U.S. Open Cup titles.

Philadelphia also has had a good bit of success in amateur competition. In addition to Fleischer Yarn, the National Amateur Cup also has been won by German-Americans, United German-Hungarians and Philadelphia Inter. One of the many amateur leagues that have played in Philadelphia over the years, the Cricket Clubs league, founded in 1902, is believed to be the oldest still-operating soccer league in the United States.

Philadelphia teams have had less luck in fully professional leagues. The Philadelphia Atoms won the North American Soccer League title in 1973, but a Philadelphia franchise in the original ASL was not a success, and the Atoms eventually folded, as did two other Philadelphia NASL teams, the Spartans and Fury. The U.S. national team drew large crowds in Philadelphia in the late 1980s and early '90s, but the lack of a sufficiently large stadium with a grass field hindered efforts to put an MLS team in Philadelphia. Indoor soccer has prospered there, particularly the Philadelphia Kixx of the NPSL.

In addition to its club successes, the Philadelphia area has produced a number of good college teams, most notably the Temple University teams coached by Pete Leaness in the 1940s and '50s and the Philadelphia Textile teams coached by Walt Chyzowych in the 1970s.

Philadelphia Americans

American Soccer League team that may have been that league's best overall from the mid-1930s to the mid-1950s. Under different names, Philadelphia Americans won eight ASL championships.

The Philadelphia German Rifle Club's team was founded in the 1920s as an amateur squad, and moved into the ASL when that league was reorganized before the 1933-34 season. Originally, it was named First German SC, and was often called Philadelphia Germans or Philadelphia German-Americans, but the name was changed to Philadelphia Americans in 1942 because of World War II. Finally, it became Uhrik Truckers for several seasons in the 1950s as trucking-company owner Tony Uhrik helped the team to battle financial trouble.

The team's first major honors came in 1933 and '34, when it won the National Amateur Cup two years in a row. In 1935, it won its first ASL title, and in 1936, it took the U.S. Open Cup for the only time, upsetting St. Louis Shamrocks, which under different names had won the cup the previous three years.

The Philadelphia German-American teams of that era were lead by Francis "Hun" Ryan, who also was a star of the U.S. national team. The squad also produced a famous coach in Elmer Schroeder, who was manager of the U.S. national team at the 1934 World Cup and during a tour of Mexico

in 1937. Emil Schillinger, who ran the club's business affairs for decades, took over as manager when Schroeder relinquished that spot in 1938.

Five German-Americans players were on that 1934 World Cup team: Ryan, Bill Fiedler, Peter Pietras, Al Harker and Herman Rapp. And nine were on the U.S. Olympic team in 1936: Ryan, Fielder, Pietras, Charlie Altemose, Fred Lutkefedder, George Nemchick, Jim Crockett, Bob Denton and Fred Stoll.

The Philadelphia Americans/Uhrik Truckers teams went on to win additional ASL titles in 1942, '44, '47, '48, '52, '55 and '56. Although they didn't have the galaxy of stars in those teams that they had in the 1930s, they were led in their final Uhrik years by Walter Bahr and Ben McLaughlin, two of the greatest of Philadelphia soccer names, and coached by Jimmy Mills.

Philadelphia Nationals

An American Soccer League team that was an also-ran for much of its time before coming alive for a series of outstanding seasons in the late 1940s and early '50s.

Philadelphia Nationals won the ASL championship in 1949, '50, '51 and '53. They reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup tournament in 1949 and '52. They won the ASL's Lewis Cup tournament in 1949, '51 and '52.

Fueling this sudden greatness were players who included Walter Bahr, Ben McLaughlin, Nick Kropfelder, Ray McFaul and Ed McIlvenny. And it might not have been possible without Jimmy Mills, the team's legendary coach.

The Nationals began play in the 1941-42 season, when the amateur Fairhill club took over the ASL franchise that had belonged to the Passon Phillies team and began operating as a professional club. They finished ninth of 10 teams in the ASL in 1942, and placed higher than fifth only once in their first seven seasons. They then took off in the 1948-49 season.

In 1949, they beat New York Americans in a playoff for the ASL championship after tying in the final standings. In 1950, '51 and '53 they won more easily. In 1949, they came close to matching the ASL-U.S. Open Cup-Lewis Cup triple that New York Brookhattan had achieved four years before. Only a loss to Morgan-Strasser of Pittsburgh in the Open Cup final stopped them. They lost to another western Pennsylvania club, Harmarville, in the 1952 final.

The ASL championship campaign of 1952-53 was the Nationals' last full season. The club, suffering the financial troubles that many ASL clubs faced, was discontinued four games into the following season.

Piedmont

Beginning in the mid-1970s, the Atlantic coastal area of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina grew into by far the dominant region of the country in producing leading college soccer teams.

The first Piedmont team to make an impression in college soccer was Clemson, which reached the NCAA final four for the first time in 1976. Clemson eventually won NCAA titles in 1984 and '87. The next was Duke, which won the title in 1986 and was runnerup in 1982 and '95. The greatest, however, at least among the men, was Virginia, which won NCAA championships in 1989, '91, '92, '93 and '94. At the same time, North Carolina was building its incredible powerhouse in women's soccer, winning 15 of the first 18 NCAA women's championships ever held, starting in 1982.

The Clemson, Duke and Virginia teams weren't the only strong men's soccer programs in the Piedmont area. Among other Atlantic Coast Conference schools, South Carolina, North Carolina, North Carolina State and Wake Forest all developed good teams. But by the mid-1990s, the Piedmont college soccer boom had spread well beyond the ACC. George Mason, William and Mary, North Carolina-Charlotte, Furman, North Carolina-Greensboro and others had strong programs. It was not unheard of for 10 of the top 25 ranked teams in the nation to come from the Virginia-North Carolina-South Carolina area.

In addition to winning team championships, Piedmont teams turned out plenty of pro and national team stars from the mid-'80s on. These included John Harkes, Tony Meola and Claudio Reyna from Virginia, Bruce Murray from Clemson, John Kerr Jr. from Duke, Tab Ramos and Roy Lassiter from North Carolina State and Eddie Pope from North Carolina.

The Piedmont's status as the nation's leading college soccer region was slow to translate into success at other levels. But by the 1990s, a few teams from the area were doing well in USISL competition, and the Richmond Kickers won the U.S. Open Cup in 1995. Those successes paled in comparison to the area's impressive collegiate record, however.

Pilgrims

An English amateur team that made American tours in 1905 and 1909 and is credited with helping to revive American interest in soccer that had waned a bit in the previous decade.

The Pilgrims' tours were enthusiastically promoted by Americans who were concerned about the violent nature of American football, among them President Theodore Roosevelt, and while the Pilgrims did not have the effect of replacing that sport with soccer, they did increase soccer interest, particularly in eastern colleges.

By the time of the Pilgrims tours, professional soccer already was firmly established in England, so the Pilgrims were not a team of England's best soccer players. They were representatives of England's upper-class ama-

teur sports establishment and stated that their tours were aimed at demonstrating soccer as it was played in England and popularizing it in the United States. At the end of the 1905 tour, Pilgrims captain Fred Milne and star forward Vivian Woodward visited the White House for a discussion of the sport with Roosevelt.

The Pilgrims played 17 games (including five in Canada) in 1905 and 23 games (all in the United States) in 1909. They lost only one of their 12 United States games in 1905, against a Chicago all-star team. The other 11 games they won by a total of 72-7. The 1905 tour, which included stops in Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Fall River, Boston and New York, lasted from Sept. 5 to Oct. 26. The 1909 tour, from Oct. 2 to Nov. 16, visited most of the same locations, plus stops in Baltimore, Cincinnati, southern Illinois and several New Jersey cities. The Pilgrims tours were particularly noteworthy for going as far into the midwest as they did.

While the Pilgrims generally won with ease again in 1909, they were held to ties in two Illinois towns, Coal City and Gillespie, by local teams made up largely of British coal miners, and beaten, 2-1, in Massachusetts by Fall River Rovers. The Pilgrims did score big victories in 1909 over two other prominent American teams, beating Kearny Scots, 5-0, in New Jersey and St. Leo's, 12-1, in St. Louis.

In between the two visits of the Pilgrims, another famous British amateur team, the Corinthians, visited the United States in 1906 and 1907, and then did so again in 1911.

Pittsburgh

Although it nearly disappeared from the forefront of American soccer after about 1970, the Pittsburgh area was once one of the sport's leading American hot spots.

Most of the best Western Pennsylvania teams came from rugged coal mining towns outside Pittsburgh rather from the city itself, and often were backed by commercial sponsors. The involvement of ethnic groups was slim.

The most outstanding individual star that Pittsburgh ever produced was forward Buff Donelli, who scored four goals in a World Cup game against Mexico in 1934.

Three Pittsburgh-area teams have won the U.S. Open Cup, Gallatin in 1942, Morgan-Strasser in 1949 and Harmarville in 1952 and '56. Most of Pittsburgh's national honors, however, have come at the amateur level. In the first 35 years that the National Amateur Cup was awarded, Pittsburgh teams reached the final 20 times.

The first Pittsburgh area team to win the National Amateur Cup was Heidelberg in 1927. That team also won in 1929 and '55, and was runnerup three times. Castle Shannon won in 1935 and was runnerup three times. Morgan-Strasser won in 1940 and '43, and was runnerup twice. Beadling

won in 1954 and was runnerup once. Gallatin was runnerup twice, and Harmarville and Curry Vets once each.

Morgan-Strasser's team, which was sponsored by Strasser Jewelers in the town of Morgan, Pa., turned pro in the mid-1940s, and played as Pittsburgh Strassers and Pittsburgh Indians in the North American Soccer Football League in 1946 and '47. In addition to winning the U.S. Open Cup in 1949, it was runnerup in that tournament in 1943 and '44. Heidelberg was runnerup in 1951 and Harmarville in 1953.

Pittsburgh had a team in the NPSL in 1967, the Phantoms, and later teams in the ASL II and the A-League, but its soccer prominence definitely has waned in recent decades.

Poland

A frequent opponent for the United States in friendlies, dating back to the 1920s. The United States and Poland have met 11 times, all of those friendlies.

The United States has won four of those games, 3-2 in Warsaw in 1924, 1-0 in Connecticut in 1973, and twice in 1990. The two victories in 1990, 3-1 in Hershey, Pa., on May 9, on goals by Bruce Murray, Peter Vermes and Chris Sullivan, and 3-2 in Warsaw on Oct. 10, on two goals by Vermes and one by Murray, were the first time the United States had ever beaten any European nation twice in the same year.

The 1973 victory, on a goal by Al Trost in his national-team debut, was the biggest international upset the United States had scored in years, particularly impressive considering how strong Poland was at the time. But less than two years later, the Americans were beaten by 7-0 in Chorzow.

The U.S. women's national team has played Poland once, a 0-0 tie during a tournament in Italy in 1989.

Polo Grounds, New York

Stadium that was, in its day, one of the leading American soccer centers, hosting many important games.

The Polo Grounds, located in upper Manhattan, was best known as the home of the New York Giants baseball team. It was used for soccer on many special occasions, particularly games involving touring foreign teams. It also hosted the U.S. Open Cup final a number of times in the 1920s, '30s and '40s.

Perhaps the most famous of those special occasions were the visits of the Hakoah team from Vienna, which drew a crowd of 46,000 for a game against a team of New York stars on May 1, 1926 and another 40,000 for a game against the New York Giants exactly a year later. That 1926 crowd was a record for attendance at a soccer game in the United States that wasn't surpassed for 51 years. Dozens of other European and South American touring teams played games at the Polo Grounds over the years.

When the Scottish F.A. sent touring teams to the United States in 1935 and '39, they played American Soccer League selections at the Polo Grounds three times, drawing crowds of up to 25,000. The most famous of those games was the 4-2 overtime victory by "Scotland," whose team included some non-Scottish players, in the deciding game of the 1939 series. ASL selections also played games at the Polo Grounds against several other national teams, most notably Uruguay in 1927 and Israel in 1948.

The Polo Grounds was the main stadium for the International Soccer League that played in New York in the summers in the early 1960s. By that time, it had been superseded by nearby Yankee Stadium as a venue for major games and the ISL was its last hurrah. The baseball Giants had moved in 1958 and the stadium was demolished in 1964.

Ponta Delgada

Club from Fall River, Mass., that was among the best in American soccer during the 1940s and '50s and can be taken as an archetype of the American ethnic soccer club. Although Ponta Delgada was a Fall River team, its stadium actually was located just across the state line in North Tiverton, R.I.

Ponta Delgada, which was based in the Portuguese immigrant community that once flourished in Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts, reached its peak in 1947, when it became the first team ever to win both the U.S. Open Cup and the National Amateur Cup in the same year. The victories over Chicago Sparta in the Open Cup final and St. Louis Carondelets in the Amateur Cup final were only part of a long series of triumphs for the Fall River club, which appeared in the finals of those two tournaments eight times between 1946 and '53.

Ponta Delgada won the National Amateur Cup a total of six times, in 1938, '46, '47, '48, '50 and '53. The 1947 victory made it the first team ever to win that title three times, and the 1948 victory made it the first to win it three times in a row. In the Open Cup, it won its only championship in 1947, but reached the final two other times, losing to Chicago Vikings in 1946 and St. Louis Simpkins in 1950.

As a result of its double victory in 1947, Ponta Delgada was chosen as a unit to represent the United States in the North American Championships in Havana that year. The trip was not a successful one, however, with losses of 5-0 to Mexico and 5-2 to Cuba.

Ponta Delgada's most famous players were the two Souzas, Ed and John, who were not related. Those two, along with Joseph Rego-Costa, Manuel Martin and Joe Ferreira, were members of the United States team at the 1948 Olympic Games. Both Souzas were members of the United States team at the 1950 World Cup, and played in the eleven that upset England.

Pope, Eddie

Defender who came into sudden prominence, both at the club and national-team levels, in the same year that Major League Soccer began, 1996. Pope appeared to have the potential to be one of the United States' greatest players ever, and attracted foreign attention with his play for the United States at the 1998 World Cup. The two games that he played in that World Cup were his 24th and 25th full internationals.

Pope, who played college soccer at North Carolina, gained particular prominence from the fact that there were few other significant stars in his age group, as the U.S. national team got older in the late 1990s and searched for replacements for its stars of a few years before.

Pope broke into the national team during World Cup qualifying in the fall of 1996, after having starred in the U.S. Olympic team that summer. A few weeks before his national-team debut, he scored the winning goal in overtime, coming forward to head home a corner kick, as D.C. United won the first MLS championship. He became a regular in the national team almost immediately after his debut, initially at left back and later in central defense, and won the Honda Trophy as the U.S. national team's outstanding player in 1997. He scored several key goals for the United States, including one in the 2-2 tie with Mexico in a World Cup qualifier in April 1997 and one in the 2-1 win over Costa Rica in the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1998. He continued after that 1996 season to be a mainstay of D.C. United's powerful team, winning MLS championships again in 1997 and '99, and scoring the winning goals in both the CONCACAF Champions Cup and the Interamerican Cup in 1998.

Portugal

Three of the United States' four games against Portugal have been friendlies. The fourth, the only United States victory among the four, came in Chicago during the U.S. Cup tournament in 1992, and was a significant boost toward the United States' victory in that tournament. Roy Wegerle got his first goal for the United States in that 1-0 win.

The U.S. women's team has played, and beaten, Portugal twice, both games friendlies in Portugal. The United States Olympic team played a 1-1 tie with Portugal during the 1996 Olympic tournament. That game drew a stadium-record crowd at RFK Stadium in Washington, but the United States needed a victory to overtake Portugal in the standings, and was eliminated. Portugal went on to take fourth place in that tournament.

Premier Soccer Alliance. See World Indoor Soccer League.

Promotion and relegation

The system that has been the rule for decades through much of the soccer world has nearly always been the exception in American soccer.

One of the standard features of soccer in Europe and South America, from the days before huge amounts of investment money were involved in the sport, has been the system in which leading teams from lower divisions are promoted to the next division for the following season, and tail-end teams are dropped a division. In the United States, however, the use of this system has largely been limited to some regional semipro and amateur leagues. Pro soccer leagues in the United States have followed the model of American pro leagues in other sports, and team operators have generally enjoyed a guarantee that as long as they keep their heads above water financially, they will be able to stay in the league. Of course, that financial success has usually not been easy, which is one of the reasons why the promotion-and-relegation system has rarely been a feature of American soccer. American clubs have had enough trouble in attracting investors and paying spectators without threatening them with the specter of relegation.

A very limited form of promotion was established when the A-League became part of the USISL group of leagues in 1997. The winner of the USISL Pro League, the third division of American pro soccer, was guaranteed promotion to the A-League, the second division, for the following season, if it met the USSF's standards for second division teams. This system includes the assumption that the league's size will be kept under control by financial failure of some teams. Such financial considerations have long been American soccer's closest equivalent of relegation.

R

Radosavljevic, Predrag "Preki"

Midfielder-forward who played more than a decade in American indoor and outdoor leagues, before becoming a star of the U.S. national team after gaining American citizenship in 1996 at the age of 33.

Radosavljevic, who was born in Yugoslavia and played under the name Preki in the United States, was famed for his powerful left foot and long-range shooting skills. However, he had some difficulty finding a regular place in the national team, due in part to troubles with maintaining the pace required at that level for a full 90 minutes. As a result, some of his biggest contributions to the national team were in a substitute's role, including the goals, both on spectacular shots from outside the penalty area, that beat Costa Rica and Brazil in consecutive games during the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup. He played in two of the United States' three games in the 1998 World Cup, as a substitute against Iran and Yugoslavia, after having played in eight of its 16 games during the qualifying rounds in 1996 and '97. Those two games were his 24th and 25th caps for the United States.

Radosavljevic, who played for Red Star Belgrade before coming to the United States in 1984, was one of the biggest stars of the Major Indoor Soccer League and the Continental Indoor Soccer League during his nine seasons with the Tacoma Stars, St. Louis Storm and San Jose Grizzlies. He played for Everton in England in 1992 and '93, and then came to outdoor stardom with American fans when he was the leading player of the Kansas City Wizards in the early seasons of Major League Soccer. He was chosen as MLS's most valuable player in 1997.

Ramos, Tab

Midfielder regarded as the most skilled American player of the 1990s, and perhaps of all time. Ramos was to some degree a product of the soccer hotbed of Kearny-Harrison, N.J., although he learned his first soccer moves on the streets of Montevideo, Uruguay, from which his family moved to the United States when he was 10 years old. He was one of only three Americans to appear in the 1990, '94 and '98 World Cups.

Ramos, a high school sensation in New Jersey, was only 16 when he played for the United States in the 1983 world under-20 championships. He broke into the full national team in 1988 and became a regular starter in the national team in 1989, ironically as a replacement for Ricky Davis, who was out with a knee injury that ended his career.

The reason for the irony is that Ramos had knee troubles later in his own career. He tore an anterior cruciate ligament in a World Cup qualifier

against Trinidad in November 1996 and tore it again during national-team practice in October 1997. That second tear played a part in limiting his role in the 1998 World Cup, although he continued to play afterward for the New York/New Jersey MetroStars in Major League Soccer. Ramos was among the leaders of the faction of American players highly critical of coach Steve Sampson after the United States' elimination from the 1998 World Cup.

Actually, neither of the ligament tears was his most famous injury. That came in a second-round game of the 1994 World Cup, when Leonardo of Brazil swung an elbow that fractured the side of Ramos' skull. He came back as good as ever after that injury, but eventually other injuries slowed him. He did, however, make a crucial contribution to the United States' effort in qualifying for the 1998 World Cup, scoring a stunning goal against Costa Rica. That was the second time that he had scored in a 1-0 victory over Costa Rica in World Cup qualifying. He had done the same in a 1989 game.

Ramos was among the United States' most combative players in his era, once even engaging in a fight with longtime friend John Harkes, who happened to be on the other team in an MLS game. His 79 caps and six full-international goals through the 1998 World Cup don't really reflect his importance to the U.S. national team. He missed a lot of full internationals in the early 1990s because he was playing professionally in Spain. And he more often was the man who assisted on goals rather than the one who scored them because he was one of the national team's prime takers of corner kicks. He started all seven games that the United States played in the 1990 and '94 World Cups, although only one of its three in 1998.

For several years, Ramos, who possessed dazzling ball skills, was a critical link in the national team's attack. He was a midfielder who could keep possession of the ball, dribble past opposing players and make key passes to forwards. One of those passes produced Ernie Stewart's goal against Colombia in the 1994 World Cup.

After the 1990 World Cup, Ramos signed with Figueras in the Spanish second division. He played two seasons there and then two more with Real Betis in Seville, also in the second division. In January 1995, he became the first player to sign with MLS, and was loaned to Nuevo Leon of the Mexican first division until the start of MLS play in the spring of 1996. He played for the MetroStars in each of the first four MLS seasons, although injuries limited him to only a few games in 1999.

Randalls Island, New York

Stadium that was the scene of much of New York City's soccer activity from the 1930s to the 1970s.

The stadium, formally Downing Stadium, a horseshoe with a capacity of 28,000, is located in the middle of the East River, on Randalls Island, a

piece of land that serves as the hub of the Triborough Bridge. The city-owned stadium, which sits in a park beside a part of the bridge, was built in the 1930s as a public-works project and originally was named Triborough Stadium.

The U.S. national team has played a full international there only once, against Scotland in 1949, although much of the same U.S. lineup faced an English touring team there in 1950, a few days before leaving for the World Cup and its famous win over the English national team. Several of the leading names in international soccer have played there, most notably in the 1960s, when a series of international club games there included Santos, with Pele; Benfica, with Eusebio, and West Ham United, with Bobby Moore.

The New York Cosmos played two seasons there, 1974 and '75, the latter the season of Pele's arrival. Numerous ASL clubs and ASL all-star teams used the stadium, particularly in the 1940s, '50s and '60s. The stadium came into increasing demand for soccer events after the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field were torn down in the early 1960s. Prior to that, the biggest games featuring foreign clubs most often were held at the major-league baseball parks, while Randalls Island hosted important local soccer events.

Ratican, Harry

The first St. Louis star to move east and make a name for himself with powerful eastern clubs. Ratican eventually won three U.S. Open Cup titles, and played in the final a fourth time.

Ratican starred with Ben Millers in St. Louis from 1911 to '15, before signing with the team being built at Bethlehem Steel in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Bethlehem team that won the National Association Foot Ball League in 1919, and played in his first U.S. Open Cup final in 1918. Ratican had one of Bethlehem's goals as it tied the final, 2-2, with Fall River Rovers, and then two more goals as Bethlehem won the replay, 3-0. A year later, Ratican scored a goal in Bethlehem's 2-0 victory over Paterson in the U.S. Open Cup final. He won another U.S. Open Cup title in 1921 with Robins Dry Dock, and was on the losing side with Todd Shipyards against Scullin Steel in the 1922 final. Ratican won American Cup titles with both Bethlehem and Robins.

Ratican was a member of the Bethlehem Steel team that made a Scandinavian tour in 1919 after winning the U.S. Open Cup, and a member of the St. Louis team that made a similar tour in 1920.

Referees

The reputation of American referees has grown over the decades, but only a few Americans have made a mark on the international scene.

Prudencio "Pete" Garcia was the first American referee to be chosen for the panel of referees for a World Cup, in 1950. He subsequently was not picked to referee any of the games, although he was a linesman for several.

The first American to actually referee in the World Cup, except for qualifying, was David Socha, who handled the Scotland-New Zealand game in Malaga, Spain, in 1982 and the Italy-South Korea game in Puebla, Mexico, in 1986. In later World Cups, Vincent Mauro refereed the Belgium-South Korea game in Verona, Italy, in 1990, Arturo Angeles refereed the Argentina-Greece game in Foxboro, Mass., in 1994 and Esse Baharmast handled two games in France in 1998, Nigeria-Spain in Nantes and Brazil-Norway in Marseille.

In 1934, Edward Donaghy had become the first American to referee a full international between two other countries when he handled a series of three World Cup qualifiers between Mexico and Cuba in Mexico City.

Mauro, who later became the USSF's director of refereeing, has had one of the most outstanding international records of any American referee. In addition to the 1990 World Cup, he also refereed in the 1988 Olympic Games, the 1989 Asian Games, the 1989 Copa America and the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup.

Socha was one of several referees who twice handled the NASL championship game, and Baharmast refereed the first MLS championship game.

Baharmast was involved in one of the 1998 World Cup's most heated refereeing controversies, when he was criticized around the world for a what was thought to be an incorrect call in the Brazil-Norway game that had the effect of knocking Morocco out of the competition. Photographs later showed the call to have been correct, and Baharmast became something of a hero. Baharmast was chosen for the panel of referees for the knockout rounds, and it was thought for a while that he might become the first American ever to referee a World Cup game after the first round, but he was not chosen.

The United States was among the world pioneers in the use of women to referee men's games. In 1998, MLS added two women to its staff of referees, following the example of the National Basketball Association. One of those two, Sandra Hunt, also was among the leading referees at the 1999 Women's World Cup.

For decades, mostly in the first half of the 20th century, Jimmy Walder was the most famous of American referees, but several other referees also were noted for handling a lot of big games in the United States, such as U.S. Open Cup finals and international games. These particularly included Charles Creighton, Thomas Cunningham and Moses Bloom during the era of the original American Soccer League.

The NASL era produced a number of outstanding American referees, among them Socha, Gino D'Ippolito, Henry Landauer, Dante Maglio, Ed Bellion and Al Kleinaitis. The NASL also brought in many top foreign referees to handle games in the United States, such as George Courtney, Jack Taylor and Gordon Hill of England, Abraham Klein of Israel and Charles Corver of Holland.

Other Americans who have been on FIFA's list of referees certified to handle international games for a number of years have included John O. Best, Leo Goldstein, Ray Kraft, Thomas Syme, Lawrence King, Mike Wuertz, Toros Kibritjian, Roger Schott, Antonio Nobile and Angelo Bratsis.

The referees of world championship finals played in the United States have been Antonio Marquez of Mexico at the 1984 Olympic Games, Sandor Puhl of Hungary at the 1994 World Cup, Pierluigi Collina of Italy and Bente Skogvang of Norway at the 1996 Olympic Games and Nicole Mouidi-Petignat of Switzerland at the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Renzulli, Pete

Goalkeeper who ranked on a par with Jimmy Douglas as the top American goalies of the first third of the 20th century.

Renzulli began playing at the semipro level in 1911 and gradually rose through the ranks to become a star of the professional American Soccer League when it began operations in 1921. Perhaps Renzulli's greatest feat was the tremendous run of success that he had in national cup competitions in the early 1920s.

In 1920, his Robins Dry Dock team from Brooklyn won the American Cup, no longer the national championship but still an important competition, with a 1-0 victory over the great Bethlehem Steel team in the final. In 1921, Robins Dry Dock completed a significant double, winning the American Cup again and taking the U.S. Open Cup with a 4-2 win over Scullin Steel of St. Louis. By 1922, Robins had been renamed Todd Shipyards, and was one of the teams of the new ASL. That team won the American Cup, but lost to Scullin Steel in the U.S. Open Cup final. In 1923, Renzulli was with Paterson Silk Sox, the second of the five ASL teams he played for. He faced Scullin Steel in the U.S. Open Cup final for the third consecutive year, and won the title for the second time. He won a third U.S. Open Cup in 1928, when New York Nationals beat Chicago Bricklayers.

None of Renzulli's teams ever won the ASL championship, and he never was selected for the U.S. national team, but he had a great deal of success in games for ASL clubs against touring foreign teams. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these was a 1-0 victory over Scottish Cup champion Kilmarnock in 1930 by a combined New York Nationals-Brooklyn Wanderers team.

Reyna, Claudio

Midfielder who was one of the U.S. national team's leading playmakers in the late 1990s. Reyna, who sometimes played forward, was particularly valued for the perfect passes from midfield and the wings with which he set up scoring opportunities for teammates. However, doubts about whether he would ever fulfill his early promise as the future superstar of

American soccer increased after his disappointing performance at the 1998 World Cup.

A major cause of Reyna's slowness in developing after he turned pro was that his reputation earned him a place with a top German team, Bayer Leverkusen, where he didn't get much playing time. His move at the start of the 1997-98 season to a lesser team, Wolfsburg, helped him in this regard, but in 1999 he was transferred again to Glasgow Rangers of Scotland. There, he quickly gained a first-team place and performed much more impressively than he had in Germany.

Reyna was pegged for stardom early, and played for the United States in the 1992 Olympics when he was only 19. At the time, he was at the University of Virginia, where he played on three NCAA champion teams and won numerous national honors. He was offered a contract by Barcelona after those Olympics but didn't turn pro for another year, when he signed a U.S. national-team contract.

Reyna was on the U.S. roster at the 1994 World Cup, but didn't play because of an injury. He became a fixture in the national team in 1995, and by the end of 1999 had accumulated 64 caps and seven goals. He played in the Olympics again in 1996. He played for the United States in the U.S. Cup in 1995, '96 and '97, the Copa America in 1995, the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1996 and '98 and the World Cup in 1998. U.S. coach Bruce Arena originally picked him for his squad for the 1999 Confederations Cup, but then changed his mind in order to help Reyna solidify his place in the lineup at Glasgow Rangers.

Rigby, Bob

Goalkeeper who was one of the best American players in the North American Soccer League, playing more NASL games than any other American.

Rigby played 12 seasons in the NASL and three in the MISL. His only NASL championship was in the first of those seasons, 1973, when he was the goalkeeper for the Philadelphia Atoms as they won the league title. That season made a star of Rigby, who grew up in the Philadelphia area and played college soccer for East Stroudsburg State. In his 12 seasons, Rigby played 237 NASL games, four more than Arnie Mausser for the honor of most NASL appearances among both goalkeepers and Americans.

Rigby played for the Atoms from 1973 to '75, and subsequently played for the New York Cosmos, Los Angeles Aztecs, Philadelphia Fury, Montreal Manic and San Jose Earthquakes. He was a second-team NASL all-star in 1973 and '74, and had one of his best seasons in 1981, when he played 38 games for Montreal. His international career was relatively short. He played six games for the United States in 1973, '74 and '75.

Romania

The United States and the Eastern European nation never faced each other in a full international until Romania came out from under Communist rule. They have met fairly often in recent years, however.

Their first two meetings were friendlies, a 2-0 win for the United States in Brasov, Romania, in August 1991 and a 1-1 tie in Goleta, Calif., in February 1993. Despite having been drawn against each other in the first round of the 1994 World Cup, they went ahead with a game in the Carlsberg Cup tournament in Hong Kong in February 1994. Romania won that game, 2-1, with the American goal coming from Marcelo Balboa, who also had scored one of the U.S. goals in the 1991 game. Then, in the World Cup, Romania won, 1-0, in Pasadena, Calif., in a dramatic game attended by the largest crowd ever to see the United States play in the United States.

Romania played impressively in the 1994 World Cup in the United States, upsetting Argentina in the second round to reach the World Cup quarterfinals for the first time ever. It was eliminated in the quarterfinals by Sweden.

Romario

The goalscoring star of Brazil's 1994 World Cup champion team. Romario scored five goals in Brazil's seven games in United States stadiums, and together with Bebeto formed an attack that was the main feature of the Brazilian team. If he had not been largely silent during the final in Pasadena, Calif., the 1994 tournament probably would be known as "Romario's World Cup."

Romario, whose full name is Romario de Souza Farias, scored one goal in each of Brazil's three first-round games, against Russia, Cameroon and Sweden. He then fed a pass to Bebeto to set up the winning goal for Brazil against the United States in the second round in Palo Alto, Calif. He scored the first Brazilian goal in a 3-2 quarterfinal victory over Holland in Dallas, and Brazil's only goal of the semifinals, in which it beat Sweden in Pasadena.

Romario also played for Brazil against the United States in their semifinal meeting at the 1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup in Los Angeles.

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.

One of the leading American soccer stadiums of the latter part of the 20th century, and the site of three of the biggest cup finals ever played in the United States, the 1994 World Cup final, the 1999 Women's World Cup final and the 1984 Olympic final.

The Rose Bowl, primarily a college football stadium over the years, first became heavily used for soccer by the Los Angeles Aztecs of the North American Soccer League, who played there for several seasons and drew

crowds of up to 48,000. It was the 1984 Olympics that really established the stadium north of Los Angeles as a soccer venue, however.

Of the 32 games of the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament, 11 were played at the Rose Bowl. Two of them, the final between France and Brazil and the bronze-medal game between Italy and Yugoslavia drew the only crowds of more than 100,000 in American soccer history.

By the time of the 1994 World Cup, the capacity of the Rose Bowl had been reduced somewhat, but the stadium still had five crowds of more than 90,000. All but one of the crowds above 90,000 in American soccer history have been at the Rose Bowl, including games from the 1984 Olympics and 1994 World Cup and two games between the United States and Mexico. Starting in 1996, the Rose Bowl became the home stadium of the Los Angeles Galaxy of Major League Soccer.

In 1999, the Rose Bowl was the scene of perhaps the most exuberant celebration in American soccer history, after the United States beat China in the final of the Women's World Cup.

Rote, Kyle

Dallas Tornado forward who was a minor sensation in the mid-1970s, briefly promoted as a home-grown American star the equal of European and South American soccer heroes.

The main reason for this adulation was the fact that Rote was the son of an American football icon, former Southern Methodist and NFL star Kyle Rote. He had himself been a major-college football player before being injured and turning to soccer.

Rote played six seasons in the NASL, from 1973 to '78, playing 150 games and scoring 44 goals. He led the league in scoring in 1973, when he also was chosen as the league's rookie of the year. He attracted additional attention by winning the televised "Superstars" competition against professional athletes from other sports three times. However, he never came close to developing into an international soccer star. He played five full international games for the United States in 1973, '74 and '75.

Roth, Werner

Defender who was one of the leading Americans in the New York Cosmos' cast of international stars, and also a star of the U.S. national team in the mid-1970s.

Roth played for the Cosmos from 1972 to '79, winning NASL championships in 1972, '77 and '78. He was captain of the Cosmos team in the 1977 NASL title game against Seattle and was chosen as a first-team NASL all-star in 1975.

Roth played a total of 142 NASL games, in which he scored two goals, one each in 1977 and '78. Those two years may have been his best with the Cosmos, seasons in which he maintained his place in the Cosmos lineup

despite the addition to the New York roster of many high-priced foreign players. He played 29 games in the 1977 season and 31 in the 1978 season. He then retired after playing only one game in 1979.

Roth played his first game in the U.S. national team in a World Cup qualifier against Mexico at the Aztec Stadium in Mexico City in 1972 and his last three years later in the same stadium, against Costa Rica. He played 15 full international games for the United States, and was the U.S. captain through much of 1973, '74 and '75.

Rothenberg, Alan

Administrator who very rapidly became the ubiquitous leading figure in American soccer in the 1990s, serving as president of the U.S. Soccer Federation, chairman and chief executive officer of the organization that ran the 1994 World Cup and chairman of the board of Major League Soccer.

Rothenberg sometimes aroused opposition by his wearing of several hats at the same time and by the $7 million fee he accepted for his work on the 1994 World Cup, but he did preside over an unprecedented series of successful years and successful events for American soccer. The crowning achievements of his eight years as USSF president were that World Cup and the startup of Major League Soccer.

Rothenberg, a leading Los Angeles attorney who had been involved in earlier years with the ownership of the NBA's Los Angeles Clippers and the NASL's Los Angeles Aztecs, served as commissioner of the soccer competition at the 1984 Olympics. That made FIFA familiar with him, which resulted in his being FIFA's last-minute choice to oppose Werner Fricker for the USSF presidency in August 1990. He defeated Fricker, 343.9 votes to 169.66.

Rothenberg's most important moves in his earlier years as USSF president were hiring ones, including Hank Steinbrecher as general secretary of the USSF and Bora Milutinovic as coach of the U.S. national team. Although Fricker had been the man who got the 1994 World Cup for the United States, it was Rothenberg who made an unquestioned success of running it. The main reason why FIFA had chosen to oppose Fricker was that it was disappointed with preparations for the 1994 World Cup, and Rothenberg gave that tournament the sort of leadership that FIFA wanted. The tournament set attendance records, was acclaimed for the quality of competition and produced a large surplus that was later used to finance various soccer-related projects.

Before the World Cup had even begun, Rothenberg had started turning his attention toward the establishment of a pro league in the United States. Major League Soccer, Rothenberg's group, had won the USSF's approval for the first-division designation late in 1993, but its start was delayed until the spring of 1996.

Rothenberg stepped down as USSF president at the end of his second term in 1998, and as chairman of Major League Soccer that same year. A bid to purchase MLS's San Jose Clash fell through, but Rothenberg stayed involved in the sport as a vice president of CONCACAF, chairman of the FIFA panel inspecting potential sites for the 2006 World Cup and a member of the MLS Board of Governors. It had been expected that he would be named to FIFA's Executive Board after the death of Mexican Guillermo Canedo, but that post went to another American, Chuck Blazer.

Roy, Willy

Chicago-area player who was one of the most dangerous goalscorers in American soccer in the late 1960s and early '70s.

Roy made his national-team debut in a World Cup qualifier against Mexico in 1965, when he was playing for Chicago Hansa. He made a big splash in the NPSL season of 1967, scoring 17 goals in 27 games for the Chicago Spurs. He subsequently played five seasons in the North American Soccer League, scoring 24 goals in 72 games. He was with the Kansas City Spurs in 1968; the St. Louis Stars in 1971, '72 and '73, and the Chicago Sting in 1975. He played for the Stars in the 1972 NASL championship game against the New York Cosmos.

Roy eventually played a total of 20 games in the U.S. national team, in 1965, '68, '69, '72 and '73. Those included 10 games in the qualifying rounds of the 1966, '70 and '74 World Cups. Roy scored 10 goals for the United States, six of which came in World Cup qualifiers.

After retiring as a player, Roy coached the Chicago Sting to NASL championships in 1981 and '84. He later became coach at Northern Illinois University.

Russia

The United States has played the former Soviet republic three times since it became an independent nation in the early 1990s, all of them friendlies. The two games in 1993 and one in 1994 produced two ties and a Russian victory. Earlier, the United States had a win, a tie and four defeats in six games against Russia's predecessors, the Soviet Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The U.S. women's national team scored a 2-0 victory in its only game against Russia, a friendly in 1993.

Ryan, Francis "Hun"

Midfielder and winger who was a star of the great Philadelphia German-American team of the 1930s, and also played for the United States in both the Olympic Games and the World Cup.

Ryan was one of the many products of the Lighthouse Boys Club, and was still playing for that Philadelphia institution when he was picked for the United States team for the 1928 Olympics.

By the time he played in his second Olympics, eight years later, he was with German-Americans, and had led them to their great run of National Amateur Cup titles in 1933 and '34, the American Soccer League championship in 1935 and the U.S. Open Cup in 1936. In those 1936 Olympics in Berlin, he was one of nine German-Americans players on the U.S. squad.

In between, he played for the full U.S. national team in the 1934 World Cup in Italy. He also played on the ASL squad that faced Scotland in a pair of games in 1935.

Rys, Miro

Forward considered one of the great young future hopes of American soccer at the time of the boom year of 1977, until his life was cut short.

Rys played two seasons in the NASL, for the Chicago Sting and Los Angeles Aztecs, and appeared in the U.S. national team three times in 1976, scoring a goal in a World Cup qualifying victory against Canada. In the fall of 1977, he signed to play with Hertha Berlin, and seemed destined to become the first American in the West German first division. However, the day after he arrived in Germany, he was killed in an automobile accident.

S

St. Leo's

The first great St. Louis team, which dominated the sport in that city just before World War I and made St. Louis' first contacts with East Coast soccer.

The team was affiliated with the St. Leo's Parish, and originally was composed strictly of members of the St. Leo's Sodality, a church men's organization. As the team's reputation grew, players from outside the Sodality were allowed to join. St. Leo's won the St. Louis Major League title 10 years in a row, from 1905 to 1914.

St. Louis soccer still was relatively isolated from the Eastern soccer hotbeds at that time, but in 1912, St. Leo's went on tour to play the top eastern teams. It compiled a record of only one victory, three defeats and one tie. Two of the teams it had lost to, West Hudson of New Jersey and Howard & Bullough of Rhode Island, it beat when they made visits to St. Louis less than a year later.

St. Louis

For much of the 20th century, St. Louis vastly exceeded any other large American city in the interest it took in soccer. Between 1920 and 1957, six different St. Louis teams won the U.S. Open Cup. Five of the 11 players on the United States team that upset England in 1950 were from St. Louis. The first powerhouse of the NCAA soccer championships was St. Louis University. A St. Louis team, Kutis, won the National Amateur Cup six consecutive times in the 1950s and '60s. And at least one player with St. Louis connections has been on the squad each of the six times the United States has played in the World Cup.

Soccer got an early start in St. Louis. The first records of the sport there date to 1881, remarkably early for a city so far inland. When the sport began to pick up steam there after 1900, a large part of the impetus was the involvement of Catholic church organizations. In eastern cities at the time, immigration from England and Scotland was a driving force in the growth of soccer, but in St. Louis it was immigration from Ireland.

The first great St. Louis team was St. Leo's, built around the St. Leo's parish sodality, a Catholic men's organization. League soccer had begun in St. Louis in 1886, and St. Leo's dominated the St. Louis Major League after the turn of the century, winning the title every year from 1905 to 1914.

At this time, distance kept St. Louis soccer isolated from much of American soccer, which was centered on the East Coast. Once St. Louis teams began entering the U.S. Open Cup, they began doing well.

In the long run, St. Louis soccer may have been held back some over the years by heavy dependence on commercial sponsors for the financial underpinnings of the sport. In many areas of the country, financial support, and spectator loyalty, came from ethnic organizations that tended to stay involved in the sport regardless of the bottom line. But in St. Louis, it was commercial sponsors who were relied on, despite the presence of large Italian, Irish and Spanish communities. The history of St. Louis soccer is filled with team names like Schumacher Undertakers, Southside Radios, Mack's Sandwich Shop and National Slug Rejectors.

The most striking result of this was that one St. Louis team reached the U.S. Open Cup final six consecutive years, but under three different names because of changing sponsors. As Stix, Baer & Fuller, sponsored by a department store, they were runnerup in 1932 and champion in 1933 and '34. As Central Breweries, sponsored by a brewer, they were champion in 1935. As St. Louis Shamrocks, they were runnerup in 1936 and '37.

Other St. Louis teams that have won the U.S. Open Cup have been Ben Millers (sponsored by a hatmaker) in 1920, Scullin Steel (sponsored by a steel mill) in 1922, Simpkins (sponsored by a car dealership) in 1948 and '50, and Kutis (sponsored by a mortuary) in 1957. Kutis' victory made it the third team ever to win the U.S. Open Cup and National Amateur Cup in the same year. It won the amateur cup every year from 1956 to '61, and in 1957 it represented the United States as a unit in two World Cup qualifying games.

The fact that Kutis was able to do this, with all of its players American citizens, was typical of St. Louis soccer. For decades, many St. Louis teams were fiercely determined to field only American talent, while teams from many other areas looked toward Europe for players. Ben Millers, when it became the first St. Louis team to win the U.S. Open Cup in 1920, fielded an entirely American team in the final against a largely British team from Massachusetts.

Continuing this theme were the St. Louis Stars, the city's entry in the early years of the North American Soccer League. The Stars used far more American players than the rest of the league, and many of them were not just American but local. Much of that local talent came from the powerhouse team at St. Louis University, which won NCAA championships in 1959, '60, '62, '63, '65, '67, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73 and '74.

The St. Louis Major League, which was founded in 1891, continued play until 1953 and the St. Louis Municipal League, which was the main amateur league, until 1957. No team was ever able to overtake St. Leo's record of 10 major league championships. Ben Millers came closest with seven. Behind those two, the list of champions is quite splintered, a result of sponsors getting into and out of the sport so frequently.

St. Louis has supplied much of the talent for the U.S. national team over the years. The team that beat England in 1950 included St. Louisans Harry

Keough, Frank Borghi, Charlie Colombo, Frank Wallace and Gino Pariani. Raphael Tracy was a member of the successful American team at the 1930 World Cup. Captains of the U.S. national team in World Cup qualifying play in more recent decades have included St. Louis products Keough, Bob Kehoe, Pat McBride, Al Trost and Steve Pecher. Players with St. Louis-area connections on U.S. World Cup teams in the 1990s have been Steve Trittschuh in 1990, Mike Sorber in 1994 and Brian McBride in 1998.

St. Louis dropped back somewhat from its honored position in American soccer during the boom that began in the mid-1970s. Local amateur leagues there are still strong, and St. Louis teams like Kutis and Busch still do well in the National Amateur Cup. But St. Louis' days as ground zero of American soccer seem ended.

St. Louis Major League

The league from which the best of St. Louis soccer came during most of the long era when that city was producing more good players and teams than any other in the country.

The St. Louis Major League, which was founded in 1891 and also sometimes operated under the name St. Louis Professional League, folded in 1953 for lack of proper playing sites. It also had suspended operations from 1939 to '47. Its first champion, in 1891, was the Kensingtons and its last, in 1953, was Kutis.

The leading teams in the league over the years also included St. Leo's, Ben Millers, Scullin Steel, Stix, Baer & Fuller and Simpkins, and its top players at one time or another numbered such big names as Harry Ratican, Jimmy Dunn, Billy Gonsalves, Alex McNab, Charlie Colombo and Harry Keough.

The St. Louis Major League was accompanied throughout most of its existence by a lesser circuit, the St. Louis Municipal League, composed of amateur teams.

St. Louis Shamrocks. See Stix, Baer & Fuller.

St. Louis Stars

A North American Soccer League team that earned a distinguished place in American soccer history by depending more heavily on local players than any other in a league where loading up on imported talent was the rule.

The Stars lasted a decade in the NASL before moving to California, but their departure didn't bode well for the future of top-class professional outdoor soccer in what was once the nation's leading soccer city.

The Stars did pay the price for not going along with the NASL's rush to sign up European and South American superstars. In their 10 NASL seasons, they made the playoffs only three times. In 1972, they beat the

Rochester Lancers in the semifinals but lost their only NASL title game to the New York Cosmos, 2-1. In 1975, they beat the Los Angeles Aztecs in the first round but lost to the Portland Timbers in the semifinals. In 1977, they lost to Rochester in the first round. The 1972 and 1975 seasons were the only ones in which the Stars finished above .500; they won division titles in both of those years.

More than a dozen Stars players appeared in the U.S. national team, many of them repeatedly. The most prominent of those were Pat McBride, who captained the United States in World Cup qualifying in 1972, and Al Trost, who captained the United States in World Cup qualifying in 1976. Although the Stars didn't compete for the Peles, Cruyffs and Bests being signed elsewhere in the NASL, they did have a few foreign players. The most noteworthy of those included English defender John Sewell and Polish forward Casey Frankiewicz, both of whom eventually coached the team.

St. Louis University

The first great dynasty in American collegiate soccer after the inauguration of the NCAA championship tournament. The Billikens either won or shared the championship in 12 of the first 16 seasons that the NCAA held national tournaments.

During the great years of St. Louis clubs like St. Leo's, Stix, Ben Millers and Simpkins, that city's leading university never fielded a soccer team, although many good soccer players attended the university. It wasn't until shortly before soccer became an NCAA sport in 1959 that the university was talked into starting a soccer team.

In 1958, Robert Stewart, a former college soccer player, became athletic director. He and Bob Guelker, who had long experience as a leader in St. Louis soccer with the Catholic Youth Council, made plans for the sport to be started on a club basis that fall. Success at the gate in that club season persuaded the university to make soccer an official varsity sport in 1959.

In that first varsity season, which also was the first year of the NCAA championship tournament, St. Louis went 11-1 and took the national title with a 5-2 victory over the University of Bridgeport in the final. It won again in 1960, beating Maryland, 3-0. After losing the 1961 final to West Chester State, St. Louis regained the title by beating Maryland in 1962 and Navy in 1963. The instant success of the St. Louis teams was in large part a result of the fact that it had such a good built-in feeder system in the Catholic Youth Council program, in a city that already was long established as a soccer hotbed.

The Billikens' longest streak of NCAA titles was five, from 1969 to '73, when former national-team star Harry Keough was coach. St. Louis beat San Francisco in the final in 1969, UCLA in 1970, '72 and '73, and Howard (by disqualification) in 1971. After losing to Howard in the 1974 final, St.

Louis faded from the top ranks for a while, but was never too far down, and returned to the NCAA final four in 1997.

St. Louis players won the Hermann Trophy, which was founded in 1967 and awarded to the nation's top college soccer player, in each of those five consecutive national title seasons. Al Trost won in 1969 and '70, Mike Seerey in 1971 and '72, and Dan Counce in 1973.

Sampson, Steve

Coach of the U.S. national team at the 1998 World Cup and during the several years prior to that. Sampson, who became national-team coach in 1995, was the first American-born coach to hold that position on a full-time basis.

Sampson's tenure was marked by repeated uncertainty over his status, and he resigned after the United States lost all three of its games at the 1998 World Cup. When he succeeded Bora Milutinovic, to whom he had been an assistant, in the spring of 1995, he was only given the job on an interim basis. He wasn't named to the job permanently until after the United States turned in outstanding performances in the U.S. Cup and Copa America in the summer of 1995. In the fall of 1997, after the United States had had difficulty during its World Cup qualifying campaign, the USSF waited for several weeks before confirming that Sampson would still be the coach in the 1998 World Cup.

Despite all of this, Sampson had a winning record, although he was given much of the blame for the United States' failure at the 1998 World Cup. During his 39 months as U.S. coach, his team won 26 games, lost 22 and tied 14. Among the victories were upsets of 3-0 over Argentina in 1995 and 1-0 over Brazil in 1998. His teams won the U.S. Cup in 1995, reached the semifinals of the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1996 and '98, reached the semifinals of the Copa America in 1995 and finished only one point behind Mexico in World Cup qualifying in 1997. Early on, his teams particularly were noted for playing in a much more positive, attacking manner than had Milutinovic's. The fact that Sampson was fluent in Spanish, and thus could be interviewed on Spanish-language television, was a public relations plus for him and for the USSF. However, his 11th-hour attempts to change the team's tactics and personnel before the 1998 World Cup were blamed by some for the U.S. team's shattered unity and morale during its three games in France.

Sampson was head coach at Santa Clara University from 1986 to '90, and shared one NCAA championship (with Virginia in 1989), before joining the staff of the World Cup organizing committee. By 1993, Sampson had become an assistant coach of the U.S. national team, and served in that position at the 1994 World Cup. After resigning as U.S. coach in 1998, he took a position as a youth soccer administrator in California.

Sam's Army

A supporters' club for the U.S. national teams, formed following the 1994 World Cup. Sam's Army, which generally positions itself in the end zone, made its first appearance at the United States vs. Nigeria game in Foxboro, Mass., in 1995. It has since attended U.S. national-team games in groups of as many as 1,500, was more than 300 strong at the 1998 World Cup in France, and has spawned numerous similar rooting organizations among fans of various Major League Soccer teams.

Sam's Army was formed as a result of discussions among several fans at 1994 World Cup games about the lack of an organized rooting contingent for the United States, which often had to play home games in front of crowds dominated by fans of the visiting team. It states among its objectives the creation of a festive, nonviolent atmosphere in American soccer stadiums. The discussions during the 1994 World Cup led to further discussions of the subject via the Internet among fans across the United States and to the formation of Sam's Army the following year.

Sam's Army, which is organized into local "brigades," and holds tailgate parties and other events in connection with national-team games, publishes a newsletter, titled *Bookable Offense*, several times a year.

San Diego Sockers

A long-lasting franchise that began its life in the North American Soccer League in 1978 and ended it in the Continental Indoor Soccer League in 1996. In between, the Sockers won a string of championships in the Major Indoor Soccer League, and established themselves as the greatest dynasty in the history of the indoor game.

The Sockers came into existence at the start of the NASL's 1978 season, a continuation of an oft-moving franchise that had previously been the Baltimore Comets, the San Diego Jaws and the Las Vegas Quicksilvers. The Sockers never did win an NASL outdoor championship, although they were a perennially strong team and went deep into the playoffs in 1979, '80, '81 and '82. Their attendance peaked at an average just under 15,000 in the 1981 season.

The Sockers had begun moving toward indoor soccer long before the end of the NASL in 1984. They won the NASL's 1981-82 indoor championship and then played in the MISL when the NASL didn't hold an indoor season in the winter of 1982-83. They didn't play in the MISL's 1983-84 season, but returned permanently to the MISL for its 1984-85 season. As NASL attendance dropped in its last two seasons, the Sockers were among the league's lowest in that category.

Perhaps the Sockers' most noteworthy player in their NASL outdoor seasons was Hugo Sanchez, who later became the icon of Mexican soccer during his string of seasons as the leading scorer in the Spanish first division with Real Madrid. Sanchez, who played for the Sockers in the 1979 and '80

seasons, eventually became one of only two players, along with Roy Wegerle, to play in both the NASL and Major League Soccer.

Although the Sockers had never won the NASL outdoor title, they rarely lost the MISL championship. In nine seasons in that league, they won the championship eight times, losing only in 1987, when they were eliminated in the semifinals. They beat the Baltimore Blast in the final series four times, 1983, '85, '89 and '90. They beat the Minnesota Strikers in 1986 (in a meeting of two former NASL teams), the Cleveland Force in 1988, the Cleveland Crunch in 1991 and the Dallas Sidekicks in 1992.

It was during this period that Ron Newman, who had become coach of the Sockers in 1980, established his reputation as one of the greatest of soccer coaches in the United States, maybe the ultimate indoor soccer coach. Newman, who had come to the United States from his native England as a player in 1967, returned to outdoor coaching with Kansas City of Major League Soccer in 1996.

In 1992, the Sockers survived the demise of another league, moving to the newly-formed CISL after the end of the MISL. But they were unable to continue the dominance of their MISL years, being beaten in the playoffs four straight seasons, and folded after the 1996 season.

San Francisco Bay Area

Northern California has been one of the nation's busiest soccer regions since the early 20th century, but it wasn't until the NASL era that the area encompassing San Francisco, San José and Oakland became an extreme soccer hotbed.

The U.S. national team played its first game in the area in 1973, against Poland at Kezar Stadium in San Francisco. Since then, it has played more than dozen at Kezar, Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto, Calif., the Oakland Coliseum in Oakland and Spartan Stadium in San José.

College and amateur soccer has thrived in the Bay Area since long before the coming of the NASL. The University of San Francisco was one of the first major collegiate powers west of the Alleghenies. A national college championship game was played at Kezar Stadium in 1953. The game's real growth in the Bay Area, however, didn't come until after the arrival of the Oakland Clippers in 1967 and the San José Earthquakes in 1974. San Jose was one of several urban areas around the country, also including Seattle, Portland, Tampa-St. Petersburg and Dallas, where soccer interest was uncovered during the NASL years that hadn't been seen before.

The Clippers played in the "outlaw" National Professional Soccer League in 1967 and then joined the NASL for its inaugural season, 1968. They were among the 12 NASL teams that didn't last into the 1969 season, and the league didn't return to the area until the founding of the Earthquakes as an expansion team in 1974. The Quakes immediately began drawing near-capacity crowds to San José State University's Spartan Sta-

dium and led the NASL in attendance in both 1974 and '75. They never won an NASL championship, but they lasted until the league's end in 1984 (although they changed their name to the Golden Bay Earthquakes in the last two NASL seasons) and really established the area as one of the nation's soccer centers.

When Major League Soccer made its debut in 1996, the San José Clash were one of its 10 charter members, playing at Spartan Stadium. By then, American soccer had become more conscious of international field requirements than it had been in NASL days, and there were complaints about the narrowness of the field at Spartan Stadium. But after work was undertaken on the stadium to allow room for a wider field, the U.S. national team played its first game there in 1998.

Perhaps the biggest day in Bay Area soccer history was July 4, 1994, when the United States played Brazil at Stanford Stadium in a second-round game of the World Cup. Brazil won that day, but in a festive atmosphere in which soccer took center stage in American consciousness more strongly than it ever had before. Ten years earlier, Stanford Stadium had been one of the stadiums used for the soccer competition of the 1984 Olympic Games, and the 78,265 who saw the United States play Costa Rica there were briefly the largest soccer crowd ever in the United States. Both Stanford Stadium and Spartan Stadium were used for the 1999 Women's World Cup, and history repeated itself when the U.S. women played Brazil, again on the Fourth of July, in a semifinal at Stanford Stadium.

Another landmark day in the area's soccer history came on Feb. 7, 1998, when 36,240 attended a United States-Costa Rica game at the Oakland Coliseum, part of the CONCACAF Gold Cup, despite rains so heavy they caused a state of emergency in some nearby areas.

San Francisco Bay Blackhawks

An American Professional Soccer League team that was the best in American soccer for a brief time in the early 1990s.

The Blackhawks were able to take advantage of substantial support for pro soccer in the San Francisco Bay area, and served to some degree as a link in that area between the end of the NASL and the beginning of MLS.

The team was most noted for its several stars who were also among the leading lights of the U.S. national team. Three Blackhawks players were starters for the United States in the 1990 World Cup, Eric Wynalda, Marcelo Balboa and John Doyle. Other Blackhawks who appeared in the national team at one time or another included Dominic Kinnear, George Pastor and Troy Dayak.

The Blackhawks won one APSL championship, defeating the Albany Capitals in the final in 1991. They had lost to the Maryland Bays in the 1990 final, and were upset by the Tampa Bay Rowdies in the semifinals in 1992.

The team withdrew from the APSL after the 1992 season, and subsequently disbanded after being rebuffed in an attempt to enter the Mexican professional league.

Santos

The Brazilian club, possibly the world's most famous at its peak, was among the last major foreign teams to make extended tours of the United States before high-speed air travel and crowded schedules caused such tours to be replaced by quick visits.

Santos, much of whose fame came from the presence of Pele in its lineup from 1956 to '74, played 29 games in nine United States visits between 1965 and '77. The longest of those tours was in 1968, when the Brazilians made a 10-game trip in June and July (they came back for three more games in September). Santos also played in the United States in 1965, '66, '67, '70, '72 and '77, although Pele wasn't with it in 1965.

The name Santos was magical when Pele was with the team. Many of Santos' American tours were made with seriously diluted lineups, but as long as Pele was on the field, it seemed not to matter to American fans.

Pele's first and last games in the United States with Santos both were tumultuous. The first was a 4-0 victory over Benfica in New York on Aug. 21, 1966. The raucous crowd at Randalls Island was as much the story that day as the first American appearances of Pele and Eusebio. The last was the tearful Pele farewell game at a packed Giants Stadium on Oct. 1, 1977, in which the great forward, in the final game of his career, played half the game for Santos and half for the New York Cosmos.

In those 29 games, Santos had 21 victories, four defeats and four ties. It was shut out only twice, both times by Inter Milan. The other two losses were to the New York Generals in 1968 and the Boston Astros in 1970. Of the 29 games, 14 were against NASL or ASL teams.

Saudi Arabia

The United States didn't play Saudi Arabia for the first time until 1992, but the Middle Eastern nation became one of the Americans' most frequent opponents in the 1990s.

That first meeting came in the Intercontinental Cup (later called the Confederations Cup) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in October 1992. Saudi Arabia scored a 3-0 victory that took the American team somewhat by surprise. The five meetings since, of which four have been friendlies, have produced three American victories, one Saudi victory and a tie. The most dramatic of those games was the United States' 4-3 victory in a friendly in Washington in October 1995. Alexi Lalas, Joe-Max Moore, Tab Ramos and Roy Lassiter scored goals as the United States rallied from a 3-0 deficit. Paul Bravo and Brian McBride scored in a 2-0 United States win in the third-place game of the 1999 Confederations Cup in Mexico.

In 1994, Saudi Arabia was one of the surprise teams of the World Cup in the United States. It became only the second Asian team ever to advance past the first round of the World Cup, but it was beaten by Sweden in the second round in Dallas.

Schillinger, Emil

The manager of the Philadelphia Americans powerhouse in the late 1930s and early '40s, and a club and league executive for many years.

Schillinger, a protege of Elmer Schroeder, took over when Schroeder retired as manager of the team, then called the Philadelphia German-Americans, in 1938. Under Schillinger, the team entered a period of great success in American Soccer League competition, beginning when it won the ASL's Lewis Cup tournament in 1941 and then took the league title, ending the five-year streak by Kearny Scots, in 1942. He managed Philadelphia Americans to further ASL titles in 1944, '47 and '48.

Schillinger, who turned 100 in 1998, was president of the Philadelphia Americans for 10 years and president of the American Soccer League from 1942 to '45. He managed ASL all-stars in numerous games against touring foreign teams.

Schroeder, Elmer

Philadelphian who was one of the leading managers and administrators in American soccer in the 1930s, both at the club and national-team levels. He was the first American-born president of the U.S. Football Association.

Schroeder was manager of the United States team at the 1934 World Cup in Italy and the United States teams at the 1928 Olympic Games in Holland and the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany. He was manager of the national team again during a tour of Mexico in 1937. Schroeder, who was a lawyer and had been an official of numerous Philadelphia-area leagues and associations, served as president of the U.S. Football Association in 1933 and '34.

Schroeder was the first manager of the great Philadelphia German-American team, holding that position from 1932 to '37. Earlier, he had been director of all teams at the famous Lighthouse Boys Club from 1917 to '31. The German-Americans teams that he managed won the National Amateur Cup in 1933 and '34, the American Soccer League championship in 1935 and the U.S. Open Cup in 1936.

Schwarz, Erno

One of the administrative leaders of American soccer for several decades in mid-century, after having come to the United States as a member of the famed Hakoah Vienna club in 1926.

Schwarz was business manager of the American Soccer League from the 1930s into the 1950s, in addition to owning the New York Americans for some of that time, and wielded tremendous influence over the state of American soccer during those years. In particular, he was involved in organizing dozens of games between ASL clubs and selections and touring foreign teams and in promoting ASL interests in the U.S. Soccer Football Association.

Schwarz, a midfielder and forward who was capped by Hungary twice in 1922, was among the stars of Hakoah during its first American tour in 1926, and signed with New York Giants later that same year. He played with New York Giants, New York Hakoah All-Stars and New York Americans until 1937 and was a member of the Hakoah team that won the U.S. Open Cup in 1929. In 1931, he began his long involvement with New York Americans when he became player-manager of that team.

Scotland

The United States and Scotland have met on several big occasions, but never in a fully competitive game.

In 1952, in Glasgow, they played a friendly in front of a crowd of 107,765 that was, for 41 years, the largest ever to see the U.S. national team. Scotland won, 6-0. In 1998, in Washington, they played a 0-0 tie in what was both teams' last game before departing for the World Cup in France. That game, part of a doubleheader that also included a U.S women's national-team game, drew a crowd of 46,037.

Scotland won by 4-0 in a 1949 friendly in New York and 1-0 in a 1992 friendly in Denver. The United States won, 2-1, in a 1996 friendly in New Britain, Conn.

Before World War II, American soccer was particularly heavily influenced by immigration from Scotland, and twice in the 1930s, the Scottish F.A. sent touring teams to the United States that began and ended their tours with games in the New York area against American all-star teams. In neither 1935 or 1939 was the Scottish F.A. team really the national team (they even included several English, Welsh and Irish players), but both were strong selections. In 1935, Scotland won by 5-1 and 4-1. In 1939, the first game was a 1-1 tie and Scotland won the second, 4-2, in overtime. The four games, three of which were played at the Polo Grounds, drew a combined attendance of more then 70,000.

Scottish-Americans. See Kearny Scots.

Scullin Steel

St. Louis team that was one of the first from that city to have a national impact. Scullin Steel came and went from the national scene rather quickly, something that has often been the case with teams sponsored by commer-

cial interests rather than ethnic organizations. But it made its mark very clearly by reaching the final of the U.S. Open Cup tournament in three consecutive years, 1921, '22 and '23.

Scullin was among the leading teams in St. Louis in the years just before 1920, and was inspired to enter the U.S. Open Cup tournament in the 1920-21 season by the success of another St. Louis club, Ben Millers, who won the 1920 championship. At half time of the 1921 final in Fall River, Mass., Scullin was tied with Robins Dry Dock of Brooklyn, 2-2, on two goals by Charles Bechtold. Robins went on to win, 4-2.

A year later, Scullin wasn't in such good shape at halftime, trailing, 2-0, against Todd Shipyard of Brooklyn at High Schools Stadium in St. Louis. This time, however, it came back with two goals by Cliff Brady and one by Allie Schwarz to win the title. The last of Scullin's three straight cup final appearances was against Paterson Silk Sox. Goals by James Branningan and Schwarz helped it to a 2-2 tie in Harrison, N.J. But team officials decided that injuries would prevent them from being able to field an adequate team for the replay and forfeited.

Robins in 1921 and Todd in 1922 were basically the same team, but under a different name. And six of the men who played for Todd in 1922 also played for Paterson in 1923. Three, goalkeeper Pete Renzulli, midfielder Joseph Irvine and forward Jack McGuire, opposed Scullin in all three years.

Scurry, Briana

The goalkeeper for the victorious United States teams at the 1996 Olympics and the 1999 Women's World Cup. Scurry, not one of the American team's better-known players before 1999, made her mark in that World Cup, in which she finished fourth in voting for the tournament's most valuable player.

Scurry did not have all that much to do in the final against China, at least until the penalty shootout. Her really spectacular game was the semifinal against Brazil in which she kept the Americans in the game with a string of good saves, particularly against Pretinha and Nene. In the penalty shootout after the final, it was her save of one of China's five shots that made the difference and gave the United States the cup. There was some criticism that she had moved before the shot more than the rules allowed, but neither the referee nor the Chinese players objected.

That game was the 96th full international (including 53 shutouts) for Scurry, who played all but one of the United States' 17 games in the 1995 and '99 Women's World Cups and the 1996 Olympics. She also was the star of the Massachusetts team that reached the NCAA semifinals in 1993.

Seattle Sounders

North American Soccer League team that was consistently among the NASL's best, although it never won the league title. The name Seattle

Sounders was one of several NASL team names that were revived after the end of the NASL. It was used by one of the A-League's best teams in the 1990s.

The Sounders reached the championship final twice in their 10 NASL seasons, but lost to the New York Cosmos both times, 2-1 in 1977 and 1-0 in 1982. They won their division twice, and made the playoffs seven times in their 10 seasons.

The Sounders debuted at Memorial Stadium in 1974 and played two seasons there, drawing a top crowd of 17,925. In 1976, they moved to the Kingdome, and played their final eight seasons in one of the NASL's few domed stadiums. Their largest crowd at the Kingdome was 56,256, during their playoff run in 1977.

The Seattle team specialized in steady, workmanlike players, rather than flashy ones. Their best was Welsh international Mike England, a defender who was chosen as a first-team NASL all-star in four consecutive seasons, 1975 to '78.

Segota, Branko

The No. 2 all-time goalscorer in the Major Indoor Soccer League, and a winner of league titles in nine of his 11 MISL seasons.

Segota, a Canadian forward, scored more than 500 goals in his MISL career. He was named a first-team MISL all-star in 1980, '81, '85, '86 and '87. Segota played three seasons with the New York Arrows, and won MISL championships in all three, 1979, '80 and '81. He played seven seasons with the San Diego Sockers, and won MISL titles in 1985, '86, '88, '89, '90 and '91. He played for the St. Louis Storm in the final MISL season, 1991-92.

Segota, who won 19 full international caps with the Canadian national team, including three games in the 1986 World Cup, also played six outdoor seasons in the North American Soccer League, with the Rochester Lancers, Fort Lauderdale Strikers and San Jose Earthquakes. He scored 85 goals in 162 NASL games.

Shootout

No other issue in American soccer in the 1990s produced opinions as loud and divisive as the use of the "shootout" to break tied games in Major League Soccer and other professional leagues. Its opponents hated it and its proponents saw it as necessary to the success of professional soccer in the United States.

Those opponents got a big victory late in 1999, when both MLS and the United Soccer Leagues organization announced that they would abandon the use of the shootout in their 2000 seasons and introduce brief sudden-death overtime periods to try to break ties. While most applauded this as a move to bring American soccer into line with practices in the sport in the rest of their world, some officials expressed trepidation over whether

American fans in sufficient number would accept ties. Underlying these doubts were fears that allowing ties might encourage low-scoring, defensive styles of play. Generally, however, those risks were felt to be worth taking in order to free American soccer from a gimmick that had brought protests from many fans.

The shootout, one of many rules innovations with which United States leagues have experimented in recent years, was not invented by MLS. It was first used by the North American Soccer League, starting in the 1977 season, and worked much the way postgame penalty kicks did in most of the soccer world. But instead of shooters facing a goalkeeper from the penalty spot, they faced the goalkeeper from 35 yards out, and had five seconds to dribble toward the goal before shooting.

The shootout was largely forgotten during the decade after the demise of the NASL, but when MLS opened its doors in 1996, it brought back the shootout. Games tied after 90 minutes were decided by shootout immediately, without overtime. At the same time, the A-League and USISL adopted the shootout also.

The regular-season standings system in MLS was three points for a victory and none for a loss. If the game went to a shootout, the winner got one point in the standings and the loser got none. In the playoffs, victories by shootout counted as much as regulation-time victories.

The arguments against the shootout came mostly from fans, often longtime fans, who felt that ties were acceptable and there was no need to break them. They also felt that the shootout was a poor test of soccer skills, not something on which a game and points in the standings should depend, and lowered American soccer in the eyes of the rest of the world.

MLS officials, with an eye on attendance figures and a belief that new fans had to be cultivated in order for the league to succeed financially, felt that it was important for every game to have a winner. Some shootout proponents felt that it also was important to have a loser, that the possibility that a team could succeed at playing for a tie but still end up with no points in the standings helped to deter teams from playing in defensive fashion.

League officials also cited the suspense involved in the shootout as a plus, but the shootout's opponents felt that it was anticlimactic rather than suspenseful.

Debate over the shootout flared anew early in the 1999 MLS season, after nine games in a 10-day period were settled that way. MLS games going to shootouts rose to nearly 30 percent in that season, from the roughly 20 percent level of previous seasons. Impetus for a change in the system gained momentum after MLS commissioner Doug Logan, a major shootout proponent, was replaced in the middle of the 1999 MLS season. In the 1999 MLS and A-League playoffs, the last time time around for the shootout, its effect was minimal anyway, with only two games out of 39 going to

shootouts. MLS was able to end its four-year use of the shootout without ever having its championship game decided by one.

Silverdome, Pontiac, Mich.

Domed stadium that was used as one of the nine sites of the 1994 World Cup.

In 1990, FIFA gave the American organizers of the 1994 World Cup permission to consider domed stadiums for use. The Silverdome was chosen, after experiments had shown that a temporary grass field could be kept alive inside a domed stadium for a sufficient length of time. Nevertheless, the World Cup organizers wisely chose not to push their luck with that field, and the Silverdome was the only one of the nine World Cup stadiums that was used only for the first round. Among the first-round games played there was the United States' 1-1 tie with Switzerland.

The field held up well, but problems were discovered in that the stadium, designed for American football in cold weather, was not equipped with air conditioning, and crowds of more than 75,000 in summer weather made the Silverdome uncomfortably hot and humid.

The Silverdome had been used for soccer on several earlier occasions, with an artificial-turf field. For several seasons, it was the home stadium of the Detroit Express of the NASL, and an England-Germany international was played there in 1993.

Simpkins

St. Louis club that briefly but spectacularly stood at the top of American soccer in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

As a team, Simpkins' greatest achievement was winning the U.S. Open Cup twice, in 1948 and 1950. The team, which had previously been called Correnti Cleaners before an auto dealership, Joe Simpkins Ford, took over sponsorship in 1947, beat two former champions in its two finals. Simpkins, which was managed by Joe Numi, beat 1945 champion Brookhattan of New York in the 1948 final and 1947 champion Ponta Delgada of Fall River, Mass., in the 1950 final.

More noteworthy than Simpkins' team achievements are the accomplishments of its players. Four Simpkins players, Gino Pariani, Charlie Colombo, Bob Annis and Bill Bertani, were members of the U.S. Olympic team in 1948. Five Simpkins players, Annis, Colombo, Pariani, Frank Borghi and Frank Wallace, were members of the U.S. team at the 1950 World Cup in Brazil. Colombo, Pariani, Borghi and Wallace played in all three of the United States' games in that World Cup, including the famous upset over England.

In the 1950s, Simpkins was gradually overtaken by Kutis as the top St. Louis team. Perhaps the turning point was Kutis' two consecutive victories

over Simpkins in the Missouri final of the U.S. Open Cup tournament, by 2-1 in 1953 and 5-2 in 1954.

Sissi

The top playmaker and goalscorer of the impressive Brazilian team at the 1999 Women's World Cup. Sissi tied with China's Sun Wen as the leading goalscorer of that tournament, with seven goals apiece, and was second to Sun in voting for the tournament's outstanding player.

The most noteworthy of those seven goals was the free kick that gave Brazil its 4-3 overtime win over Nigeria in the quarterfinals, the only "golden goal" of the tournament. Sissi, whose full name is Sisleide de Lima do Amor, was particularly dangerous on free kicks, continuing a tradition long established by Brazil's male soccer players.

In the semifinals against the United States, stopping Sissi was the Americans' main defensive objective, and aggressive marking by Michelle Akers accomplished this, preventing Sissi from scoring or setting up many opportunities for teammates.

Sissi also played for Brazil in the 1996 Olympic Games in the United States. She scored Brazil's only goal of a first-round tie with Germany that earned it a place in the Olympic semifinals. She scored again in a crucial first-round tie with Germany in 1999.

Smith, Bobby

Defender who starred with five different teams, and won three league championships, during his nine-year NASL career.

Smith, who won NASL titles with the Philadelphia Atoms in 1973 and the New York Cosmos in 1977 and '78, played a total of 177 NASL games, scoring five goals. He played for the Atoms from 1973 to '75; the Cosmos from 1976 to '79; the San Diego Sockers for part of the 1979 season, the Philadelphia Fury in 1980 and the Montreal Manic in 1981. He was chosen as a first-team NASL all-star in 1975, and also had second-team or honorable mention selections in 1973, '74, '76 and '79.

Smith played 18 full international games for the U.S. national team between 1973 and 1980, and was one of the United States most-capped players during the mid-'70s. He played in four of the United States five games against Canada and Mexico in World Cup qualifying in 1976.

Soccer America

A weekly newspaper/magazine that became an important unifying force around which American soccer fans rallied in the 1980s and '90s. *Soccer America* is only one of a number of periodicals on the sport that have appeared in the United States over the decades, but it may have been the most important one in developing a national following, serving as a na-

tional voice for the sport, and becoming a lasting part of the American soccer scene.

Soccer America was founded in 1971 as a mimeographed newsletter by an Oakland, Calif., insurance agent, Clay Berling. It grew throughout the NASL years, although not without various financial difficulties, and really emerged as a major national organ in the sport in the 1980s. By the late 1990s, it was citing a weekly readership of 125,000.

Soccer America was in the right place at the right time. Among the events that it chronicled were the United States' participation in its first World Cup in 40 years in 1990, the U.S. national women's team's victory in the first Women's World Cup in 1991, the United States' hosting of the World Cup for the first time in 1994 and the start of Major League Soccer in 1996. It covered a wide variety of levels of the sport, including international events, pro leagues in the United States and elsewhere, American semipro leagues and American colleges. It played an important role in publicizing the growth of American women's soccer. It was not a bland rooting section, however. Columnist Paul Gardner, in particular, was known for controversial opinions.

Soccer America had plenty of predecessors. Many of those, like *Soccer News* and *Soccer Star*, were located in New York City during the peak years of the American Soccer League II. Others, like *Soccer Digest*, started during the NASL years, but failed to achieve the national reputation that *Soccer America* did. *Soccer America* also was not the only soccer periodical in the United States in the 1990s. *Soccer Magazine* and *Soccer International* were among its leading competitors.

By the late 1990s, *Soccer America* was firmly established as the United States' leading soccer publication of all time, something of a cross between *France Football* and *The Sporting News*.

Soccer in the Streets

A youth soccer program targeted at children in economically disadvantaged urban areas. The American youth soccer boom that began in the 1970s took place largely in the suburbs. Soccer in the Streets, founded in 1989 in Atlanta, was an attempt to counter that.

Over the next decade, Soccer in the Streets established chapters in nearly 50 cities nationwide. It advertised itself as an effort not just to teach inner-city children to play soccer, but also to improve their self-esteem and academic performance and to provide activity in a drug-free and crime-free environment.

Soccer in the Streets was the creation of one person, Carolyn McKenzie-Edwards, who developed various programs to assist inner-city residents in the 1980s before concentrating on soccer as a vehicle to aid disadvantaged children.

Soccer Association for Youth

Organization that was established in Ohio in 1967 and has become one of the leading national youth soccer groups. SAY, which began in Cincinnati, Dayton and other southwestern Ohio communities, with about 400 players, was nearing 80,000 players across the country by the late 1990s. Its programs ranged from under-6 to under-19 teams. SAY, which still is headquartered in Cincinnati, tends to follow the "everyone plays" philosophy made most famous by AYSO.

Soccer War

The name by which an administrative battle between the original American Soccer League and the U.S. Football Association during 1928 and '29 was called. Although the issue over which the two organizations chose to lock horns was the participation by ASL teams in the U.S. Open Cup tournament, the stake for which they were fighting really was the question which of the two was to be the controlling organization of soccer in the United States.

In 1927, the United States got into hot water with FIFA over the matter of the signing of European professional players by American Soccer League teams. The USFA managed to avoid expulsion from FIFA, but the USFA's bowing to foreign authority inspired in some ASL owners the desire to free themselves from the various limitations imposed on them by the USFA and by FIFA's European leaders.

As a result, in the summer of 1928, New York Nationals owner Charles Stoneham proposed to other ASL owners that the league withdraw its teams from the U.S. Open Cup. On the surface, the reason was the crowding of the schedule, but control of the sport was the real issue.

The ASL accepted Stoneham's proposal and ordered that the teams be withdrawn from the cup. Three of them who had opposed the proposal, Bethlehem Steel, New York Giants and Newark Skeeters, refused to withdraw and were suspended by the league. The league was then suspended by the USFA, and thus lost its official international sanction.

During that 1928-29 season, the now-"outlaw" ASL continued to operate without those three teams. The three joined several semipro New York teams in forming the Eastern Soccer League, which the ASL's New Bedford Whalers also joined for a time.

Support for the USFA from national federations in other countries gradually wore down the ASL and convinced it give up its outlaw position and return to the USFA fold. The Soccer War was settled in early October 1929. The ASL, which had already begun its 1929-30 season without the breakaway clubs, halted that season. The full league was put back together, but for that season it played under the name of the Atlantic Coast League. The damage done to the ASL might have been temporary but for the fact that the end of one problem was quickly followed by the start of another when

the stock-market crash that triggered the Depression occurred just two weeks after the settlement.

The final upshot of the Soccer War was that the authority of the USFA over soccer affairs in the United States was upheld. The challenge to the USFA by the ASL failed, largely because of the weight of international authority supporting the USFA's position. But this was far from the last time that professional leagues in the United States chafed at the authority of the federation, poor relations between the U.S. Soccer Federation and the North American Soccer League being a very similar example in later years.

Soldier Field, Chicago

The site of the opening game of the 1994 World Cup, between Germany and Bolivia. It also was one of the venues for the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Chicago's lakefront football stadium has had a number of other soccer uses over the years. It was the home stadium of the NASL's Chicago Sting from 1975 to '79, and again in 1983. It was the home stadium of the Chicago Fire when that team entered MLS in 1998. It was used for some games of the International Soccer League in the 1960s. And it has hosted a number of U.S. national-team games over the years, including the United States vs. Poland in 1973, the United States vs. A.C. Milan in 1991 and the United States vs. Germany in 1993.

Soldier Field hosted five games in the 1994 World Cup, four in the first round and a second-round game between Germany and Belgium, and four games in the 1999 Women's World Cup, all in the first round.

The stadium record for soccer attendance was raised twice within less than two weeks in 1999, first to 64,443 for an Argentina-Mexico friendly and then to 65,080 for the United States-Nigeria game in the Women's World Cup.

South Korea

The Asian nation became an occasional opponent for the United States in the 1980s and '90s, but only one of their meetings was in a competitive situation. That game, in Pusan, South Korea, at the 1988 Olympic Games, produced a 0-0 tie. Eligibility rules at those Olympics allowed both countries to field their full national teams in that game. The United States lost to South Korea in a 1987 President's Cup game in Pusan, a 1989 Marlboro Cup game in Los Angeles and a 1991 friendly in Pohang, South Korea. They tied in a 1994 friendly in Fullerton, Calif.

South Korea played in both the 1994 World Cup and the 1996 Olympic Games in the United States, and in 1994 nearly beat defending champion Germany in one of the tournament's most dramatic games.

Southern New England Soccer League

A semipro circuit with teams primarily in the Boston and Narragansett Bay areas that operated from 1914 to 1921, and helped to lay the groundwork for the formation of the original American Soccer League in 1921.

The SNESL included two teams that reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup, Fall River Rovers (winner in 1917, finalist in 1916 and 1918) and Fore River Shipyard of Quincy, Mass. (finalist in 1920). Neither of those teams survived to play in the ASL, but two others, J&P Coats of Pawtucket, R.I., and New Bedford Whalers became ASL mainstays.

Southwest Indoor Soccer League. See United Soccer Leagues.

Souza, Ed

Forward who was a member of the United States team that beat England in the 1950 World Cup in Brazil.

Souza, sometimes known as "Wolfgang," actually played only six full international games in a national-team career that lasted from 1947 to '54. He broke into the national team when Ponta Delgada, the club team in which he starred, was sent as a unit to represent the United States in the 1947 North American Championships in Cuba. He played against Cuba and Mexico in that tournament. He wasn't picked again until 1950, when he played against England and Chile in the World Cup. He then was capped against Scotland in 1952 and Mexico in a World Cup qualifier in 1954.

He was a member of the U.S. team at the 1948 Olympic Games in London, and also played in the American team that faced an Israeli national team in New York that year.

Souza twice was a member of teams that won the U.S. Open Cup and the National Amateur Cup in the same year, Ponta Delgada in 1947 and New York German-Hungarians in 1951. He nearly accomplished that feat in 1950, also, when Ponta Delgada won the Amateur Cup and was runnerup in the Open Cup.

Souza, John "Clarkie"

Forward who ranks with Archie Stark, Billy Gonsalves and Alex McNab among the best players in American soccer during the first half of the 20th century.

Souza was yet another product of Fall River, Mass., and first attracted national attention as a star of the Ponta Delgada team from Fall River that won the national amateur cup in 1946, '47 and '48. In both 1946 and '47, Ponta also reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup, and while it lost the 1946 final, in 1947 it beat Chicago Sparta to become the first team to win both the Open Cup and Amateur Cup in the same year. It had beaten Carondelets of St. Louis by 10-1 in that year's Amateur Cup final.

After the 1950 World Cup, Souza joined New York German-Hungarians of Brooklyn and was instrumental in taking that team to a matching double victory in the U.S. Open Cup and National Amateur Cup. Joining John Souza in that move was another Ponta Delgada star, Ed Souza, who was often referred to as being John's brother. Actually, the two were not related.

John Souza starred frequently in the U.S. national team during these years, including playing in the United States team that upset England in the 1950 World Cup. He broke into the national squad in 1947, when Ponta Delgada was chosen as a unit to represent the United States in the North American Championships against Cuba and Mexico in Havana. The following year, he played for the United States in the Olympic Games in London and in a post-Olympic full international against Norway.

In 1949, he played for the United States against Scotland in New York and in the four games of the second North American Championships in Mexico City, which that year also served as a qualifying round of the 1950 World Cup. That time, the United States was represented by a selected national team, rather than by a single club as in 1947. His only two full international goals came in that tournament, one against Mexico and one against Cuba in the 5-2 victory that boosted the United States into the 1950 World Cup.

In 1950, he played in all three of the United States' games in the World Cup in Brazil. Two years after that, he was a member of the United States team that played Scotland in front of a 107,765 crowd in Glasgow. His final full international was a World Cup qualifier against Mexico on Jan. 14, 1954.

Soviet Union

The United States played four full internationals against the European-Asian nation that broke up into 15 separate countries in the early 1990s. All of those games were friendlies.

The United States lost to the Soviets, 3-1 in Seattle and 4-1 in San Francisco, in the winter of 1979. The Soviets again won by 3-1 when the two met in February 1990 in Palo Alto, Calif., in a game that was dubbed the "Super Soccer Summit" and drew a crowd of 61,132 at Stanford Stadium. The last meeting was a 0-0 tie in a tournament in Trinidad in November 1990.

The two also met in the President's Cup in South Korea in June 1988 and the Olympic Games in South Korea in September 1988, and while both of those have sometimes been listed as full internationals, the Soviet Union was not fielding its full national team in either of those games. The latter game, which the Soviet Union won, 4-2, is the only time the two ever met in the Olympic Games.

The U.S. women's national team played the Soviet Union in two friendlies, an 8-0 victory in 1990 and a 5-0 victory in 1991.

Spain

The United States has played Spain only twice, a game in the 1950 World Cup and a 1992 friendly, both won by Spain. The 1950 game in Curitiba, Brazil was a sign that the American team in that World Cup was not to be taken lightly, something that England found out in the United States' next game. A goal by Gino Pariani in the 18th minute gave the United States a lead that it held until the final 10 minutes of the game, when Spain turned the game around with three goals. In 1992 in Valladolid, Spain, the Spanish team's 2-0 victory was a much more routine game.

Spain won its first-round group of the 1994 World Cup in the United States, and then eliminated Switzerland in its second-round game before losing to Italy in the quarterfinals in Foxboro.

Spalding Guides

A series of soccer annuals published in the early decades of the 20th century by the American Sports Publishing Company, a subsidiary of the Spalding sporting goods company.

Spalding's Official Soccer Football Guide, a voluminous compilation on the sport, was part of a group of similar annual guides on various sports, titled the Spalding Athletic Library. It was first published in 1903 and contained information on a variety of facets of the sport, including league and cup results, detailed reports from various local and state organizations around the country and minutes of meetings of official bodies. It was discontinued in 1924, but provided an example for annuals such as the Bill Graham guides, USSFA Yearbooks and USSF media guides in later decades.

Spalding's Official College Soccer Football Guide, which covered college results, schedules and rules, also began in 1903 and has continued in a sense to this day. It was taken over in 1941 by A.S. Barnes, a New York publishing company. The title was changed to the Official NCAA Soccer Guide, but the content and the editor remained the same. The NCAA itself took over the publishing of it in 1950. The NCAA guide was discontinued in 1981, but has been replaced in more recent years by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America Guide, which was published from 1982 to '94, and the NSCAA College Soccer Almanac, published since 1995.

Spartan Stadium, San Jose, Calif.

A college football stadium that became one of the leading venues for both the North American Soccer League and Major League Soccer.

When the San Jose Earthquakes joined the NASL in 1974, they choose Spartan Stadium, owned by San Jose State University, as the site for their home games. The team never moved elsewhere, playing at Spartan Stadium for 11 seasons, through the end of the NASL in 1984. The largest crowd they drew there was 25,048 for a 1976 game against the New York Cosmos.

Spartan Stadium was similarly selected by the San Jose Clash when Major League Soccer began in 1996. That league's inaugural game was played there, between the Clash and D.C. United, in front of a crowd of 31,683 that has remained the stadium record.

There were complaints in that first MLS season about the narrowness of the field at Spartan Stadium, and after renovations, the U.S. men's national team played there for the first time in 1998. The stadium hosted several games of the 1999 Women's World Cup.

Stanford Stadium, Palo Alto, Calif.

Stanford University's football stadium was one of a number of large football stadiums around the country that became prime sites for big-time soccer in the 1990s.

Actually, Stanford Stadium's soccer history began a little earlier than that. It was one of the sites of the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament, and had a number of large crowds then, including 83,642 for a semifinal between Brazil and Italy, 78,265 for a first-round game between the United States and Costa Rica, and 75,239 for a first-round game between Brazil and West Germany.

Stanford Stadium wasn't on the original list of stadiums for the 1994 World Cup, but quickly worked itself into contention with crowds like the 61,132 who saw a friendly between the United States and the Soviet Union there in 1990. That game was one of a series of U.S. national-team games played there as the stadium established its reputation as the replacement for San Francisco's Kezar Stadium as the favored venue for big soccer occasions in the San Francisco Bay area.

In the 1994 World Cup, Stanford Stadium hosted six games. Those included four first-round games, the second-round game between the United States and Brazil and the quarterfinal game between Sweden and Romania. The United States-Brazil game, certainly one of the biggest occasions in the history of American soccer, drew a stadium record crowd of 84,177, one of five crowds over 80,000 at Stanford Stadium in that World Cup.

The San Jose Clash of Major League Soccer played several games there at the start of the 1998 season, while their own stadium was being renovated. But Stanford Stadium definitely was much more a place for big international events than for league games, and one of the semifinals of the 1999 Women's World Cup, another meeting between the United States and Brazil, was played there.

Stark, Archie

The leading first-division goalscorer ever produced by the United States, with 253 goals in 10 American Soccer League seasons from 1921 to 1931.

Stark's greatest fame came in the 1920s as center forward for Bethlehem Steel of the original ASL, but he already had played quite a bit of top-level soccer before he joined that team in 1924. He started with seven seasons in the National Association Foot Ball League, for Kearny Scots (in the town to which he had immigrated from Scotland in 1912 as a teenager), Babcock & Wilcox of Bayonne, Erie AA of Kearny and Paterson FC. The first three of his American Soccer League seasons were with New York Football Club, during which he scored 45 goals. Twenty-one of those came in the 1923-24 season, when he led the league.

In the 1924-25 season, he scored 67 goals for Bethlehem in 44 games. Those 67 remain as the record for an American first-division goalscorer in a single season and won him a raise to $75 a week, the highest in American soccer at the time.

Stark played six seasons for Bethlehem, one of which was actually in the Eastern Professional Soccer League during the "Soccer War" of 1928-29. He finally won a league title with Bethlehem in 1927, the first in his NAFBL and ASL years. He won another with Kearny Irish in the restructured ASL in 1934.

Most of Stark's exploits came in league play, but he was with Kearny Scots when they won the American Cup in 1915 and Bethlehem when it won the U.S. Open Cup in 1926. In the 1926 final, Bethlehem beat Ben Millers of St. Louis, 7-2, with Stark scoring three of those goals. He also was on the Paterson team that lost the Open Cup final to Bethlehem in 1919, after which he was one of several guest players added to the roster for Bethlehem's European tour in the summer of 1919.

After the Bethlehem team was dissolved following the 1929-30 season, Stark played for Newark Americans, Brooklyn Wanderers and Kearny Irish in his final few seasons.

Stark played for the U.S. national team only twice, both against Canada in 1925. In one of those, a 6-1 victory in Brooklyn in Nov. 8, 1925, he scored four goals, a record for a U.S. player in a full international that more than 70 years later had been tied but never broken. In 1930, although still the leading American center forward, he was forced to pass up the inaugural World Cup, because of responsibilities at home with a new business venture.

Steinbrecher, Hank

The general secretary of the U.S. Soccer Federation during most of the 1990s, serving in that position during the greatest boom years the sport had seen in the United States.

When Steinbrecher took the job late in 1990, he became only the fifth secretary the federation had had in a half-century, following James Armstrong, Joe Barriskill, Kurt Lamm and Keith Walker. He was appointed to his post by Alan Rothenberg several months after Rothenberg's election as

USSF president, and stayed on after Rothenberg was succeeded by Robert Contiguglia in 1998.

During Steinbrecher's tenure as the USSF's chief administrator, there was tremendous growth in the federation's operations in a variety of areas, and the United States qualified teams for nearly all of the world championship events conducted by FIFA. Those included the World Cup in 1994 and '98 and the Women's World Cup in 1991, '95 and '99.

Steinbrecher, a Gatorade marketing executive before taking the USSF position, was a former college soccer player and coach, and had served as a director of the Boston soccer venue for the 1984 Olympic Games.

Stern, Lee

Chicago commodities broker who became one of the leading executives in American soccer as owner of the Chicago Sting in the North American Soccer League and the Major Indoor Soccer League.

Stern, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, got interested in soccer in a common way for American business executives, through watching his children play. He founded the Sting in the NASL's 1975 season, and the team went on to win NASL championships in 1981 and '84. After the NASL folded, Stern continued to operate the Sting as a member of the MISL for four more years. The Sting finally went out of business in 1988.

During his years as owner of the Sting, Stern became heavily involved in the upper echelons of the NASL. He served as chairman of the league's executive committee, and was a member of the American delegation that negotiated with FIFA over NASL rule experiments.

Stewart, Ernie

Forward-midfielder who was one of the United States' leading players in the 1990s, and one of the somewhat controversial members of the U.S. national team who were born and raised in Europe with one American parent.

Stewart, who made his debut in the U.S. national team against Portugal in December 1990, was the son of an American serviceman and a Dutch woman. He lived for five years in California as a child before the family returned to Holland when he was 7 years old. Stewart turned pro with VVV Venlo in the Dutch second division in 1989. He was transferred to first-division Willem II Tilberg in 1990 and to NAC Breda in 1996.

Stewart played all seven games for the United States in the 1994 and '98 World Cups, and scored the winning goal in the United States' upset of Colombia in 1994. His four appearances for the United States in the 1999 Confederations Cup raised his total of full international caps to 56 at that point. In those 56 games, he scored six goals.

Stewart also played all three games for the United States in its victory in the 1992 U.S. Cup and all six games for the United States in the 1995 Copa

America. He was a regular for the United States in World Cup qualifying in 1996 and '97.

Stix, Baer & Fuller

St. Louis club that, at its peak, may have been the best that that city ever produced, at least the equal of the later Simpkins and Kutis powerhouses.

Technically, Stix, Baer & Fuller, which was sponsored by a department store by that name, won the U.S. Open Cup twice, in 1933 and '34, after having been the losing finalist in 1932. However, most of the team remained together after the store ended its sponsorship, and won another U.S. Open Cup title in 1935 as St. Louis Central Breweries and was runnerup in 1936 and '37 as St. Louis Shamrocks.

Stix was unusual among St. Louis teams in that it was the first to rely heavily on players brought in from elsewhere rather than sticking to St. Louis talent. First, Stix improved itself in 1932 by bringing in several players, topped by forward Willie McLean, from Chicago Bricklayers, the leading midwestern team for the previous few years.

Then, in 1933, Stix made a wholesale importation of players from the team that had beaten it in the 1932 U.S. Open Cup final, New Bedford Whalers. Added were forwards Billy Gonsalves, Alex McNab and Werner Nilsen, and midfielders Bill McPherson and Bob Watson. A year later, another former New Bedford star, center forward Bert Patenaude, was added. By this point, locally produced stars like goalkeeper Charlie LaBarge, forward Jimmy Roe and defender Bill Lehman were relatively rare in the team.

Stix beat a star-studded New York Americans team in the U.S. Open Cup final in 1933, taking the first game by 1-0 in St. Louis and the second by 2-1 in New York. McLean scored goals in both games. The New York lineup that year included players like Stan Chesney, Ted Glover, George Moorhouse and Erno Schwarz.

In 1934, Stix took three games to win the cup from Pawtucket Rangers, a team led by 1930 U.S. World Cup captain Tom Florie. Stix won, 4-2, in St. Louis. Pawtucket won, 3-2, in Rhode Island. Stix won the deciding game, 5-0, back in St. Louis. Gonsalves and Nilsen scored in all three games. Pawtucket was the victim again in 1935 when Stix, now playing as Central Breweries, won the cup a third time.

Stoneham, Charles

The owner of the New York Giants baseball powerhouse was also among the leading club owners in the original American Soccer League, and one of the instigators of the "Soccer War" of 1928 and '29.

In 1927, Stoneham, who had owned the baseball Giants since 1919, also acquired the Indiana Flooring franchise in the ASL. He renamed it New York Nationals, since the league already had a team named New York

Giants. The team then won the U.S. Open Cup in 1928 with a victory over Chicago Bricklayers in the final. The team eventually did get the name New York Giants, in 1930, after the previous holders of that name came under new ownership and changed their name to the New York Soccer Club.

In 1928, Stoneham, an ASL vice president, made a number of controversial proposals. One of them was that a league similar to the ASL be established in the west, with the winners of the eastern and western leagues playing off. He then announced that his team, holders of the U.S. Open Cup at the time, would not play another Open Cup game, saying that he objected to the system in place because playing Open Cup games in the middle of the season broke up the ASL schedule. The controversy that followed soon escalated into the Soccer War that divided American soccer for well over a year.

Sun Wen

Chinese forward-midfielder who was voted winner of the Golden Ball as the outstanding player of the 1999 Women's World Cup in the United States. That was the third Women's World Cup for Sun, a mainstay of the Chinese national team throughout the 1990s.

Sun also starred in the 1996 Olympic Games, in which she scored the lone Chinese goal of the final in Athens, Ga.

In 1999, when she was captain of the Chinese team and saw her fame with Americans increased by a commercial that appeared repeatedly on American television, Sun tied with Brazil's Sissi as the Women's World Cup's top goalscorer, each getting seven. She led an attack that scored 19 goals in China's first five games of that tournament. Perhaps the best of those was the drive from just inside the edge of the penalty area that started China's 5-0 rout of Norway in the semifinals. In the final against the United States, however, she was largely controlled by the American defense.

In 1996, Sun's goal in the 40th minute of the Olympic final tied the score at 1-1, but the United States got the gamewinner in the second half.

Besides, those two tournaments, Sun played against the United States on a number of other occasions. The World Cup final was the fourth time in 1999 that she and her teammates had faced the United States.

Sunbelt Independent Soccer League. See United Soccer Leagues.

Sweden

One of the U.S. women's national team's most frequent rivals for international honors during the 1990s. The United States beat Sweden, 3-2, in a first-round game of the 1991 Women's World Cup in Punyu, China, with two goals from April Heinrichs and one from Carin Jennings. The United States beat Sweden, 2-1, in a first-round game of the 1996 Olympic tournament in Orlando, with goals from Tisha Venturini and Shannon MacMillan.

The United States went on to win both of those competitions, and Sweden was third in 1991.

The U.S. men have played Sweden three times, the first two of those separated by 68 years. A game between the two in Stockholm on Aug. 20, 1916 was one of the United States' first full internationals (the USSF considers it the first). The United States won, 3-2, on goals by C.H. Spalding, Charles Ellis and Harry Cooper. The two met again in 1994 in Florida and 1995 in Sweden, with Sweden winning both.

Sweden reached the semifinals of the World Cup for only the second time in the United States in 1994. It was beaten by Brazil in the semifinals, but then routed Bulgaria in the third-place game.

Switzerland

The most famous meeting between the United States and Switzerland was a 1-1 tie in the opening game for both teams at the 1994 World Cup. That game in Pontiac, Mich., in which the United States got its goal on a spectacular free kick by Eric Wynalda, is the only time the two have met in a competitive match. They also have played several friendlies, none of which has been won by the Americans.

Switzerland won by 2-0 in Lucerne in 1978 and 2-1 in St. Gallen in 1990. The two played 1-1 ties in Tampa, Fla., in 1985 and Fullerton, Calif., in 1994.

Switzerland was eliminated by Spain in Washington in the second round of the 1994 World Cup. It had advanced as the second-place finisher in the United States' first-round group.

Swords, Thomas

Captain of two of the most famous teams in the United States' pre-1920 soccer history, Fall River Rovers and the All-American Soccer Football Club.

The Fall River Rovers team that Swords led reached the U.S. Open Cup final three consecutive years, 1916, '17 and '18. It won that title in 1917 and lost to Bethlehem Steel in the other two years. And in the first of those three years, Swords also led the All-American Soccer Football Club, the national team gathered by the U.S. Football Association to make a tour of Sweden and Norway in the summer of 1916.

The All-American Soccer Football Club is regarded by some, including the USSF, as having been the first true U.S. national team in American soccer history. That would make Swords the first U.S. national-team captain and the scorer of the first U.S. goal in a full international, 35 minutes into a game against Sweden on Aug. 20, 1916. That game was one of six on the team's Scandinavian tour. Swords was the only Fall River player on the team.

T

Tampa Bay Rowdies

North American Soccer League team that was one of the chief competitors of the New York Cosmos during the Cosmos' glory years. A few other teams, such as Fort Lauderdale, Seattle, Vancouver and Chicago may have had equal claims to the No. 2 ranking in NASL history, but there is no question that the Rowdies were the team that the Cosmos and their fans most loved to beat.

In the course of challenging the Cosmos for NASL honors, the Rowdies established a hotbed for the sport in a Florida area that would not previously have been considered a likely candidate. Before the Rowdies, professional soccer was almost unknown in Florida outside Miami, but the Rowdies drew crowds of up to 54,247 to Tampa Stadium. During the 1979 and '80 seasons, in 35 home games they had 31 crowds of more than 20,000.

The Rowdies won only one NASL championship, in 1975, when they beat the Portland Timbers in the final, 2-0, on goals by Clyde Best and Arsene Auguste. They also reached the final in 1978, losing to the Cosmos, 3-1, in one of the classic games in NASL history, and in 1979, losing to the Vancouver Whitecaps, 2-1.

The player who epitomized the Rowdies during their best years was the flamboyant English midfielder Rodney Marsh. His supporting cast during his four seasons with Tampa Bay included Derek Smethurst, Steve Wegerle and Mike Connell. Eddie Firmani was coach of the Rowdies during their 1975 championship season. Firmani eventually was lured away to become coach of the Cosmos, and Gordon Jago was coach of the team that reached the 1978 and '79 finals.

The Rowdies entered the NASL in 1975 and played in the league through its end in 1984. The name Rowdies became so popular in the Tampa Bay area (which includes the cites of Tampa and St. Petersburg) that it was used for several seasons by an APSL team in the 1980s and '90s.

Tatu

A perennial star of the Major Indoor Soccer League, the Continental Indoor Soccer League and the World Indoor Soccer League, winning six most valuable player awards in 14 seasons.

Tatu, a Brazilian forward whose real name is Antonio Carlos Pecorari, played his entire indoor career with the Dallas Sidekicks, winning an MISL championship in 1987, a CISL title in 1993 and a WISL title in 1998.

Tatu, who joined the Sidekicks for the 1984-85 MISL season after the folding of the North American Soccer League, gradually succeeded Steve

Zungul as indoor soccer's premier player. He won MISL most valuable player awards in 1987 and '90; CISL most valuable player awards in 1993, '94 and '96, and a WISL most valuable player award in 1998. He led his leagues in scoring in 1987, '90, '91, '93, '94, '95, '96 and '99. During his seven MISL seasons, he scored 390 goals in 319 games, and then added nearly 300 goals to that total in seven CISL and WISL seasons.

Earlier, Tatu had played the 1982, '83 and '84 outdoor seasons in the NASL with the Tampa Bay Rowdies, scoring 24 goals in 60 games.

Team America

An experiment during the 1983 North American Soccer League season with creating a full-time U.S. national team. The idea was that all other NASL clubs would loan their U.S. national team players to Team America, and the U.S. national team would thus become better prepared for international competition by having played together full-time in the NASL.

Team America was based in Washington, D.C., and coached by U.S. national team coach Alkis Panagoulias. It was not a success, however. Not all NASL teams cooperated with the idea, and in its one NASL season, 1983, Team America, without such top American players as Ricky Davis and Steve Moyers, finished last in its division with a 10-20 record.

While Team America only lasted one season, the experiment did plant the seeds for a more successful idea, the full-time national team-in-training that was maintained by the U.S. Soccer Federation from 1988 until after the 1994 World Cup.

Television

The growth of American soccer in the latter part of the 20th century was very closely tied in with television, both in terms of what was shown and what wasn't.

Just as soccer has had a great struggle to gain acceptance as a mainstream sport in the United States, it has had a great struggle to gain exposure on American television. Networks took a long time in being convinced that worthwhile numbers of people would watch. Low television ratings were a significant problem for American soccer for years, and some of American soccer's worst setbacks were related to television, such as the non-renewal of the North American Soccer League's TV contract in 1982.

It was never clear whether soccer's problems were caused by lack of TV exposure or vice versa, but as American attitudes toward soccer improved in the 1990s, television coverage of soccer in the United States increased as well.

For decades, much of the debate about televising soccer in the United States centered around commercials. Most sports that get significant amounts of American television time have frequent, regular breaks, during which commercials can be inserted. Soccer does not, making it much less

attractive to networks that depend on commercials for revenue. For decades, when soccer games did get on network television in the United States, they were frequently interrupted by commercials, during which goals could be missed.

The first soccer game to be shown live on American network television without commercial interruptions, a landmark event in the broadcasting of the sport in the United States, was the U.S. Cup game between the United States and Germany in June 1993. Certainly that breakthrough resulted to a large degree from the fact that the World Cup was to be played in the United States the following year, with all games to be shown on ABC or ESPN. The World Cup provided an occasion for American soccer officials to finally convince American television executives that an alternative to commercial interruptions had to be found. That alternative was to display advertisers' logos in a corner of the screen throughout the game. The traditional European and South American alternative to on-screen commercials, advertising signboards around the field, also were common at big American games by this time. Another factor that also eventually helped to make soccer attractive to TV advertisers was the demographics of the audience, heavily weighted with the young adults advertisers wanted.

The first regular broadcasts of soccer on American television may have been the American Soccer League games in New York that were shown on a local non-network channel, WPIX, in the 1950s. The networks picked up the sport when the English F.A. Cup final between Tottenham and Leicester City was on ABC in 1961, the World Cup final between England and West Germany was on NBC in 1966 and CBS showed National Professional Soccer League games in 1967.

Still, there was not really much soccer on English-language American television until the 1990s. North American Soccer League games were shown on ABC for three seasons in the late 1970s and early '80s. ABC and ESPN showed some of the 1982 World Cup. NBC did several games from the 1986 World Cup. ESPN and SportsChannel began showing some U.S. national team games in the late 1980s.

On Spanish-language television, it was much different. The network that once was known as Spanish International Network and became Univision in 1987 has shown every game of every World Cup since 1982, as well as numerous other competitions. Those have included the Copa America and European Championships several times. What's more, Univision and other Spanish-language networks showed games without commercial interruptions, meaning that even in years like 1982, '86 and '90, when many World Cup games were shown with commercials on English-language television, many fans who did not speak Spanish preferred to watch on the Spanish-language network. This resulted in soccer ratings on English-language channels being misleadingly low on occasion. And when Major League

Soccer began in 1996, the ethnic breakdown of its attendances showed how large the Hispanic support for soccer in the United States was.

Things began to turn around some in 1990, in part as a result of the United States' qualifying for the World Cup for the first time in 40 years. TNT showed a large portion of the World Cup that year. In the next few years after that, the fact that the United States was to host the 1994 World Cup, and was an automatic qualifier for it, resulted in an increased number of U.S. national-team games being on American television, particularly SportsChannel. And by the mid-'90s, showing of European and South American club games on cable channels, especially ESPN, had increased hugely.

Events of 1994 and after made a big difference. In 1994, every game of the World Cup hosted by the United States was shown on either ABC or ESPN. And they were shown without commercial interruptions, thanks to the on-screen logo innovation. That change was made for an event held in the United States, but it became standard practice in the years after 1994. Every game of the World Cup was broadcast by either ABC or ESPN again in 1998. Major League Soccer games on ESPN and ABC, which increased markedly in the 1998 season, also included the no-interruptions format. Women's soccer, which had been ignored by television in the same way that men's soccer had been decades before, got a big boost when every game of the 1999 Women's World Cup, held in the United States, was shown on American television.

After 1994, U.S. national team games became common on ABC. That network and ESPN showed a string of World Cup qualifying games in 1996 and '97, as well as some friendlies. By this time, the no-commercials format was accepted as a matter of course. Legal entanglements over broadcast rights did keep some games off American television, however.

There still were some complaints about what wasn't shown. These came particularly at the time of the 1996 Olympic Games, when NBC virtually ignored soccer during its coverage of the Atlanta Olympics. That helped to further solidify ABC's standing as the leading soccer network. The World Cup, U.S. national team games and MLS all were appearing on that network, which had been showing soccer on and off for more than 30 years. The complaints also concerned the amount of coverage given, or not given, to soccer on sports newscasts.

By the late 1990s, soccer still was far behind baseball, football, basketball and hockey in the amount of television coverage it was getting in the United States. However, compared to the amount of soccer on American television just 10 years before, its gains were remarkable.

Thailand

The United States' only meeting with this Asian nation was in the President's Cup tournament in Chongju, South Korea, in June 1987. Ted Hantak scored the goal in a 1-0 American victory.

Touring teams

For virtually all of the 20th century, visits from foreign teams making tours of the United States have been a large part of the lifeblood of American soccer. Such tours have often been the highlights of American soccer action, much more so than the schedules of domestic games.

Perhaps the most famous of all touring teams was Hakoah of Vienna, which drew a crowd of 46,000 to the Polo Grounds in New York in 1926 and made a repeat American tour in 1927. But Hakoah was only one of dozens of European and South American teams that have contributed mightily to American soccer. Of the many others, perhaps the most significant visitors have been the Pilgrims of England in 1905 and '09, Uruguay in 1927, Scotland in 1935 and '39, Liverpool of England in 1946 and '48, Israel in 1948, Dukla Prague of Czechoslovakia in the 1960s and Santos of Brazil in the 1960s and '70s.

In the pre-NASL years, the largest soccer crowds ever in the United States resulted from foreign touring teams visiting New York. Hakoah in 1926, Hapoel of Palestine in 1947, the Israeli Olympic team in 1956 and Santos vs. Inter Milan in 1966 all drew crowds of more than 40,000.

The American Soccer League, both its original version in the 1920s and the 1933-83 version, brought over many of the touring teams for series of games against ASL clubs and ASL all-star selections, often playing at major-league baseball stadiums in New York. These games often were more important to the ASL than the league schedule itself. The German-American Soccer League also brought many foreign teams to New York during the same era. The 1960s saw platoons of European and Latin American teams playing abbreviated league schedules in the American summer. The North American Soccer League conducted an annual Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup tournament involving NASL, European and South American clubs. Major League Soccer began bringing over foreign teams for exhibition games from its first year.

But perhaps a greater contributor than any of those was the 1994 World Cup, which resulted in dozens of national teams visiting the United States during the 1990s, more than just the 23 visiting teams that played in the 1994 World Cup. The 1994 World Cup spawned the U.S. Cup series that began in 1992 and each year brought over foreign national teams to face the United States and each other in a round-robin tournament. In 1999, the Women's World Cup brought another flock of foreign national teams to American stadiums.

By recent decades, the nature of many of these tours had changed somewhat, due particularly to the changes in intercontinental travel. Whereas tours once had often consisted of 10 games or more, by the 1990s teams rarely stayed for more than two or three games before jetting home.

How much of an effort these visiting teams were putting out is open to question, although that of course doesn't apply to the World Cups in 1994 and '99. Almost surely they weren't giving it as much effort as they gave their regular games at home. These were, afterall, offseason exhibition games in which victory didn't mean as much to them as it did to their American hosts. Still, they were an important part of the American soccer scene for decades, something that helped to sustain the sport in the United States both aesthetically and financially through its lean decades in mid-century.

Toye, Clive

North American Soccer League executive who turned around that league's fortunes, and maybe those of American soccer generally, when he signed Pele to play for the New York Cosmos in 1975.

Toye, who was with the NASL in one capacity or another from its beginning to end, was president and general manager of the Cosmos at the time that he signed Pele, then recently retired from Santos. Toye had once been a London sportswriter and had come to the United States to be general manager of the Baltimore Bays in 1967. He served as an aide to NASL commissioner Phil Woosnam before joining the Cosmos in 1972 and overseeing the building of that franchise.

Toye left the Cosmos during the 1977 season, after seeing the team on toward still greater things with the signing of Franz Beckenbauer and Giorgio Chinaglia. In the remaining years of the NASL, he was president of the Chicago Sting and then the Toronto Blizzard. In 1988, he was one of the founders of the third American Soccer League, which evolved into the A-League.

Trinidad & Tobago

One of the United States' most frequent competitors in World Cup qualifying in the 1980s and '90s, although five of their six meetings are far overshadowed by the sixth. While the series has generally been dominated by the United States, it has been surprisingly heated, with a number of close games.

That most famous meeting, in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on Nov. 19, 1989, was the last game for each team in the qualifying rounds of the 1990 World Cup. Trinidad, playing on its home field and needing only a tie to clinch a place in the World Cup for the first time, was supremely confident, or at least its fans were. The fact that most of Trinidad had been celebrating for days before the game undoubtedly put additional pressure on the Trini-

dadian team. That pressure, plus the fact that the United States team played an excellent game, added up to a 1-0 victory for the United States that put the Americans into the World Cup for the first time since 1950.

Six months earlier, the two teams had tied, 1-1, in Torrance, Calif., in a game the United States thought it had won until the closing minutes.

Those two meetings were in the final round of CONCACAF World Cup qualifying. The United States and Trinidad also have played four other games in earlier rounds, two in 1985 and two in 1996. The United States won all four of those games, by scores of 1-0 and 2-1 in 1985 and 2-0 and 1-0 in 1996.

Besides their six games in World Cup qualifying, the United States and Trinidad also have played on a number of other occasions, beginning in 1982. Most of those meetings have been competitive games. They have included three games in Olympic qualifying and the Pan-American Games in 1987, when both were fielding full national teams in those competitions, and meetings in the opening round of the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1991 and 1996. The United States won all five of those games. Four friendlies in 1982, 1990 and 1994 have produced two United States wins, one Trinidadian win and a tie.

The United States women's national team has played, and won, four games against Trinidad. Two of those, a 10-0 victory in 1991 and an 11-1 victory in 1994 were in CONCACAF qualifying tournaments for the Women's World Cup.

Trost, Al

St. Louis product who was one of the outstanding American players in the North American Soccer League, as well as reaching significant accomplishments at other levels.

At St. Louis University, Trost won the Hermann Trophy in both 1969 and '70, and led the Billikens to the NCAA Championship in both of those years. However, he didn't turn pro for two years after that, until after the 1972 Olympic Games. Trost was a member of the U.S. Olympic team at those Games in West Germany, playing in two of the United States three games. He also had played in eight of the United States' 11 Olympic qualifying games, and scored two goals.

Trost, a midfielder, played seven seasons in the NASL, the first five of them with his hometown team, the St. Louis Stars. In all, Trost played 148 NASL games, and scored 38 goals. After playing from 1973 to 1977 for St. Louis, he was with the California Surf in 1978 and the Seattle Sounders in 1979. He was chosen an NASL all-star three times, twice second team and once honorable mention.

Trost played 13 games in the U.S. national team, including captaining the United States in its World Cup qualifying series against Mexico and

Canada in 1976. His only national team goal produced a 1-0 upset of Poland in 1973.

Turkey

The United States and Turkey have met only once in a men's full international, a 1-1 tie in Istanbul on Sept. 4, 1991. Turkey led most of the way on a goal by Erdal Keser in the 31st minute, but Frank Klopas tied it for the United States in the 83rd minute. Klopas, who was playing in Greece at the time for AEK Athens, was making his first appearance in the national team in several years.

U

Ukraine

The first meeting between the United States and this Eastern European nation didn't come until after the breakup of the Soviet Union. That was a 0-0 tie in a friendly in Piscataway, N.J. in June 1992. Since, there has been a 2-1 Ukrainian victory in High Point, N.C. and a 1-0 Ukrainian victory in Bethlehem, Pa., both in October 1993.

Ukrainian Nationals

Philadelphia team in the American Soccer League that won a series of major honors during the years just prior to the start of the North American Soccer League. As a result, the Uke Nats could lay claim to the mantle of being the last ASL team to be ranked as the best in the country.

The team's two most famous players were U.S. national-team stars Alex Ely and Walt Chyzowych. Those two had an outstanding supporting cast, however, in such players as Mike Noha, Ivan Borodiak and Andy Racz.

The Ukrainian Nationals, who were sponsored by an ethnic social club and started as an amateur team after World War II, took part of their name when they turned pro from the Philadelphia Nationals franchise that had folded in 1953. They then won the ASL championship in 1961, '62, '63, '64 and '70. Those first four titles left them one short of the ASL record of five straight championships set by Kearny Scots between 1937 and '41, but they didn't play in the 1964-65 ASL season. They had finished second in the ASL standings the year before their streak began.

In addition to those ASL titles, the Uke Nats also won the U.S. Open Cup in 1960, '61, '63 and '66. Their double victories in 1961 and '63, taking the country's top league and cup titles, were the last doubles until D.C. United did it in 1996. Their most heated rival in the U.S. Open Cup was Los Angeles Kickers, against whom they played two extended finals. In 1960, they beat the Kickers, 5-3, in overtime. In 1964, they lost to the Kickers in a replay after a tied, overtime final. In all, the two teams played 420 minutes of soccer to settle two finals. The Ukrainian Nationals' other three U.S. Open Cups also were won at the expense of Los Angeles-area teams. They defeated Los Angeles Scots in the 1961 final, Los Angeles Armenians in the 1963 final and Orange County in the 1964 final.

United Soccer Association

One of the two rival leagues that operated for one season and then merged in late 1967 to form the North American Soccer League.

The United Soccer Association was the winner of the competition in 1966 to obtain affiliation to FIFA from the USSFA and the Canadian Soccer Association. Unlike the rival (and "outlaw") National Professional Soccer League, the USA decided to import entire European and South American teams to represent American and Canadian cities. These were professional teams in the offseason from their usual leagues, not unlike the teams that had played in the International Soccer League in New York and some other cities from 1960 to '65.

The 12 teams in the United Soccer Association in 1967 were three from England (Wolverhampton Wanderers/Los Angeles Wolves, Sunderland/Vancouver Royals and Stoke City/Cleveland Stokers), three from Scotland (Aberdeen/Washington Whips, Hibernian/Toronto City and Dundee United/Dallas Tornado), and one each from Ireland (Shamrock Rovers/Boston Rovers), Northern Ireland (Glentoran/Detroit Cougars), Brazil (Bangu/Houston Stars), Uruguay (Cerro/New York Skyliners), Italy (Cagliari/Chicago Mustangs) and Holland (ADO Den Haag/Golden Gate Gales).

Because of the borrowed nature of the teams, the league played a rather short schedule during those teams' brief offseason. While the NPSL was playing from April 16 to Sept. 9, 1967 the USA opened on May 26 and played its title game on July 14. In that title game, Los Angeles beat Washington, 6-5, in overtime.

United Soccer League

Formed in 1984 after the demise of the American Soccer League, this league lasted only two seasons, but did help to bridge a gap in American pro soccer.

In its 1984 season, the United Soccer League's nine teams included four that had been members of the ASL when it folded, the Jacksonville Tea Men, Charlotte Gold, Oklahoma City Stampede and Dallas Americans. The others were the Fort Lauderdale Sun, Buffalo Storm, New York Nationals, Rochester Flash and Houston Dynamo. Four teams made the playoffs and the title was won by Fort Lauderdale, which beat Houston in a three-game series.

In 1985, the league was reduced to four teams, played a total of only 12 games (compared to 108 the year before), and folded at the end of the season. The 1985 title was won by the Fort Lauderdale team, by then renamed the South Florida Sun.

United Soccer Leagues

An organization that began as a single, small indoor league in 1986 and rose to become the controlling organization of minor-league professional soccer in the United States by the late 1990s.

The league that was to become the USL started in 1986 with five teams. By 1999, the USL family of leagues included the 30-team A-League, which was the second division of American pro soccer; the 26-team D3 Pro League, the third division; the 39-team Premier Development League, the nation's leading amateur league and unofficially the fourth division; the 34-team W-League, the nation's leading women's soccer league; and the 26-team Y-League, a youth league. Indoor play had gradually diminished in importance over the years, and the I-League, a winter indoor division, played its last season in 1998.

The unification of the nation's top minor leagues under a single organization that resulted from the 1997 merger of the A-League into the group then called the United Systems of Independent Soccer Leagues (USISL) was a major step in creating a coordinated multidivision structure for American pro soccer.

A large factor in the USL's growth over the years was its objective of attracting investors by holding costs down. League founder Francisco Marcos had spent more than a decade in the free-spending environment of the North American Soccer League, and was committed to a policy of providing potential soccer team owners with a low-budget way of doing business. The USL's low-cost approach was a very significant part of the efforts that brought American soccer back from the doldrums of the post-NASL and post-ASL mid-1980s. Although the USL branched out in a variety of directions by the late 1990s, particularly with the addition of the A-League and W-League, the sort of low-overhead teams that performed in the Pro League and Premier Development League still represented the core of what the league stood for.

The USL's low-cost philosophy made it an ideal junior partner in the multidivision structure headed by Major League Soccer. Rather than resenting its secondary status, the USL reveled in being part of the big picture and a feeder system for MLS. Marcos' NASL experience had made him a believer that the top level of American soccer, such as the NASL or MLS, couldn't survive without a minor-league structure beneath it.

The USL began in the fall of 1986 as the Southwest Indoor Soccer League, with teams in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. As the league grew, it went through a series of name changes, to the Southwest Independent Soccer League in 1988, the Sunbelt Independent Soccer League in 1991, the United States Interregional Soccer League in 1992, the United Systems of Independent Soccer Leagues in 1996 and the United Soccer Leagues in 1999.

In 1989, it played an outdoor season for the first time. While the indoor seasons still were held after this, the outdoor ones gradually took precedence. The outdoor league began with eight teams in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado. In 1990, it had 14 in six states, and in 1991, it had 17 in eight states.

By 1992, 21 teams from nine states played in a league that now stretched from Florida to California. Although the league was committed to continued expansion, this was done in a more controlled fashion than it might seem on paper. First, the expansion was done on a step-by-step geographic basis, looking on the map not unlike a military campaign, first across the Sunbelt states, then up both coasts, then into the Midwest. Second, in each new location operations were conducted in accordance with the league's guiding principal of keeping costs down.

In 1993, there were 38 teams in 14 states. In 1994, there were 69 teams in 32 states. By the 1995 season, it was decided to divide the league into professional and amateur divisions, giving owners a choice of the level of investment to which they were willing to commit. The pro league had 55 teams in 32 states, the amateur division (named the Premier League) had 27 teams in 16 states. A further split in 1996 broke the pro division into two levels, the 21-team Select League and the 27-team Pro League. The Premier League grew to 34 teams in 1996.

The 1996 division set the stage for a major restructuring of the league in 1997. Umbro, which was then underwriting the league, brokered a merger between the USISL and the struggling A-League, which had only seven teams in its 1996 season. For the 1997 season, the A-League name remained, and a number of USISL teams, mostly from the Select League, were merged into it to create the 24-team A-League that played that year. The Pro League had 39 teams in 1997, and the Premier League, by then called the Premier Development Soccer League, had 30. In 1998, the A-League had 28 teams, the Pro League 39 and the Premier Development Soccer League 34.

In the landmark 1997 season, a coordinated divisional structure in American soccer finally emerged, and Marcos' leagues were key parts of it. Major League Soccer, with whose leaders Marcos was allied in American soccer's political struggles, was the first division. Marcos' A-League was the second and his Pro League was the third. In addition, teams from the USISL's leagues participated in significant numbers in the rejuvenated U.S. Open Cup tournament. Twenty of the 32 teams in the draw came from Marcos' leagues.

In 1998, the USISL's leagues undertook two major new steps. One was the division of the growing W-League into Elite and non-elite divisions, with the Elite teams now drawing a significant number of U.S. national-team players. The other was the addition of a team of Major League Soccer's "Project 40" players, playing all of its games on the road, to the A-League. The latter was a part of Marcos' continuing efforts to develop the USISL's leagues as a farm system for MLS. In 1999, moves to position the Y-League as a significant national youth organization were begun, and Marcos' organization scored a big victory on the field when the Rochester Rhinos of the A-League won the U.S. Open Cup, upsetting four Major League Soccer teams during their cup run. Also in that year, Marcos sold his

financial interest in the USL to Umbro, through he remained as commissioner of both the overall USL and the A-League.

United States Football Association. See United States Soccer Federation.

United States Interregional Soccer League. See United Soccer Leagues.

United States national team

For most of the past century, the senior men, and occasionally the Olympic team, were the only national teams to which most of American soccer paid much attention. That changed in the 1980s and '90s, with the women's and age-group teams coming into the picture. Until very recent years, however, the history of U.S. national teams has been largely the history of the senior men's national team.

Even that team was long somewhat a now-you-see-it, now-you-don't proposition. It didn't get its first full-time coach until 1974, when Dettmar Cramer was hired (and rather quickly lost). And it didn't really become a continuing operation, rather than something that was organized for particular events and then disappeared for long stretches in between, until the late 1980s.

Cramer, who returned to Germany as soon as he was offered the job there that he wanted, was followed as national-team coach by Walt Chyzowych (1976-81), Alkis Panagoulias (1983-85), Lothar Osiander (1986-88), Bob Gansler (1989-91), Bora Milutinovic (1991-95), Steve Sampson (1995-98) and Bruce Arena (1998-). Prior to Cramer, national-team coaches were appointed on a temporary basis for particular events, like a World Cup or an overseas tour. Sometimes, there was uncertainty over just who was supposed to be instructing the players, as in a dispute between George Meyer and Geza Henni in 1965. Sometimes there was no coach, and the captain took over that role.

One reason why the team went without a full-time coach for so long was the many long periods during which it simply didn't exist. The United States played no full internationals between 1886 and 1916 (if it is accepted that the games in 1885 and '86 were full internationals, which the U.S. Soccer Federation does not), between 1916 and '24, between 1930 and '34, between 1961 and '64, between 1965 and '68 and between 1969 and '72. The most recent year in which it played no full internationals was 1981, but it played only one in 1982, one in 1983 and two in 1986. That makes the 34 that it played in 1993, probably the most full internationals in one year by any country, all the more eye-opening.

Those 34 games were part of the U.S. team's build-up to the 1994 World Cup, but they also were symptomatic of the way that the national team had become the most visible element in American soccer by the mid-1990s. During the NASL years, the national team was often an afterthought. NASL

players were frequently referred to as playing for the national team "in the off-season." Sometimes, they couldn't even do that, as their NASL clubs wouldn't release them from exhibition tours.

But after the demise of the NASL in 1984, the national team gave American soccer fans something around which to rally, particularly by qualifying for the 1990 World Cup. It greatly helped American soccer to survive the loss of the NASL. And by 1990, the national team had grown up in the sort of schedule that it played. It no longer played friendlies against American clubs. And by the mid-1990s, games against foreign clubs had become extremely rare, too.

Still, there was some comment, particularly after the United States' poor showing in the 1998 World Cup, that American soccer had outgrown the time when it should be centered around the national team. Many felt that with the United States once again having a first-division league, it was time that that league should be the central driving force in American soccer, not the national team.

One thing that helped the U.S. national team to get its act together in the late 1980s and early '90s was the program of grants to national-team players begun by the U.S. Soccer Federation in 1988. The purpose of this program was to enable national-team players to earn a living in the sport at a time when there was no pro outdoor league in the United States and the top indoor league was having financial troubles. A similar program, called Team America, had been a failure in 1983, but this one worked well.

The grant program also helped the USSF to maneuver through the difficulties of labor negotiations with players in the run-up to 1994, something that has given it trouble in other years. A two-day strike in 1976 and another battle over money in 1980 were disruptive to American World Cup qualifying efforts in those years. American players nearly went on strike just before the start of the Copa America in 1995. They boycotted a friendly against Peru shortly before the start of World Cup qualifications in 1996, and negotiations to settle that dispute went down to the wire. The United States has never had to field a substitute team in a World Cup qualifier, but it has had some close calls.

The U.S. women's national team didn't play its first game until 1986, but seemed to benefit from the supply of women's soccer talent available in the United States, from learning by the mistakes that had been made over the years with the men's program and from the fact that the U.S. Soccer Federation took a more positive attitude toward women's soccer than did national federations in many other countries. By the time the women's national team emerged as a world power, professionalism had become the rule in the top ranks of American soccer administration, and this helped the women greatly. That the women's national team was able to develop in an era when off-the-field organization matched the quality of the on-the-field talent was a large factor in that team's success.

In contrast, the men's program, with exceptions such as the 1930 and 1950 World Cups, has often been a disorganized operation in past decades, both on the field and off. But that situation seems to have changed vastly for the better in the 1990s.

United States Soccer Federation

The governing body of soccer in the United States, founded in 1913, has had its ups and downs over the decades, with other organizations, particularly professional leagues, vying with it for control of the sport. By the 1990s, the USSF appeared to be stabilizing, at the same time that the sport itself was.

The USSF was founded as the U.S. Football Association, the result of a jurisdictional battle between the American Football Association (founded in 1884) and the American Amateur Football Association (founded in 1911). It changed its name in 1945 to the U.S. Soccer Football Association and in 1974 to the U.S. Soccer Federation. It began using the name "U.S. Soccer" in the 1990s, but the official name remained U.S. Soccer Federation.

Much of the difficulty that the USSF has faced over the years has had to do with its being in the middle of the struggle between amateur and professional factions within the sport. And this had as much to do with administrators' professionalism as with that of the players. The USSF tended to be a volunteer organization, representing interests, frequently ethnic interests, whose involvement was based on a long love of the sport. This frequently clashed with leagues whose paid management may have had more professional managerial skills but whose interest in the game itself often was less strongly rooted.

Eventually, the merging of those two factions' objectives brought the USSF back into the unquestioned position as the organization that ruled the roost in American soccer. This change happened in a series of steps, and through a variety of factors.

One of those factors was change in the personnel at the top of the USSF, first with the election of Werner Fricker, a businessman who brought strong managerial skills to the job, as USSF president in 1984, and then with the election of Alan Rothenberg, a lawyer at home in the international big-business atmosphere to which American soccer aspired, to that position in 1990.

Another was the change of emphasis in American soccer during the 1980s and early '90s from professional leagues to national-team events. The end of the North American Soccer League in 1985, the rise to world prominence of the U.S. men's and women's national teams in the early 1990s and the staging of the World Cup in the United States in 1994 wrought huge changes in American fans' soccer viewpoints.

A third may have been that the American soccer boom that began in the 1970s meant that the managers of pro soccer leagues by the 1990s often had

stronger soccer backgrounds, and were more likely to share the USSF's objectives, than had their counterparts of several decades before.

Changes also took place during these decades in the USSF's financial position. Financial steps taken by Fricker after his election in 1984 and the qualification of the United States for the World Cup in 1989 both rescued the USSF from fiscal difficulties. And the increasing involvement of corporate sponsors in American soccer in the 1990s further improved the picture.

When the USFA was founded eight decades before, the driving force behind that move had been the desire of American soccer interests to gain membership in FIFA, the world governing body of the sport, which had been founded in 1904. Representatives of both the AFA and the AAFA attended the FIFA Congress in Sweden in 1912. FIFA urged that the two seek an end to their differences and present a unified bid for FIFA membership. After attempts at a merger failed late in 1912, several key organizations switched from the AFA camp to the AAFA camp. That tipping of the balance of power in the AAFA's favor resulted in the formation, without a merger, of the USFA at a meeting at New York's Astor Hotel on April 5, 1913. The AFA joined the USFA fold shortly thereafter, and full membership in FIFA came the next year.

Also coming the next year was the final of the first U.S. Open Cup (then called the National Challenge Cup), the new organization's national championship tournament, which has been held every year since. The USFA sent its first national team overseas when the United States played Sweden and Norway in 1916, and founded another national tournament, the National Amateur Cup, in 1923.

In the organization's first decades, the most influential individuals were two of its early presidents, G. Randolph Manning and Andrew M. Brown, and the man who was secretary for most of its first 20 years, Thomas W. Cahill. Manning was the leader in the founding of the organization, and was its first president. Brown was president of the American Football Association at the time of the USFA's founding and played the largest part in bringing the AFA over to the USFA side. He later was president of the USFA at the time that it was briefly threatened with expulsion from FIFA because of the signing of European pros by American Soccer League teams. Cahill was the USFA's original emissary to FIFA in its bid for recognition by the world body and later was the most important person in negotiating an end to the "Soccer War" between the USFA and ASL in 1928 and '29.

The Soccer War was an outgrowth of the problem over ASL teams signing European pros. The ASL, chafing under regulations imposed by the USFA and FIFA, tried to wrest control of American soccer away from the USFA, but support from Europe was the key factor in enabling the USFA to hold its position.

The Soccer War was only the first of many challenges to the federation's authority from professional leagues. One of the most serious came as a

result of experiments with rules changes by the North American Soccer League in the 1970s and '80s. FIFA approved these experiments, the most significant of which was a 35-yard offside line, but with a time limit. After they were due to expire several years later, the NASL wished to continue them. The USSF was caught in the middle of an acrimonious debate between the NASL and FIFA over the matter.

This debate, which the NASL lost, may have played a part in the eventual professionalization of USSF operations. This wasn't the first time that the NASL had clashed with a USSF that it viewed as a small-time organization that was unsuited to administering big-money matters. Partly as a result of that, NASL commissioner Phil Woosnam pushed the capable Fricker for the USSF presidency, beginning the chain of events that led to the USSF growing into a more professional organization than it had been in previous decades. As devoted to the sport as USSF officials earlier in the century were, they dealt in a relatively small world compared to what was to come. In 1921, the embezzlement of $1,200 by an officer caused a crisis for the USFA. In 1946, $10,000 brought in as a result of the first Liverpool tour was eye-opening wealth to the USSFA. In 1997 and '98, the USSF signed sponsorship contracts that were worth $500 million.

During the half-century between the Soccer War and the NASL rules crisis, the federation's responsibilities dealt mainly with regulating the visits of foreign teams to the United States, fielding national teams for competitions like the World Cup, the Olympic Games and the Pan-American Games and administering the U.S. Open Cup tournament. And for many years, that job was done largely by one man. After the influence within the federation of founders Manning, Brown and Cahill waned, Joe Barriskill became the dominant figure. He ran the organization as virtually a one-man operation during his many years as secretary, from 1943 to 1971.

In more recent decades, the federation's responsibilities have expanded greatly in the direction of duties imposed by the American soccer boom, such as running coaching schools and administering the growing number of national teams at various levels.

The coaching schools were developed in the 1970s and '80s by several USSF coaches, particularly Dettmar Cramer, Karl Heinz Heddergott and Walt Chyzowych. There has been some criticism of the coaching schools for technical reasons, but there is no doubt that they have helped American soccer to cope with the huge increase in numbers of young players needing instruction in the game.

The national teams grew in number particularly as international competition at various levels grew more common. The World Cup and Olympic Games were joined on FIFA's calendar by the world under-20 championships in 1977, the world under-17 championships in 1985 and the Women's World Cup in 1991. The USSF also has sponsored a national five-a-side

indoor team, an under-20 women's team and several age-group developmental teams at teenage levels.

The swing in emphasis in American soccer in the federation's favor put it in much better position when another attempt was made in the 1990s to start a fully professional league in the United States. When Major League Soccer opened its doors in 1996, the federation was no longer an impoverished, volunteer-based organization struggling to maintain control in the face of big-money interests behind the pro league. This time, the pro league was, to a considerable degree, a creation of the USSF. Rothenberg, in addition to being president of the USSF, was chairman of MLS.

When Robert Contiguglia was elected USSF president in 1998, he took charge of a very powerful organization, one that finally seemed to have gained the national and international influence that its founders had envisioned in 1913.

United States Soccer Football Association. See United States Soccer Federation.

United Systems of Independent Soccer Leagues. See United Soccer Leagues.

Uruguay

The former world champion was an occasional opponent for the U.S. national team in the 1980s and '90s: a 1-1 tie in a 1986 friendly, a 1-0 victory for the United States in 1991 friendly (Bora Milutinovic's first game as U.S. coach), a 1-0 win for Uruguay in the 1993 Copa America and a 2-2 tie in a 1995 friendly. More interesting, however, are some games in 1924 and '27 between American teams and the Uruguayan powerhouse that dominated world soccer in that era.

The United States first met Uruguay in the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, when Uruguay was fielding its entire national team. The United States' 3-0 defeat, on a hat trick by Pedro Petrone, was not that bad a performance, considering that Uruguay outscored its other four opponents in those Olympics by 17-2.

Three years later, Uruguay's national team made a nine-game United States tour between March 20 and May 30, 1927 that featured some good soccer and some terrible on-the-field violence. The Uruguayans compiled a record of five victories, two defeats and two ties in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and points in between against ASL teams. Neither of the Uruguayan defeats was ever finished, however. Both were called by the referees in the second half, in the midst of riots seemingly started by Uruguayan players.

Those two defeats were 1-0 to Newark Skeeters and 3-2 to Boston Wonder Workers, a team featuring Alex McNab, Werner Nilsen and Barney

Battles. Three of the games were against Brooklyn Wanderers. The largest crowd of the tour was 20,000 for the first game, a 6-1 win over Indiana Flooring at the Polo Grounds in New York.

U.S. Amateur Soccer Association

The division of the U.S. Soccer Federation that administers the non-professional side of the sport for players, both male and female, over the age of 19. Fifty-five state associations are affiliated with the USASA (some large states are divided into more than one state association). The leagues in which amateur teams play are affiliated with the state associations.

The USASA, which is divided into four regions, runs competitions for both club and state select teams. The select teams compete against each other annually for the George F. Donnelly Cup. At the club level, the champions of the four regions in various categories gather each summer to compete for the men's National Amateur Cup, the women's U.S. Open Cup and the men's and women's Over-30 Cups. In addition, each region conducts a club competition to select one entry for the men's U.S. Open Cup tournament.

The USASA is one of the three organizations, along with the U.S. Youth Soccer Association and the Professional Division, that control more than 90 percent of the voting strength in the U.S. Soccer Federation.

U.S. Cup

Tournament founded in 1992 that has become one of the most important fixtures on the American soccer calendar. The tournament was established by the organizing committee of the 1994 World Cup, and most of the games have been played in stadiums used for that World Cup.

In most years, the tournament has been conducted in the same format as a World Cup first-round group, with four teams playing a round-robin for a total of six games. While the first two editions of the U.S. Cup were dry runs for the 1994 World Cup, the tournament has since taken on a life of its own. It was not held in 1994 or '98, but otherwise has been held annually, for a total of six tournaments through 1999. The organizing committee of the 1994 World Cup ceased to exist after 1994, but the running of the tournament was taken over by the U.S. Soccer Federation. The USSF also established a U.S. Women's Cup tournament, which was first played in 1994.

While the United States national team has played U.S. Cup games as though they were fully competitive matches, some of the visiting teams have not treated them that way, particularly European teams whose players were in breaks from their league seasons. Technically, those teams have been right. The U.S. Cup is in something of a gray area of not being a completely competitive event. But the fact that it is held every year and is

organized by a national federation does seem to make it more than just a friendly tournament.

U.S. Cup, 1992

The inaugural edition of this tournament produced a surprising victory by the United States team over three European opponents. Ireland, Portugal and Italy were not the best that Europe had to offer at that point. The number-one factor in their being invited was that they were not among the eight European nations that had qualified for the European Championships being held the same month. Still, all were strong teams.

The United States began with a very impressive victory over Ireland on May 30, winning by 3-1 in the rain in Washington, against a team that had beaten the Americans by 4-1 in Dublin just a month before. Ireland took a 1-0 lead early in the second half, but goals by Marcelo Balboa, Tab Ramos and John Harkes brought the United States back. The next day, Italy and Portugal tied in New Haven.

The Americans then beat Portugal, 1-0, in Chicago, on a goal by Roy Wegerle, while Italy was beating Ireland, 2-0, in Foxboro, Mass. That left the United States with 4 points, Italy with 3, Portugal 1 and Ireland 0. The United States and Italy were the only teams still with a mathematical chance of winning the title, and the Americans needed only a tie when they met in Chicago on June 6. A goal by Roberto Baggio in the second minute seemed to have Italy started toward victory, but Harkes tied the score 20 minutes later and it stayed tied the rest of the way, giving the United States an unexpected victory.

U.S. Cup, 1993

The United States team entertained no hope of repeating as champion in this tournament. The organizers had invited as the visitors three soccer superpowers, Brazil, Germany and England. Still, the Americans gave a good account of themselves.

Actually, this wasn't true in the first game. The United States played Brazil in New Haven, Conn., and got a thorough beating. The 2-0 score didn't begin to show how Brazil dominated. The fact that the first Brazilian goal, by Careca in the fifth minute, may have been offside didn't matter at all. Brazil deserved every bit of its victory, and more. Thus the United States' second game, against England four days later in Foxboro, was particularly a shock. The Americans held their own throughout the first half, went ahead on Thomas Dooley's header just before halftime, went two up on Alexi Lalas' header in the 72nd minute and got a series of outstanding saves from Tony Meola to preserve their first win over England since 1950.

The day after the U.S.-England game, Germany and Brazil played a classic 3-3 tie in Washington. The Germans then won the tournament by beating the United States, 4-3, in Chicago, and England, 2-1, in Pontiac,

Mich. The game in Chicago was not the close struggle that the score would imply, as Germany led by 4-1 at one point. But it did give Dooley the chance to score two goals against the country where he was born and raised.

U.S. Cup, 1995

The United States won the U.S. Cup for the second time, and also began the run of success that lifted Steve Sampson into the job of national-team coach on a full-time basis.

The Americans didn't begin very well, falling behind Nigeria twice in the opening 20 minutes of their first game (the game in Foxboro was additionally noteworthy for the first appearance of Sam's Army). But John Harkes' goal erased the first deficit and Marcelo Balboa's goal just before halftime erased the second. Cobi Jones then scored the gamewinner in the 68th minute. A week later in Washington, the United States played one of its best games of all time, giving Mexico no chance in a 4-0 rout. Claudio Reyna was involved in three of the goals, which were scored by Roy Wegerle, Thomas Dooley and John Harkes in the first half and Reyna himself in the second.

Going into its final game, against Colombia in Piscataway, N.J., the United States needed only a tie to win the cup. Colombia had beaten Nigeria, 1-0, but been tied by Mexico, 0-0. The Americans got that tie, 0-0, but almost lost in the closing seconds, when Mike Burns headed a shot off the line.

U.S. Cup, 1996

United States turned in a disappointing effort this time. A last-minute goal gained the Americans a tie against Mexico, but Mexico still won the U.S. Cup for the first time. The key game for the United States was a surprising loss to Bolivia in Washington. Jaime Moreno dribbled nearly the length of the field to score in the second minute and the United States never recovered.

Both the United States and Mexico had opened with victories, the United States beating Ireland, 2-1, in Foxboro, Mass., on goals by Tab Ramos and Claudio Reyna. Mexico beat Bolivia, 1-0, in Dallas.

The same day as the United States' loss to Bolivia, Mexico tied Ireland, so the Mexicans went into their meeting with the United States at the Rose Bowl with a 4-3 lead in the standings (Bolivia had dropped out of contention by losing to Ireland a day before).

In front of 92,216, Eric Wynalda gave the United States the lead in the 34th minute. Mexico tied the score before halftime and appeared to have won on a goal in the 89th minute. But Thomas Dooley scored just before the whistle on a header following a corner kick by John Harkes to even the final score. However, unlike 1995, this time it was the other team that needed only a tie in order to win the cup.

U.S. Cup, 1997

The U.S. Soccer Federation took a different tack with the U.S. Cup this time than previous years, seeming to recognize that some visiting teams viewed it as a series of friendlies, rather than a competitive event. It was moved out of the prime June spot that it had occupied, and was held in January in Southern California with a largely second-string U.S. team. The difference in the strength of the United States team showed in the results. Despite an unimposing lineup of visiting teams, the United States was never in contention.

Many top American players hadn't had an off-season in several years, and the USSF used this period to give them one. As a result, the only first-team regulars to play all three games for the United States were Claudio Reyna, Jeff Agoos and Alexi Lalas.

The United States began with a 1-0 loss to Peru in San Diego. Two days later, Mexico beat the United States, 2-0, in Pasadena, the first Mexican win over the Americans since 1993. The United States finished with a dismal game, losing by 4-1 to a watered-down Denmark team. Joe-Max Moore scored the only American goal of the tournament.

Mexico swept to its second consecutive U.S. Cup championship, the key game being a 3-1 victory over Denmark in San Diego. But this tournament was a pale imitation of its predecessors.

U.S. Cup, 1999

Again, the tournament was reduced from the stature of its early seasons. Rather than being a full round-robin, it was a pair of doubleheaders, played in Southern California in March, involving the United States, Mexico, Bolivia and Guatemala. And the other three games were little more than window dressing surrounding the main event, the United States vs. Mexico, meeting for the 13th time in the 1990s.

That game decided the title in favor of Mexico, which thus won the U.S. Cup for the third consecutive time. The United States went into that game in San Diego needing only a tie, since the two teams were tied on points and the United States was ahead on goal difference, but Mexico's 2-1 victory boosted it to the championship.

The United States started with a 3-1 victory over Guatemala, getting goals from Joe-Max Moore, Brian McBride and Frankie Hejduk. That extended Bruce Arena's undefeated streak as the new U.S. coach to five games. The same night, in the second game of the doubleheader at the Los Angeles Coliseum, Mexico beat Bolivia, 2-1.

Two days later in San Diego, Mexico took a 1-0 lead on a 14th-minute own goal by United States defender Robin Fraser. Hejduk tied the score in the 51st minute, but Jose Manuel Abundis, Mexico's new star forward, scored the gamewinner in the 58th minute.

U.S. Open Cup

The oldest major soccer competition in the United States, having been held every year since the 1913-14 season.

The U.S. Open Cup has been known by several different names, the main others being the National Challenge Cup and the National Open Cup. For much of its history, it was the main competition bringing together teams from various parts of the country that didn't ordinarily face each other, and as such was often considered the national championship, particularly by the competing teams. Recently, as American soccer has developed a multidivision structure, it has been the main competition bringing together teams from the various levels.

The teams compete for the Dewar Trophy, which was donated to the American Amateur Football Association in 1912 by Scottish sportsman, distiller and philanthropist Sir Thomas Dewar. The event in which they compete, a single-elimination tournament modeled somewhat after the Football Association Cup in England, was established by the United States Football Association shortly after that organization's founding in 1913. It still is run by the United States Soccer Federation.

The tournament was originally named the National Challenge Cup, but the name has changed over the years, especially after the establishment of the National Amateur Cup in 1923. In 1999, the official name was changed to the Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup in honor of the longtime professional team owner. The U.S. Open Cup, as the name implies, is open to both professional and amateur teams, but at times some of the top pro teams have declined to enter, particularly during the NASL-dominated years of the 1970s and '80s. The turf on which the "Soccer War" of 1928-29 was fought was the issue of American Soccer League teams' participation in the U.S. Open Cup. MLS teams have often been unhappy about interrupting their league schedules for cup games.

In the 1990s, the event seemed to have been restored to the strength it enjoyed during the pre-NASL years, with the involvement of the new pro leagues that were formed. This was partly a result of the work of people with both league and federation ties, like Alan Rothenberg, Francisco Marcos and Sunil Gulati, and some arm-twisting on the part of the federation.

Teams that have won the U.S. Open Cup three times or more are Bethlehem Steel (1915, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1926), Fall River Marksmen (1924, 1927, 1930, 1931), Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals (1960, 1961, 1963, 1966), New York Greek-Americans (1967, 1968, 1969, 1974), Los Angeles Maccabee (1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981) and New York Pancyprian-Freedoms (1980, 1982, 1983). In addition, the same St. Louis team, under three different names because of changing sponsors, reached the cup final in six consecutive years, 1932 through '37, winning in 1933 and '34 as Stix, Baer & Fuller and in 1935 as Central Breweries.

Winning the "double," the U.S. Open Cup and the county's top league title, not only has been difficult to achieve but sometimes difficult to recognize when it has happened, because of debate over what the top league was at given times. But it appears that there have been 11 winners of the double. They have been two from the National Association Foot Ball League (Brooklyn Field Club in 1914 and Bethlehem Steel in 1919), seven from the American Soccer League, (Fall River Marksmen in 1924 and '30, Brooklyn Hispano in 1943, New York Brookhattan in 1945, New York Americans in 1954 and Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in 1961 and '63) and two from Major League Soccer (D.C. United in 1996 and Chicago Fire in 1998).

Perhaps the greatest value of the U.S. Open Cup over the years has been the way that the cup final has brought together powerhouse teams from different parts of the country that never played each other in their regional leagues. Particularly famous meetings of this sort of this are Fall River Rovers vs. Bethlehem Steel in 1916, '17 and '18; New Bedford Whalers vs. St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller in 1932, St. Louis Simpkins vs. Fall River Ponta Delgada in 1950, and Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals vs. Los Angeles Kickers in 1960.

Starting in 1996, when Major League Soccer began operation, the USSF instituted a format in which third-division (USL) teams face amateur teams in the first round, with the winners playing second-division (A-League) teams in the second round, and the second-round winners playing first-division (MLS) teams in the third round. Several lower-division teams have made impressive cup runs, including the third-division San Francisco Bay Seals, who reached the semifinals in 1997 (beating two MLS teams and one A-League team along the way), the amateur Mid-Michigan Bucks, who reached the third round in 1999, and the A-League Rochester Rhinos, who reached the final in 1996 and won the cup in 1999. In 1999, the Rhinos built a huge reputation as giant killers during a cup run in which they upset four MLS teams, the Chicago Fire in the third round, the Dallas Burn in the quarterfinals, the Columbus Crew in the semifinals and the Colorado Rapids in the final. In the first four seasons under this format, a total of 94 games were played between teams from different divisions, of which 30 were won by the team from the lower division.

In 1997, the U.S. Open Cup was blamed, perhaps unfairly, for the schedule congestion that troubled American pro soccer that summer. As a result, the cup final was postponed until after the end of the Major League Soccer season, and two MLS teams, D.C. United and the Los Angeles Galaxy, declined to enter the U.S. Open Cup in 1998. The USSF tightened the cup schedule somewhat in 1998 and '99, in an effort to complete the tournament well before the start of the MLS playoffs.

U.S. Soccer. See United States Soccer Federation.

U.S. Soccer Foundation

Organization set up to use profits from the 1994 World Cup for the purpose of aiding and promoting the growth of soccer at all levels in the United States.

The foundation began operations in 1995 with an endowment of almost $50 million from the 1994 profits. During its first three years, it distributed more than $9 million in grants to soccer-related programs, particularly local programs, from the interest on that endowment. At the same time, the endowment grew to about $75 million.

The foundation has been headed since its inception by chairman James Hamilton. The first executive director, Rob Beck, was succeeded by Dan Flynn in 1998. The members of the board of directors have included such prominent soccer administrators as Alan Rothenberg, Robert Contiguglia, Sunil Gulati, Francisco Marcos, Hank Steinbrecher and Richard Groff.

U.S. Women's Cup

A tournament that was started in 1994 by the USSF as a women's equivalent for the U.S. Cup that the men had been playing since 1992, and which grew markedly in stature in 1999, boosted by the excitement over the Women's World Cup a few months before. Prior to 1999, the U.S. Women's Cup games had generally been played in much smaller stadiums than those used for the men's tournament, sometimes high school stadiums.

The tournament has tended to be more a showcase for the U.S. women than a test for them. In the first six U.S. Women's Cup tournaments, the United States won all 18 of its games, by a total score of 79-8. Several of its victims were among the other top teams in the world, such as China in 1994 and '96; Norway in 1994 and '95 and Brazil in 1998 and '99, but the field has often included a number of lesser teams.

The sparse attendances of earlier years were very much changed in 1999. The three doubleheaders, in Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, and Louisville, Ky., drew a total of 94,717 spectators, topped by 36,405 at Arrowhead Stadium in Kansas City for the Brazil-South Korea and United States-Finland games. In its first two games, the United States team breezed past South Korea, 5-0, and Finland, 6-0, but had to rally from behind to beat Brazil, 4-2, in its final game, at Cardinal Stadium in Louisville. Just two weeks before, the Americans had beaten the same Brazilian team by 6-0 in a friendly.

The 1994 tournament was the only one in which the United States faced three very strong opponents. Still, it went through unbeaten, with victories of 2-1 over Germany in Fairfax, Va., 1-0 over China in Piscataway, N.J., and 4-1 over Norway in Worcester, Mass. In both 1995 and '96, the decisive games were played at RFK Stadium in Washington. In 1995, the United

States beat its perennial rival Norway, 2-1, and in 1996 it beat China, 1-0, in a preview of the Olympic final three months later.

In the United States' two victories over China, it got goals from Julie Foudy in 1994 and Michelle Akers in 1996. The goals against Norway in 1995 were scored by Tammy Pearman and Mia Hamm. Two goals each by Hamm and Kristine Lilly gave the United States its win over Brazil in 1999.

U.S. Youth Soccer Association

The division of the U.S. Soccer Federation that, in the 1970s, '80s and '90s, coordinated much of the nation's youth soccer activities. The USYSA's most visible role has been running the tournaments that annually settle national age-group championships.

In the 1990s, the USYSA got into a jurisdictional dispute with the other major youth soccer body, the American Youth Soccer Organization, that brought about some changes in the USSF's youth soccer procedures.

The USYSA was founded in 1974 with about 100,000 registered players between the ages of 5 and 19, a number that had grown to more than 3 million by 1999. The USYSA, like the USSF and the U.S. Amateur Soccer Association, is divided into four regions, East, Midwest, South and West, which encompass the 55 state youth soccer associations and the more than 6,000 clubs involved.

V

Valderrama, Carlos

The most publicized, and probably also the best, of the foreign players in Major League Soccer at that league's outset.

The Colombian midfielder, playing for the Tampa Bay Mutiny, won the league's Most Valuable Player award in that first MLS year, after a season in which he was the hub of the Tampa Bay attack. His passes into the goalmouth were a large reason why teammate Roy Lassiter was able to win the MLS goalscoring race. What additionally attracted attention to Valderrama, though, was his marketable appearance, featuring a huge mane of blond dreadlocks. There were almost as many MLS fans wearing Valderrama wigs as wearing Alexi Lalas wigs.

Valderrama was a fixture in the Colombian national team, playing in the 1990, 1994 and 1998 World Cups. Before signing with MLS, he had starred for Nacional Medillin in the Colombian first division. In 1998, before MLS's third season, he was transferred to the Miami Fusion, but then was returned to Tampa Bay in mid-season in 1999.

Van der Beck, Perry

North American Soccer League midfielder and defender who was one of the leading players in the U.S. national team in the 1980s.

Van der Beck, one of the top Americans in the NASL, played seven NASL seasons, six of those for the Tampa Bay Rowdies and one of them, on loan from Tampa Bay, for Team America. He joined Tampa Bay for the 1978 season and played in the NASL through the league's end. He played a total of 125 NASL games and was a member of the Tampa Bay teams that reached the NASL championship game in both 1978 and '79. In the 1980 season, he started every one of Tampa Bay's 36 games.

Van der Beck played 23 full internationals for the United States, the first against France in May 1979 and the last against England in June 1985. He was a member of the U.S. team that upset Hungary in 1979 and played in the qualifying rounds of both the 1982 and 1986 World Cups.

After the NASL folded, Van der Beck moved to the Major Indoor Soccer League, where he played eight seasons for Dallas, St. Louis and Wichita. In 1985, he was one of several players on the U.S. national team during its World Cup qualifying series against Trinidad and Costa Rica who were by then with indoor teams.

Veee, Juli

One of the first American citizens to play professionally in Europe, a star of the U.S. national team in the 1970s and a longtime star of both the North American Soccer League and the Major Indoor Soccer League.

Veee played four games in the U.S. national team, the first three of which were World Cup qualifiers against Mexico and Canada in 1976. He also played for the U.S. national indoor team at the end of his career, when it finished third in the first FIFA world indoor championships in 1989.

Veee, who was born in Hungary as Jyvla Visnyei, played seven seasons in the NASL, interrupted for one season, 1976-77, that he spent with Standard Liege in the first division in Belgium. Veee played for the Los Angeles Aztecs in 1975, the San Jose Earthquakes in 1976 and the San Diego Sockers from 1978 to '82. He scored 47 goals in 187 NASL games. In the MISL, he played one season with the New York Arrows, one with the Las Vegas Americans and four with the San Diego Sockers. He scored 241 goals in 258 MISL games, was a first-team MISL all-star in 1983 and won MISL titles with New York in 1980 and San Diego in 1983, '86 and '88.

Venezuela

South America's soccer doormat has faced the United States only once, in a game at the 1993 Copa America in Quito, Ecuador, that ended badly for the American team. The game was the last of the United States' first-round games. It needed a big victory to advance to the quarterfinals on goal difference, and that seemed possible against a nation that is far behind the rest of South America in soccer.

Early in the second half, the United States led, 3-0, on goals by Chris Henderson, Peter Vermes and Dominic Kinnear. But Venezuela came back and the game ended in a 3-3 tie, with Venezuela's third goal coming in injury time.

Vermes, Peter

One of the first of the many leading American players who moved to European clubs in the late 1980s and early '90s.

Vermes, who played 68 full international games for the United States, including three in the 1990 World Cup, began his European career in the 1988-89 season with Raba ETO in Hungary, where his parents were born. He later played a season with Volendam in Holland and one with Figueras in Spain. When Major League Soccer began in 1996, he played one season with the New York/New Jersey MetroStars before being traded to the Colorado Rapids, for whom he played in the 1997 MLS championship game and the 1999 U.S. Open Cup final.

Vermes, initially a forward, but a defender later in his career, starred in some of the United States' biggest victories of the late '80s and early '90s, including the 1989 win over Trinidad that clinched a World Cup place and

the 1991 upset of Mexico in the CONCACAF Gold Cup semifinals. He scored the United States' second goal of the latter game, one of 11 goals he scored in full internationals. He also played for the United States in the 1988 Olympic Games.

Virginia, University of

The perennial powerhouse of collegiate soccer in the late 1980s and early '90s, and one of the greatest college teams of all time. Under coach Bruce Arena, the Cavaliers won NCAA titles in 1989, '91, '92, '93 and '94.

Virginia was a few years behind several other Atlantic Coast Conference powers, like Clemson and Duke, in coming to national prominence. But once Arena's team hit its stride, it exceeded all of then, becoming the most dominant team in college soccer since St. Louis University decades before. During Arena's years as coach, Virginia produced a number of players who became stars of the U.S. national team, including John Harkes, Tony Meola, Jeff Agoos and Claudio Reyna, and more than a dozen others who made the grade in Major League Soccer. Arena's Virginia teams were particularly admired for the attacking style in which they played, winning their many championships without negative tactics.

Virginia first reached the NCAA championship game in 1989, sharing the title with Santa Clara after a memorable overtime tie in bitter cold in Piscataway, N.J. The two teams met again in the 1991 final, when Virginia won on penalties to take its first outright NCAA title. Virginia then beat San Diego in the 1992 final, South Carolina in the 1993 final and Indiana in the 1994 final.

Arena left Virginia after the 1995 season, becoming coach of the U.S. Olympic team and D.C. United of Major League Soccer. Virginia reached the NCAA final again in 1997 under Arena's successor, George Gelnovatch.

W

Walder, Jimmy

The dean of American soccer referees from the 1930s to the 1950s, and probably the most honored American referee of all time. Walder, from the Kensington section of Philadelphia, which also produced many great players, refereed his first game in 1909, the first of more than 4,500. He eventually became the man most often called on to handle the major events in the sport in the United States. The original American Soccer League, the second ASL and tournaments like the U.S. Open Cup made heavy use of his services. Walder also regularly officiated at college games, including many that settled championships, primarily during college soccer's pre-NCAA era. He developed the two-referee system that was in use in college soccer for a number of years.

Wallace, Frank

Forward who was a member of the United States team in the 1950 World Cup and also starred for St. Louis area teams.

"Pee Wee" Wallace was among the numerous outstanding players who came out of St. Louis' Italian section in the 1940s (his name was an Anglicized version of Valecenti), and after returning from World War II, he played in the St. Louis Raiders professional team that was a member of the short-lived North American Soccer Football League in 1947. After that, he joined the Simpkins Ford team, and with Simpkins won U.S. Open Cup championships in 1948 and 1950.

Wallace made his debut in the U.S. national team in 1949, in the North American Championship tournament in Mexico City that decided two qualifying teams for the 1950 World Cup. He played all four games for the United States in that tournament, and scored two important goals, both against Cuba. The following year, he played in all three of the United States' games in the World Cup in Brazil, scoring a goal against Chile.

Wegerle, Roy

South African-born forward who played 10 seasons in England and was a star of the U.S. national team after becoming an American citizen in 1991. He was a member of the United States teams at the 1994 and '98 World Cups.

Wegerle, the younger brother of longtime NASL star Steve Wegerle, went to college at the University of South Florida in the early 1980s and was one of only two players (along with Hugo Sanchez) who played in both the North American Soccer League and Major League Soccer. After the end of

the NASL, in which he had played one season (scoring nine goals) with the Tampa Bay Rowdies, Wegerle played two seasons with the Tacoma Stars of the Major Indoor Soccer League and then went to England, where he played for Chelsea, Luton Town, Queens Park Rangers, Blackburn Rovers and Coventry City. His best spell was at QPR, where he scored 47 goals in two-and-a-half seasons.

Wegerle made his U.S. national-team debut in May 1992 and won 51 full international caps, the last at the 1998 World Cup. The biggest goals among his seven for the United States were against Mexico, in a 1-0 victory at the Rose Bowl on the eve of the 1994 World Cup, and Canada, in a 3-0 victory in Vancouver that clinched the United States' place in the 1998 World Cup. Before making his U.S. debut, he had been eligible under FIFA rules to choose among the United States, England, South Africa and Germany for his soccer "nationality." The fact that the United States was an automatic qualifier for the 1994 World Cup likely played a part in his decision.

In 1996, Wegerle was purchased from Coventry City by Major League Soccer, in which he played three seasons before retiring. He played for the Colorado Rapids in the first MLS season, and then was traded to D.C. United in 1997 and the Tampa Bay Mutiny in 1998.

Werden, Carla. See Overbeck, Carla.

West Hudson

New Jersey club that was among the best teams in American soccer during the first two decades of the 20th century. The West Hudson Athletic Association was located in Harrison, N.J., and took its name from the term often used to refer to the Kearny-Harrison-East Newark area, which is the western part of Hudson County.

West Hudson's regular rival was Kearny Scots. While the other team lasted much longer at the top ranks of American soccer, West Hudson was the stronger of the two for a period. Both teams were members of the National Association Foot Ball League, and West Hudson won the league championship in 1907, '10, '12, '13 and '15. In 1912, it also won the American Cup, and thus can make a claim to be the first winner of the league-cup "double" in the United States, as the NAFBL and the American Cup were predominant events at that time. That was one of three times that West Hudson won the American Cup, the others being in 1906 and 1908.

Western Soccer Alliance

League that operated on the West Coast from 1985 to '89 before merging with the ASL III to form what became the A-League. During at least the 1986 and '87 seasons, it was the highest ranking league in the United States, a position it shared with the United Soccer League and ASL III in other seasons.

The league was formed in the wake of the fall of the North American Soccer League and included four teams in its first season, San Jose, Portland, Seattle and Victoria. It subsequently included seven in 1986, six in 1987 and '88 and nine in 1989. After the 1989 season, the league champion San Diego Nomads lost a "national title" game to the Fort Lauderdale Strikers, champions of the East Coast ASL III. That game paved the way toward the merger of the two leagues the following year.

The WSA champions were the San Jose Earthquakes in 1985, Hollywood Kickers in 1986, San Diego Nomads in 1987 and '89 and Seattle Storm in 1988.

White, James "Tec"

Forward who was part of the Fall River Marksmen powerhouse in the late 1920s and early '30s.

White had been playing for Motherwell in Scotland when he signed with Fall River before the 1925-26 American Soccer League season. He then played for Fall River through the team's move to New York in 1931. He sometimes was overshadowed by famous teammates like Alex McNab, Billy Gonsalves and Bert Patenaude, but scored 114 goals in the 282 ASL games that he played. In addition to winning ASL championships in 1926, '29 and '30, he also won U.S. Open Cup titles with Fall River in 1927 and '30, Fall River/New York in 1931 and New Bedford in 1932.

Willey, Alan

Forward who played nine seasons in the North American Soccer League and finished as the NASL's number-two all-time goalscorer.

Willey scored 142 goals in his 264 NASL games. He played for the Minnesota Kicks in 1976, '77, '78, '79, '80 and part of '81, the Montreal Manic in part of 1981 and all of 1982 and '83, and the Minnesota Strikers in 1984. He had joined the Kicks on loan from Middlesborough of the English League.

Willey's best season was 1978, when he scored 28 goals in 34 games for a Minnesota team that reached the playoff quarterfinals. Five of those goals came in a playoff game against the New York Cosmos.

Wilson, Bruce

A Canadian defender for several North American Soccer League teams who was one of the best North American players in the NASL's history.

Wilson was a stay-at-home style of defender. Although his 299 NASL games rank him second only to fellow Canadian Bob Lenarduzzi, he scored only eight NASL goals. He played 11 seasons in the NASL, 1974-77 with the Vancouver Whitecaps, 1978 and '79 with the Chicago Sting, 1980 with the

New York Cosmos and 1981-84 with the Toronto Blizzard. He played at least 20 games in each of those seasons.

Wilson was an NASL all-star six times. Three of those were first-team selections, in 1977, when he was with Vancouver, 1979, when he was with Chicago, and 1984, when he was with Toronto. He won an NASL championship in 1980 with New York and was runnerup in both 1983 and '84 with Toronto.

Wilson was one of the best players Canada has ever produced and was capped 51 times. He played for Canada in the 1984 Olympic Games and the 1986 World Cup, in which he captained the Canadian team. He was the focus of a controversy in 1980 when the Cosmos, who wanted him for a tour of friendlies in Asia, refused to release him to play for Canada in the qualifying rounds of the World Cup. In 1998, he was the lone Canadian player elected to a CONCACAF "team of the century."

W-League

The United States' first national women's soccer league, founded by the USISL in 1995.

The W-League, which was very much an outgrowth of the increased interest in women's soccer resulting from the United States' World Cup victory in 1991, actually was started as a pilot program in 1994. It was enough of a success that the USISL decided to go ahead with it as a full member of the USISL group of leagues in 1995.

Unlike the USISL itself, the W-League didn't start small. It began in 1995 with 19 teams in 14 states, stretching from Massachusetts to California. Many of those teams were affiliated with USISL men's teams, thus cutting down on administrative costs. The league then expanded to 24 teams in 1996 and 32 teams in 1997.

For a while, it appeared that the W-League might lose its place as the nation's top women's league in 1998 to the National Soccer Alliance. But when the NSA folded in December 1997 without ever having played a game, the W-League was there to pick up the pieces. USISL president Francisco Marcos had announced several months before that the W-League would split into Elite and non-elite divisions at some future date, not unlike the USISL men's split into pro and amateur divisions in 1995. After the folding of the NSA, it was decided to go ahead with that plan in 1998. The 15-team W-1 League, the Elite division, and the 17-team W-2 League, the non-elite division, began play in May 1998. In 1999, the W-1 League had 16 teams and the W-2 League had 18. In 1999, the W-League's position as the top women's league in the United States was weakened somewhat by the Women's Premier Soccer League, which dominated on the West Coast. The W-League had no teams farther west than Colorado in 1999.

The W-1 League teams were required to meet the same Division Three standards set by the U.S. Soccer Federation as did teams in the men's D3

Pro League. A few U.S. national-team players had begun playing in the W-League in 1997, and more joined the league after the Elite division was formed. At the gate, the league's biggest success story was the Boston Renegades, who averaged nearly 3,000 spectators per game in the 1997 season.

On the field, the Raleigh Wings, including a number of former University of North Carolina stars, developed into the league's leading team. The Raleigh teams that won W-League titles in 1998 and '99 included such national-team players as Carla Overbeck, Cindy Parlow, Tracy Ducar and Siri Mullinix.

Women's Premier Soccer League

A West Coast league that challenged the W-League in the late 1990s for the position of the top women's league in the country. Although nominally amateur, teams in the WPSL did include some of the top women players in the country.

The WPSL was founded in 1998 with six teams in its first division, plus three more in a second division. All were from California or Nevada. The first league title was won by the Silicon Valley Red Devils from Santa Clara, Calif. In 1999, Los Angeles Ajax of Manhattan Beach, Calif., a perennial power and the winner of the previous year's Women's U.S. Open Cup title, joined the league, but it didn't take the title. The league race was among a trio of Open Cup winners, Ajax, San Diego Auto Trader and the California Storm of Sacramento. The Storm took the title by defeating Auto Trader, 2-1, in the deciding game.

Women's soccer

While men's soccer grew rapidly in the United States in the 1980s and '90s, the meteoric rise of the women's game was considerably more spectacular, and a major contribution to the United States' growing stature in world soccer during those decades.

The early history of soccer in the United States included a visit from the touring Dick, Kerr Ladies of Preston, England, in 1922, but it wasn't until decades later that the women's side of the game began to become a regular part of the American soccer scene. Unlike the men's game, women's soccer developed largely through the colleges. Even there, there was considerable resistance to women's athletics, but this was far less than the resistance on the club side of the sport.

The first college varsity soccer team to be established in the United States was at Castleton State College in Castleton, Vt., in the mid-1960s. Before that, women's soccer had been strictly a phys ed or intramural actitivity. In the next decade, the sport grew rapidly on a number of college campuses, particularly in New England. A major factor in this growth was the passage of the Educational Amendments Act of 1972, whose Title IX prohibited sex

discrimination in athletic spending at colleges receiving federal funds. Until the late 1980s, enforcement of Title IX was often haphazard, but the federal measure still was huge boost to involvement by women in a variety of sports.

By the 1990s, the U.S. women's national team was going from success to success and the NCAA women's soccer championships was a major event. Getting to that point was a matter of steps, but it didn't really take all that long. From the time of the first national women's college soccer tournament to the United States' victory in the first Women's World Cup was only 11 years.

That first national tournament was held in 1980 at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, and was won by Cortland State from New York. The following year, the tournament became an official national championship, conducted by the organization that then ran women's college sports, the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. The 1981 AIAW tournament was played at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and was won by the host team.

The AIAW was on the way out by 1981, however. In 1982, the administration of women's college athletics in the United States was taken over by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the national AIAW became a thing of the past.

That AIAW national tournament in 1981 was run by University of North Carolina coach Anson Dorrance, who was destined to become one of the dominant figures in the growth of women's soccer in the United States during the 1980s and '90s, on two different levels. North Carolina's national title victory in 1981 started the greatest dynasty of all time in college sports. Dorrance's North Carolina powerhouse won 12 of the first 13 NCAA championships in women's soccer, including nine in a row from 1986 to '94. And Dorrance was coach of the U.S. national team from 1986 to '94, including the victory in the first Women's World Cup in 1991. By the mid-1990s, about two-thirds of the United States' women's college soccer teams were still being coached by men.

While the story of the 1980s in American women's soccer was the development of the college game, the story of the 1990s definitely was the national team. Prior to 1991, American soccer fans were aware that the United States was among the leading nations in this fledgling sport of women's soccer. But the United States victory in the 1991 Women's World Cup brought considerable added attention to the achievements of the women's national soccer team. Women's soccer, which was still a curiosity in much of the world, where women's athletics were not affected by Title IX, quickly became a huge source of pride in the United States, boosted even farther by the American victory in the 1996 Olympic Games. By the late 1990s, Mia Hamm, the star of the U.S. national women's team, was as much an icon among American soccer fans as any American male soccer star. The

1999 Women's World Cup, hosted in spectacular fashion by the United States and again won by the Americans, served to further establish the women's side of the game.

That rapid advancement of the U.S. national women's team was helped greatly by the increasing emphasis placed on women's soccer by the U.S. Soccer Federation. Also helping to fuel the growth of women's soccer generally, probably even more than it did the growth of men's soccer, was the American youth soccer boom that began in the 1970s. Soccer was an excellent game for girls to play as they sought athletic activities that were more rugged than those usually thought appropriate for girls in earlier decades. Something that made women's soccer particularly attractive many fans was the fact that at its top levels, the sport often was played in a much more open, attacking fashion by women than by men, perhaps due to the absence of the smothering influence of big money in the women's game.

Considering that it was a sport that barely existed as recently as 1960, the growth of women's soccer in the latter part of the 20th century was phenomenal.

Women's World Championships. See Women's World Cup.

Women's World Cup

The United States has been vastly more of a force in this event, which was first held in 1991, than in the men's World Cup. Through its performances in the Women's World Cup and the Olympic Games, the United States quickly established itself as the number-one world power in women's soccer, although it did have rivals for that honor, particularly Norway and China. And in 1996, when it bid for the right to host the third Women's World Cup in 1999, it had almost no opposition. Hosting that tournament, and winning it for the second time, further added to the United States' dominant position in women's soccer.

The Women's World Cup, which originally was called the Women's World Championships, has had considerable competition from the Olympic Games for the place of the sport's leading event for women. Unlike the men's Olympic soccer tournament, the women's Olympic tournament, at least in its first edition, was open to full national teams, the same teams that competed in the Women's World Cup. As a result, many American fans tended to regard the United States' victory at the 1996 Olympic Games as the real world championship while overlooking the United States' defeat at the 1995 Women's World Cup. The timing of the two events, one year apart, didn't help.

But while the Olympic Games tend to catch the attention of many Americans more easily than soccer-only competitions, it was the Women's World Cup, and the United States' victory in the inaugural competition,

that first impressed on the minds of both Americans and the rest of the world that the United States was a world powerhouse in women's soccer. The third Women's World Cup, which drew more than 650,000 fans to games in eight American stadiums, did much more for the health of women's soccer in the United States than did the 1991 tournament.

Women's World Cup, 1991

Before the inaugural Women's World Cup, it was clear that the United States had one of the better national teams in the growing sport of women's soccer. It wasn't until after that tournament in China in 1991 that it was apparent how very good that team was, and how much of a contribution to American soccer they were making.

The United States women's national team, which had been formed in 1985, enjoyed a good bit of success in the scattered tournaments held around the world before 1991. That the United States would really be a major force in the first Women's World Cup became clear during the CONCACAF qualifying tournament held in Haiti in April 1991. The United States, which was coached by University of North Carolina coach Anson Dorrance, won its five games by a total of 49-0. The scores were 12-0 against Mexico, 12-0 against Martinique, 10-0 against Trinidad, 10-0 against Haiti and 5-0 in the final against Canada. Riding into the World Cup on the wave provided by results like these was a big factor in the United States' eventual success.

China also was among the early powers in women's soccer, and going into the 1991 Women's World Cup, the United States had plenty of experience in playing on Chinese soil, including the area of southern China where the tournament was to be held. Although China was the host nation, the tournament was not spread out around the country as the men's World Cup usually was. Instead, it was held entirely within a relatively small corner of Guangdong province, with the final to be held in the city of Guangzhou, formerly called Canton.

The United States' first two games were in Punyu, and the opener on Nov. 17, 1991, was against Sweden, one of the several northern European teams that were considered potential champions. The United States didn't score until just before halftime, when Carin Jennings got the first American goal. Further goals by April Heinrichs in the 52nd minute and Mia Hamm in the 62nd put the game in American control, although Sweden did make it close with two late goals.

Next, the United States played Brazil, not the power in women's soccer that it was in the men's game, and routed the South Americans. Three goals in the last five minutes of the first half opened a 4-0 lead, and the United States got another in the second half.

With the victory over Brazil, the United States clinched a place in the quarterfinals, and thus was able to relax a bit in its final first-round game,

against Japan in Foshan. The Americans rested several injured players, but still won, 3-0. Michelle Akers-Stahl, considered the American team's most dangerous player, got her first two goals of the tournament in this game.

Akers-Stahl showed the reason for her reputation in the quarterfinals. The United States played Taiwan in Foshan and scored a 7-0 victory. Akers-Stahl, who had scored at least two goals in each of the five qualifying games earlier in the year, scored five goals this time as the Americans charged into the semifinals and stamped themselves as the favorite to win the tournament. The other quarterfinals were won by Sweden, Germany and Norway.

The United States' semifinal game was in Guangzhou against Germany, which had beaten Denmark, 2-1, in its quarterfinal. Continuing the momentum of their game against Taiwan, the Americans advanced to the final in no uncertain terms. Three goals in the first half by Jennings and two more in the second half by Hamm powered the United States to a 5-2 victory.

In the other semifinal, Norway beat Sweden, 4-1, and established that it would be no pushover in the final, which was played on Nov. 30, 1991. Whether it was the quality of the opposition, fatigue at the end of a hard tournament or an off-day was unclear, but the United States was unable to dominate like the team that had won its 10 previous games (including the qualifiers) by 72-4. The goal by Akers-Stahl that opened the scoring in the 20th minute came after the Norwegians had controlled the play up until then. And Akers-Stahl's goal that broke a 1-1 tie two minutes before the end resulted from a bad mishap in the Norwegian defense.

Whether they had won in grand style or not didn't really matter, however. The team captained by Heinrichs had certainly shown that they deserved their victory laps around the Tianhe Stadium. They had helped women's soccer to show the world an attacking attitude that the men's game was lacking at the time. And by becoming the first women's world champions in soccer's long history they had made a huge contribution to American soccer.

Women's World Cup, 1995

After the success of 1991, this World Cup, held in Sweden this time, was a disappointment for the U.S. team. This was a team that was not used to defeat. The result showed how dependent the team was on Michelle Akers, who missed a considerable part of the tournament with injuries.

As it had done four years before, the United States again breezed through the CONCACAF qualifying tournament, held in Montreal in the summer of 1994. The United States beat Mexico, Trinidad, Jamaica and Canada by a combined score of 36-1 to earn its place in Sweden.

Once there, the United States got off in the wrong foot in its opening game, against China in Gavle, Sweden, on June 6. Not only did the Americans lose leads of 2-0 and 3-1, having to settle for a 3-3 tie, they also lost

Akers in the 18th minute. The American superstar went out with a concussion, and also was hobbled by a knee injury.

Two days later, goals by Tiffeny Milbrett and Kristine Lilly boosted the United States to a 2-0 victory over Denmark, but the Americans still ended the game unhappy. Just before the end, goalkeeper Briana Scurry was sent off on a dubious call, for handling outside the penalty area, and faced a two-game suspension. The United States already had used up its three substitutions, so Mia Hamm played goal for the closing minutes.

A victory over Australia in the United States' final first-round game was by a wide enough margin, 4-1, to boost the Americans past China into first place in the final group standings. That gave the Americans a slightly better assignment for the quarterfinals than if they had finished second.

The Americans eased through the quarterfinals, beating Japan, 4-0. Lilly got the scoring started with a spectacular 35-yard free kick in the eighth minute. She also scored the second goal, and was followed by Milbrett and Tisha Venturini. The victory set up a semifinal showdown with Norway, which had beaten Denmark, 3-0, in its quarterfinal.

The United States tried hard against Norway in Vasteras, but this wasn't 1991, even if eight of the American starters were the same as in the final four years before. The main difference was Akers, who was back in the lineup for the first time since being injured in the United States' opening game but was not particularly effective. She was a far cry from the player who had scored two goals against Norway in the 1991 final.

The only goal came in the 10th minute of the game. Ann Kristin Aarones scored on a header from a corner kick by Gro Espeseth.

The Americans came close to tying the game a number of times in the final 20 minutes, particularly after a Norwegian player was sent off in the 76th minute. Milbrett and Venturini both had shots tipped over the bar by the Norwegian goalkeeper. And Fawcett twice hit the bar in the final five minutes of play. It was to no avail. At least the Americans knew that they didn't have to wait four years for another shot at the Norwegians. By this time, they knew that women's soccer would be on the program at the 1996 Olympics.

And the third-place game against China was a foreshadowing of those Olympics. Unlike the men's World Cup, the teams still tended to field full-strength lineups in the third-place game. The United States won, 2-0, with goals by Venturini in the 24th minute and Hamm in the 55th.

Women's World Cup, 1999

By the narrowest of margins, the United States won the prize it had sought. Had China spoiled that — and it very nearly did — this would still have been a triumphant event for American women's soccer. The American victory wasn't the story as much as was the spectacular way that the United States hosted, and was captivated by, this third Women's World Cup.

A total of 658,167 people attended the 32 games held in eight United States cities. The average of 20,567 per game was nearly five times the per-game average of the 1995 Women's World Cup in Sweden. Women's soccer was celebrated as it never had been before anywhere in the world.

It was not always planned to be as grand as it turned out. When the United States was awarded the role of hosting the 1999 Women's World Cup in 1996, its bid called for a relatively low-key tournament, with the playing sites limited to the northeastern United States. This seemed a logical extension of the pattern set in 1991 and 1995, when the tournament was held in a relatively small area of southern China and a relatively small area of southern Sweden.

But just as the playing sites used for the 1994 men's World Cup in the United States bore little resemblance to the ones in the original bid six years before, this tournament also changed shape considerably between 1996 and 1999. A significant impetus for that change was the enthusiasm with which women's soccer was greeted by spectators at the 1996 Olympic Games. The result was that in the end, the playing sites were spread across the country. Five of the eight were stadiums that had been used for the men's World Cup in 1994: The Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.; Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto, Calif.; Soldier Field in Chicago; Foxboro Stadium in Foxboro, Mass., and Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J. The others were Civic Stadium in Portland, Ore.; Spartan Stadium in San Jose, Calif.; and Jack Kent Cooke Stadium in Landover, Md.

The playing of the final at the Rose Bowl followed the example of the 1984 Olympic Games and 1994 World Cup, both of which had held their titles games there. Of the leading sites of American soccer in the 1990s, the main one that was not included was RFK Stadium in Washington. It was among the bidders, but it wanted the final, and stepped aside in favor of the suburban Jack Kent Cooke Stadium when it became apparent that it was not going to get the final.

The United States had obtained the right to host this tournament with fairly little difficulty. The decision was made by the FIFA executive committee at the same meeting in May 1996 at which Japan and South Korea contended for the right to stage the 2002 men's World Cup. That pitched battle drew all the publicity away from the decision on the women's tournament, which really was more a coronation than a decision. The only serious competition had been Australia, and it had withdrawn from contention more than a year before, deciding after Sydney was awarded the 2000 Olympic Games not to enter a formal bid for the soccer tournament.

The awarding of the tournament to the United States did bring about a change in the name of the event. FIFA had called the first two editions of this tournament the Women's World Championships. Americans tended to call them the Women's World Cup, and the organizing committee of this tournament quickly began using that name on a official basis.

A few months after the United States was awarded the tournament, former Olympic swimmer Donna de Varona was named chairman of the board of the organizing committee. De Varona had considerable experience as both an organizer and television broadcaster of women's sports events, but Marla Messing, who had been a vice president of the 1994 men's World Cup organizing committee and was president this time, was really the person in charge.

The qualifying competition began more than a year ahead of the event, and produced no surprises. At that time, only three teams were considered major threats to win the championship. Of those, the United States was an automatic qualifier, and Norway and China each qualified easily. The main suspense in the qualifying competition was over the fate of Germany, which had been drawn in the same qualifying group as Norway despite having been runnerup to the Norwegians in the 1995 Women's World Cup. After finishing second in the group, Germany qualified by beating Ukraine in a playoff. Before the draw, held on Feb. 14, 1999, the United States, Norway, China and Germany were named as the top-seeded teams for the four first-round groups.

The tournament schedule was built around a series of doubleheaders. Although the organizers had decided that women' soccer could be a good draw, they used the doubleheader system to hedge their bet a bit. Putting fans of four teams, rather than two in a stadium on a particular day would mean less worry about empty seats.

At the draw, held in San Jose, the United States, heading Group A, was matched with Denmark, Nigeria and North Korea, not an obviously easy group, but not a really challenging one, either. Of the unseeded teams, the up-and-coming one that everybody else wanted to avoid in the first round was Brazil, which was placed in Germany's Group B, as were Italy and Mexico. Group C had Norway, Japan, Canada and Russia, and Group D had China, Australia, Ghana and Sweden. The 16-team field was a bigger by four than those for the first two Women's World Cups.

The schedule, approved by FIFA the day before the draw, looked like a tiring one. At the men's World Cup in 1994, the number-one complaint of European teams and fans, even more than heat, had to do with long travel distances. This schedule did not seem designed to avoid similar complaints this time. The most striking example of this was the fact that the winners of the two California quarterfinals would play their semifinal in Massachusetts, with the winner of that game then going back to California for the final.

The United States had begun its preparations five months in advance, when the players contending for places on the final roster began practicing together in Florida. By the time United States coach Tony DiCicco announced his 20-player roster a month before the start of the tournament, nearly all of the questions about who would be on it had been answered.

The United States team appeared a solid one, and seven of the 20, all of them starters, were veterans of the 1991 World Cup champion team and the 1996 Olympic champion team. They were Michelle Akers, Julie Foudy, Mia Hamm, captain Carla Overbeck, Joy Fawcett, Kristine Lilly and Brandi Chastain.

As opening day neared, ticket sales for the tournament began to take off, and by the week before the tournament began, projections of the total attendance at the tournament, originally pegged at 312,000, moved past the 500,000 mark. More than 78,000 were at Giants Stadium on opening day, as the American team started its World Cup quest with a 3-0 victory over Denmark. A goal by Hamm gave the American team a 1-0 halftime lead, but the United States didn't really get going until the final 45 minutes, when goals by Foudy and Lilly put the victory away.

The Americans were braced for a difficult time in their second game, five days later in Chicago against Nigeria, which had opened with a 2-1 win over North Korea. As it turned out, the Nigerians did make DiCicco uneasy, but not on the scoreboard. After an early Nigerian goal, the Americans stormed back for a 7-1 win, building a 6-1 margin by halftime. DiCicco displeased the crowd of 65,080 at Soldier Field by pulling Hamm off at halftime, but the intention was to protect his star from potential injury. Nigeria committed 29 fouls in this game, to three by the Americans.

By the time the United States began its third game, against North Korea, it already knew that it had clinched a place in the quarterfinals. Its 3-0 win over North Korea then made it sure of winning its group. DiCicco started the game with four of his regulars on the bench, and all three United States goals came from reserves, two from Tisha Venturini and one from Shannon MacMillan. The game was still scoreless at halftime, and North Korea might have threatened an upset but for several big saves from American goalkeeper Briana Scurry.

Winning the group put the United States into a quarterfinal meeting with Germany, which had lost its group to a last-gasp goal by Brazil. That goal, 3 minutes and 59 seconds into injury time, produced a 3-3 tie in a see-saw game and put the Brazilians, rather than the Germans, atop their group.

Brazil, which would play Nigeria in the quarterfinals, had looked very good in winning its opening game by 7-1 from Mexico, the second game of the opening-day doubleheader in East Rutherford. But like their Brazilian male counterparts, the Brazilians showed some vulnerability in defense when they faced strong opponents in their next two games. They beat Italy, 2-0, before the tie with Germany. Attacking players like Sissi, Pretinha and Katia were spectacular, but Germany was able to dominate much of its game against Brazil by keeping the Brazilian defense back on its heels. The Americans might have seen Brazil as possibly a more welcome quarterfinal opponent than Germany, but by winning their groups, the two did set up the possibility of a Fourth of July semifinal meeting at Stanford Stadium,

the same holiday setting in which the United States men played Brazil in the 1994 World Cup.

The other two quarterfinals matched defending champion Norway against its Scandinavian neighbor and rival Sweden, and China against Russia. Norway and China, considered the two greatest threats to upset the United States in this World Cup, both breezed through their first-round groups, wining their six games by a combined total of 25-4. Norway beat Russia, 2-1, Canada, 7-1, and Japan, 4-0. China beat Sweden, 2-1, Ghana, 7-0, and Australia, 3-1. Both looked like potentially formidable opponents for the United States if it reached the final.

In the quarterfinals, the United States team cleared a big hurdle. Germany was a very tough assignment, which got even tougher in the sixth minute when Chastain scored an own goal resulting from miscommunication between her and goalkeeper Scurry.

The United States evened things when Tiffeny Milbrett scored in the 16th minute after the ball caroomed to her at the penalty spot. But the Americans were stunned again when Germany's Bettina Wiegmann hooked a beautiful long-range shot into the net just before halftime.

The Americans came back, however. Chastain redeemed herself just four minutes after halftime, half-volleying a shot in the goalmouth that went in off the post. Then, in the 65th minute, Fawcett's near-post header from a corner kick by MacMillan, who had come in as a substitute just seconds before, gave a relieved United States team its final margin.

In the semifinals, the United States met Brazil, which was very lucky to have survived against Nigeria after building a 3-0 halftime lead. Sissi's free kick in the 104th minute gave Brazil a 4-3 victory in a game that had both teams remembering the overtime struggle between the same two nations in a 1996 Olympic men's semifinal. The other two quarterfinals continued this tournament's pattern of going according to form, with Norway beating Sweden, 3-1, and China beating Russia, 2-0. The five teams considered coming into this tournament to have any chance of winning the title played 16 games against the other 11 teams, and got 15 victories and a tie (between Germany and Italy).

Before the semifinals, FIFA tightened up a bit in one of the few areas that had brought criticism at this World Cup, the quality of the refereeing. In choosing its panel of officials months before, FIFA had decided that only female referees would be used at this World Cup. The problem was that in many countries, women had little opportunity to gain top-level experience as referees, and many games in this World Cup were handled by relative novices. This, combined with the fact that the women's game was beginning to get rougher than it had once been, with more hard tackling, resulted in several games getting out of hand.

But there were some very good referees at this World Cup, and FIFA assigned two of the best to handle the two semifinals, Katriina Elovirta of

Finland for United States-Brazil and Sonia Denoncourt of Canada for China-Norway.

Those two semifinals underscored the fact that the United States wasn't going to have any easy time of it in the final. The United States had plenty of difficulty against Brazil before winning, 2-0, and China looked spectacular in routing Norway, 5-0.

The United States succeeded in keeping the Brazilian attack under control, thanks to some outstanding saves by Scurry, particularly against Pretinha and Nene, and some determined marking by Akers on Sissi, who was the Brazilian playmaker. But Brazil's defense proved a more difficult obstacle for the Americans than it had looked in earlier games. After an early American goal, Brazil appeared for much of the first half and some of the second that it was going to equalize at any moment. But a substitution in the 62nd minute seemed to help the United States regain control of the midfield, and a penalty by Akers in the 80th minute, after Hamm had been brought down, sealed the result. The United States hadn't been hurt any by the support of the wildly partisan crowd of 73,123 at Stanford Stadium. Big Fourth of July occasions in Palo Alto seemed to be becoming a tradition in American soccer.

In the other semifinal, China was the favorite over Norway, but not by the five-goal margin that it achieved. The Asian team dominated the game from the start, and was up by 2-0 after only 14 minutes, following outstanding goals by Sun Wen and Liu Ailing. Norway, with a less experienced team than it had fielded in the first two World Cups, was never in contention. The Chinese piled dazzling plays one upon another, and ran out after 90 minutes not just an easy victor but now the favorite for the final in the view of many. The Americans appeared to be in somewhat the same position as the host West Germans against the dazzling Dutch in the 1974 men's World Cup final, an extremely good host team facing a seemingly unstoppable opponent. They were hoping for the same result that the Germans got.

If there was a factor that could hold the Chinese back in that final, it was traveling, and this was not lost on Chinese coach Ma Yuanan. He spoke with much justification about the strain on his players. When the Chinese team arrived in Los Angeles before the final, it was at the end of its fourth coast-to-coast flight in the course of the tournament. The American team, in contrast, had had to fly coast-to-coast only once.

But the Americans had other things going for them, too. The main one was the way that the American public had come to appreciate them as a team. A month before, to many Americans they had been Mia Hamm and a crowd of nobodies. But of 18 American goals to this point, 16 had been scored by players other than Hamm, and the entire United States team was holding its head high. Hamm was not having a bad tournament by any means. She was filling a sort of decoy role on offense, drawing off defenders with her giant reputation to create openings for her teammates, and she

was coming back to aid on defense more than a forward usually is expected to. If there was any one American player whose standing had been particularly enhanced in this tournament it was the 33-year-old Akers, whose performance appeared to have reestablished her claim to the title of the greatest woman soccer player of all time.

At the Rose Bowl, goals proved as elusive as they had been to the Brazilian and Italian men in 1994. After Brazil and Norway played scorelessly in the third-place game, the two finalists did the same. Both defenses were impeccable. Both attacks seemed unable to get into gear. Both teams approached the game cautiously, and added to this was the fact that fatigue at the end of a hard tournament can effect offense more than it does defense. The Americans, who controlled more of the action than the Chinese and then won the penalty shootout by 5-4, hoisted the cup, but only after seeing their opponents get the one really good chance of the day, headed off the line by Kristine Lilly.

The referee was the same one who had been criticized for allowing the United States-Nigeria game to get out of hand, but these were two teams that didn't use fouls as a tactic. Some did feel, however, that she missed the call when she didn't whistle Scurry for moving too far before the Chinese shots during the penalty shootout.

Chinese coach Ma avoided further talk about the travel issue. He simply said, truthfully and uncomplainingly, that the United States team had gotten a tremendous boost from the Rose Bowl crowd, which was 90,185 strong on that day.

That crowd was only one evidence of the World Cup Fever that was sweeping the United States at this point. The Women's World Cup definitely was *the* American phenomenon of the summer of 1999. American television ratings for the final were astronomical, double those for the final of the previous year's men's World Cup. Both Time and Newsweek were on the stand two days after the final with cover stories on it. The bonuses planned for the United States players were quadrupled. Those players were lionized on TV talk shows, and feted at Disneyland and in Manhattan. Much of the favorable comment about the tournament had to do not so much with soccer itself as with the way that girls' self-esteem was positively shaped by events like this one.

There was plenty of talk of a women's pro soccer league, but that was a subject on which the jury was very much still out. Also unclear was whether the enthusiasm over this Women's World Cup was shared by very much of the rest of the world beyond American borders. The United States obviously had set a very high standard for the future of this competition.

In all, it appeared that it would be years before the effect of this tournament really was known. The early returns were spectacular, however.

Woosnam, Phil

Commissioner of the North American Soccer League for nearly its entire existence.

Woosnam presided over the league's glory years, when the New York Cosmos were drawing 70,000-plus crowds. His greatest achievement with the NASL may have been in less prosperous times, however, as he shepherded the league through its crisis season of 1969. That year, league membership dropped from 17 teams to five and average attendance fell to about half of what it had been in 1968.

Woosnam, who had been a first-division player in England for West Ham United and Aston Villa and a Welsh international, started in the NASL as coach and general manager of the Atlanta Chiefs in 1968. In that year, he also served as coach of the U.S. national team in a successful series of World Cup qualifying games against Canada and Bermuda.

Between the 1968 and '69 seasons, Woosnam was named director of the NASL, and began the work that enabled the league to survive its crisis year. His title was changed to commissioner in 1971. As the leading professional soccer executive in the country, he also exerted considerable influence in the U.S. Soccer Federation.

World all-star games

All-star games bringing together players from a variety of countries, very often fund-raising benefits, have been a common feature of world soccer for decades, and in the 1980s and '90s several events of this sort were played in the United States.

On Aug. 2, 1982, Europe beat the Rest of the World, 3-2, in East Rutherford, N.J. On July 27, 1986, the Americas beat the Rest of the World on penalties after a 2-2 tie in Pasadena, Calif. On July 14, 1996, Brazil beat the Rest of the World, 2-1, in East Rutherford, N.J. On Feb. 14, 1999, a World All-Star team beat the United States national women's team, 2-1, in San Jose, Calif. Those four games, which drew a total crowd of more than 225,000, brought more world stars to the United States than any event other than the 1994 World Cup and possibly the North American Soccer League. The list of players who scored goals in the three men's games included Zico, Kevin Keegan, Paolo Rossi, Diego Maradona and Jurgen Klinsmann.

The 1982 and 1986 games both were benefits for UNICEF, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, with money raised in 1986 particularly earmarked for earthquake relief in Mexico.

Each of the three men's games has included one American player. Ricky Davis played for the Rest of the World in 1982, Paul Caligiuri played for the Americas in 1986 and John Harkes played for the World All-Stars in 1996.

First-half goals by Zico and Algeria's Lakhdar Belloumi gave the Rest of the World the early lead in front of 76,891 at Giants Stadium in the 1982 game. England's Keegan got a goal back for Europe in the 58th minute,

Bruno Pezzey of Austria tied the score in the 78th minute and Giancarlo Antognoni of Italy won it in the 88th.

Four years later in Pasadena, in front of 57,536 at the Rose Bowl, the Rest of the World team again took an early lead, on goals by Terry Butcher of England and Italy's Rossi. The Americas team didn't catch up until late in the game. Roberto Cabanas of Paraguay scored in the 80th minute and Diego Maradona in the 88th. The Americas then won a penalty shootout, 4-3.

The 1996 game, which drew a stadium-record crowd of 78,416 to Giants Stadium, was part of a doubleheader, paired with the Major League Soccer All-Star Game. Several players actually played parts of both games. Bebeto scored for Brazil in the 48th minute, Klinsmann equalized in the 69th and Roberto Carlos got the winner in the 78th.

The 1999 game was played as part of ceremonies that included the draw for the 1999 Women's World Cup. Julie Foudy gave the United States a halftime lead, but Charmaine Hooper of Canada scored twice for the world team in the second half.

By the 1990s, appearances by American players in all-star games elsewhere in the world were becoming more frequent than they had been before. Marcelo Balboa played in the FIFA World All-Star Game in Tokyo in 1995, Alexi Lalas was scheduled to play in a world all-star game in Hong Kong in 1997 but had to withdraw, Eric Wynalda played in an all-star game that preceded the World Cup draw in Marseille in 1997, and Jeff Agoos played for a World IX in a 1999 all-star game in Johannesburg marking the retirement of South African president Nelson Mandela.

World Cup

The United States has usually been something of an outsider in the World Cup. It has produced flashes of good play, as against Paraguay and Belgium in 1930, England in 1950 and Colombia in 1994. And it was an excellent host to the event in 1994. Most often however, a total of nine times, its fate has been to be eliminated in the qualifying rounds, frequently without a whimper.

The way that the United States has made its largest mark on the World Cup has been as host to it in 1994. Despite frequent predictions, particularly from British sources, that the World Cup in the United States was going to be a disaster, it was just the opposite. It was the best attended World Cup ever. It was a competitive success, although the defensive trends in the game qualified that somewhat. It took a respectable place among the 15 World Cups that had been held to that date. In short, the United States provided an appropriate stage for the settling of the world championship.

Competitively, the United States cannot hold its head quite as high. There have been those high points, but there also have been plenty of low points, such as the unexpected elimination by Haiti in 1969 and Costa Rica

in 1985 and the losses in 1957 to a Canadian national team that hadn't played a full international game in three decades.

The World Cup has been a mixed bag for the United States. As American soccer gained strength in the 1990s, the picture improved, but there had been plenty of room for improvement.

Over the years, World Cup qualifying games have not been much of a crowd attraction with American fans, unlike many countries around the world where they are the highlights of the local schedule. This situation seemed to improve considerably in the 1990s. In the series of home games that the United States played in qualifying for the 1990 World Cup, five games in 1988 and '89, the average attendance was 8,600. The next time the United States played in World Cup qualifying, the average for eight home games in 1996 and '97 was up to 38,551, including capacity crowds in Foxboro, Mass.; Washington; Portland, Ore., and Richmond, Va.

This change was, to some degree, a benefit of the United States' having hosted the World Cup 1994, and the resulting increased awareness by American soccer fans of what was considered important by the rest of the soccer world. Of those eight World Cup qualifiers in 1996 and '97, six were played in stadiums that had been among the nine used for the 1994 World Cup. None of those nine stadiums had ever been used for a World Cup qualifier in earlier years, when World Cup games were most often relegated to 10,000-seat stadiums.

From the 1950s to the 1980s, the United States frequently played World Cup qualifying games in Southern California, in an attempt to boost gate receipts because of the large Latino population. A result of this was that many of the United States' "home" games actually were played in front of crowds dominated by supporters of the visiting team. Massive support for the visitors was not confined to Southern California, however, as a 1997 game against Jamaica in Washington demonstrated.

World Cup, 1930

The United States had a remarkably successful performance in this inaugural World Cup, beating Belgium and Paraguay by 3-0 scores in first-round games before being routed by Argentina in the semifinals. This was the only time that the United States has ever reached the final four of the World Cup.

This American success has been attributed over the years by many people to the supposed presence of six former English and Scottish professional players on the American team. In fact, the American team was very different from what those people have imagined.

There were six players in the United States team who had been born in England or Scotland. Four of those had moved to the United States as teenagers and had never played a professional game in England or Scotland, nor had the fifth, who came to the United States in his early 20s. The

only one who had played professionally in Britain, George Moorhouse, had done so more than seven years earlier, and his English League experience before moving to the United States at age 23 had consisted of two games in the Third Division. In short, this was an American team, not a British one.

The real reasons for the success of the American team probably have to do with the professional experience that many of the United States players had received in the original American Soccer League of the 1920s and with the fact that the World Cup field was not as strong as it was to become in later years, weakened by the absence of several top European teams.

The United States fielded the same lineup in all three of its games: goalkeeper Jimmy Douglas, left back Moorhouse, right back Alexander Wood, center back Raphael Tracey, left halfback Andy Auld, right halfback Jimmy Gallagher, outside left Bart McGhee, inside left Tom Florie, center forward Bert Patenaude, inside right Billy Gonsalves and outside right James Brown.

McGhee scored the first goal of the United States' opening victory, and there has been some debate over the years as to whether that was the first goal of this first World Cup tournament. In recent years, FIFA has determined that the first goal actually was in another game the same afternoon, scored by Lucien Laurent of France. In the United States' second game, Bert Patenaude scored the first World Cup hat trick.

The United States definitely surprised the world with its victory over Belgium on the opening day of the first World Cup. The Americans probably were helped by the fact that the wet field was much to their liking. McGhee's opening goal, in the 40th minute, came on a rebound from the crossbar of a shot by Gonsalves. He got the second just before halftime when the Belgians paused, waiting for an offside whistle, and left him alone in front of the goalkeeper.

Four days later, a second consecutive victory over a legitimate soccer-playing nation boosted the Americans into the semifinals. Twice, crosses from Auld to Patenaude led to goals. The Paraguayans, runnersup to Argentina in the previous year's South American Championships, had entered the World Cup as one of the favorites, but were set back on their heels by two American goals in the first 16 minutes.

All this success came crashing to earth in the semifinals, when Argentina, as it had done at the Olympic Games two years before, ousted the United States in resounding fashion. However, the 6-1 score probably would not have been as unfavorable but for a twisted knee suffered by goalkeeper Douglas, who played the last 80 minutes of the game virtually on one leg, a serious leg injury suffered by midfielder Tracey, which reduced the United States team to 10 men for the second half, and a head injury to midfielder Auld, who played much of the game with a rag stuffed in his mouth. The lone American goal was scored by Brown in the 89th minute of the game.

World Cup, 1934

In the end, the United States was put out of this World Cup with a resounding defeat, but it did produce one memorable game.

That game was a qualifier, although it was played in Italy, where the World Cup itself was played. That happened because the United States submitted its entry to FIFA late, and it was decided that while the American entry would be accepted, the United States would have to play a qualifying game in Rome against the winner of the North American qualifying competition. That winner was Mexico, which had defeated Cuba, an earlier winner over Haiti.

The game was played on May 24, 1934 in the PNF Stadium in Rome, the same stadium that a few weeks later would host the World Cup championship game between Italy and Czechoslovakia, and it established Aldo "Buff" Donelli, an amateur player from Pittsburgh, as one of the greatest names in American soccer history. Donelli scored all four United States goals in a 4-2 victory over Mexico that boosted the Americans into the World Cup.

Actually, it is easy to overestimate the significance of this victory. Mexico did not have the international standing in soccer that it later was to develop. This was only the ninth full international game it had ever played. Still, the United States team did play well. Donelli got the first goal of the game in the 15th minute, broke a 1-1 tie with goals in the 30th and 73rd minutes, and then topped off the scoring with his fourth goal in the 87th minute. Donelli was a newcomer to the top ranks of American soccer and was added to the United States lineup at the last minute, reportedly at the insistence of the American star, Billy Gonsalves. Gonsalves was one of four players in this United States team who were holdovers from the 1930 team. The others were George Moorhouse, the captain, Jimmy Gallagher and Tom Florie.

Three days later, the United States played Italy in the opening round of the World Cup proper. This time, unlike 1930, the World Cup was a single-elimination tournament, and the Americans were sent packing in no uncertain fashion. The Italians took more than a quarter-hour to find their shooting range, but once they did, they turned it into a 7-1 rout. Donelli scored again for the United States, cutting the margin to 3-1 in the 57th minute, but Italy scored four more times after that.

Italian immigration policies, and FIFA rules, allowed it to use several players in this World Cup who had earlier played for Argentina. The United States thus became the only team to have played against both Luis Monti of Argentina in the 1930 World Cup and Luis Monti of Italy in the 1934 World Cup. And Raimondo Orsi, who scored two of Italy's seven goals, also had scored two goals against the United States for Argentina in the 1928 Olympics.

World Cup, 1938

The only World Cup played to date that the United States has not entered. The World Cup was played in France in 1938, and with the threat of war looming in Europe, the U.S. Football Association decided to stay home.

World Cup, 1950

It is often easy to forget that the United States played more than one game in this World Cup. But the famous upset over England in Belo Horizonte was only one of seven U.S. games, four in qualifying and three in the finals in Brazil.

World Cup qualifying wasn't as much of an event in its own right as it was to become. The British Championships among England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were a World Cup qualifying group. The North American Championships among Mexico, the United States and Cuba were another.

Those North American Championships were held in Mexico City in September 1949. Each of the three teams played each of the others twice, with first and second place in the standings to qualify for the next year's World Cup. Mexico, unsurprisingly, swept to the title. The United States had to go down to its last game, and then some. After two losses to Mexico and a 1-1 tie with Cuba, the Americans played Cuba again on Sept. 21. This time, they won, 5-2, taking a 4-0 lead in the first 35 minutes, on two goals from Peter Matevich and one each from Walter Bahr and John Souza. Frank Wallace added another American goal in the second half. But Cuba still could have finished second with a victory over Mexico four days later, and the U.S. team had to wait until that result was in (a 3-0 win for Mexico) before being sure of its trip to Brazil.

In Brazil, the Americans benefitted from the fact that the world was focusing on other teams, and didn't expect anything from the United States. Not only did that help the Americans to sneak up on England, it nearly enabled them to do the same thing to Spain in their previous game. On June 25 in Curitiba, Brazil, the United States led for more than an hour after a goal in the 18th minute by Gino Pariani, who hit a low volley from outside the penalty area into the Spanish net. Spain finally tied the score on a questionable goal in the 80th minute (some thought the ball had gone out of bounds). After that, the flood gates opened. Spanish goals in the 82nd and 85th minutes made the final score 3-1.

The game four days later in Belo Horizonte stunned the world like perhaps no other upset in the history of soccer. Joe Gaetjens provided the lone goal in the 37th minute. A resolute American defense led by Frank Borghi, Harry Keough and Walter Bahr contributed mightily, and England's suddenly inept finishing sealed the result. The long-term effects of the stunning outcome on American soccer were negligible, however. Far

greater were the effects in England, which in 1950 began the slide from its previous position of unquestioned superiority in world soccer.

Even after the victory over England, the United States had only a slim chance of advancing past this first round. Only one team from each of the four first-round groups was to reach the second round, and Spain was solidly in the lead in the standings. Those chances were ended when the Americans lost their final game, 5-2, to Chile in Recife, Brazil. Goals by Joe Maca and Frank Wallace brought the United States back from a 2-0 deficit to tie the score, but three Chilean goals in the second half decided it. As it turned out, however, even a United States victory wouldn't have been enough. Spain beat England the same day to finish the group unbeaten and advance to the second round.

The United States used three different captains in its three games in Brazil, the Spanish-speaking Keough against Spain, the British-born Ed McIlvenny against England and Bahr, who had been the captain in qualifying, against Chile.

World Cup, 1954

The first in a long string of times that the United States' efforts to qualify for the World Cup finals met with frustration. The Americans' bid to reach their second consecutive World Cup finals was over almost before it began, particularly because only one team would advance from the United States' qualifying group against Mexico and Haiti.

And after the United States' lost its opening game to Mexico, 4-0, on Jan. 10, 1954 in Mexico City, the Americans were left with only the slimmest of mathematical chances of qualifying, because Mexico had already played its two games against Haiti, and won both of them. The win over the United States on Jan. 10 gave Mexico six points in the standings, while the Americans still had none. The Americans' only hope was to win all three of their remaining games and try to beat Mexico on goal difference.

Four days later, again in Mexico City, the Mexicans made it official that they would be the team going to the World Cup in Switzerland when they beat the United States again, 5-1. The only American goal was scored by Bill Looby.

The United States' two games against Haiti were academic, since both teams had been eliminated, but the Americans won them both, 3-2 on April 3 and 3-0 in April 4, both in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Of the six American goals, three were scored by Looby, and one each by Chico Chacurian, Cornelius Casey and Ruben Mendoza.

World Cup, 1958

The American drought in World Cup qualifying continued, with the second of what was eventually to become nine consecutive eliminations.

In the first round of qualifying, played in 1957, the Americans were grouped with Mexico and Canada, and they got no farther than that.

Defeats to Mexico of 6-0 in Mexico City on April 7 and 7-2 in Long Beach, Calif., on April 28 put the United States on the ropes. Ed Murphy scored both American goals in the 7-2 game.

However, the United States still had a tiny mathematical chance to become one of the 16 finalists in Sweden, and for the two games against Canada, the USSFA took the unusual tactic of fielding a single club as the national team, rather than an all-star selection. The club was Kutis of St. Louis, which that year won both the U.S. Open and U.S. Amateur Cups. The tactic didn't work. Canada won by 5-1 in Toronto on June 22 and 3-2 at Public Schools Stadium in St. Louis on July 6. The American goals came from Harry Keough, Ruben Mendoza and Jimmy Murphy. The fact that the June 22 game was Canada's first full international since 1926 didn't help the Americans' spirits any.

World Cup, 1962

The results of the United States' qualifying competition, held in November 1960, were no different from the previous two, but at least this exit was mercifully quick: two games, both against Mexico, and out. Dreams of a trip to Chile ended early.

The Americans did pull a bit of a surprise in the first game, held at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles on Nov. 6. They rallied from a 3-0 deficit to gain a 3-3 tie. Helmut Bicek cut the Mexicans' lead to 3-1 by scoring on a penalty just before halftime. Karl Fister scored in the 76th minute on a header from a corner kick. And Al Zerhusen tied the score in the 85th minute when he outraced the Mexican goalkeeper to a loose ball and slipped it past him.

The United States' second-half comeback may have been helped by Mexican overconfidence after they took their early 3-0 lead, but the Mexicans allowed no repeat performance in the second leg, played on Nov. 13 in Mexico City. Again they were up by 3-0 after 40 minutes of play, but this time that was the end of the scoring, and the end of the road for the United States in this World Cup.

World Cup, 1966

This time, the United States began its qualifying series with a three-team round robin, the opponents to be Mexico and Honduras, and there was no doubt that Mexico was the favorite to advance to the next round and to get the CONCACAF berth for the World Cup in England. By the time the United States played the first of its four games, against Mexico at the Los Angeles Coliseum on March 7, 1965, Mexico had played and won both of its games against Honduras, and already had a substantial lead in the standings.

The Americans gave Mexico a fight, actually taking a 2-1 lead on two goals early in the second half, by Walter Shmotolocha in the 49th minute and Helmut Bicek in the 61st. But Mexico came back to gain a 2-2 tie and push the United States to the brink of elimination.

The Mexicans pushed the Americans over that brink on March 12 in Mexico City, when they won by 2-0 to clinch the group and leave the United States' two games against Honduras as an academic exercise. Both of those two games were played in Honduras, on March 17 and 21. The United States won the first, 1-0, on a goal by Ed Murphy, but had to settle for a 1-1 tie in the second, with Murphy again scoring the American goal. So the United States finished with an actually fairly respectable 4 points in the final standings, to 7 points for Mexico and 1 point for Honduras.

World Cup, 1970

In the end, the United States' result in qualifying for this World Cup was the same as it had been for each of the previous four, an early exit. For a while, however, it appeared that the Americans were going to do better this time. The fact that the United States didn't have to face Mexico in its opening round was a help. The 1970 World Cup was held in Mexico. Mexico had an automatic qualifying spot, and the rest of CONCACAF played for a second CONCACAF berth.

The United States' qualifying series began with a round-robin group in the fall of 1968 against Canada and Bermuda, with the winner to advance to the next round. Its opening game was a 4-2 loss to Canada in Toronto. By the time the United States played its second game, also against Canada, the Canadians had five points in the standings and needed only one more to clinch first place in the group. They never got it. The United States beat Canada, 1-0, at Fulton County Stadium in Atlanta, and then went on to victories over Bermuda of 6-2 at Municipal Stadium in Kansas City and 2-0 in Hamilton, Bermuda, to finish first with six points. The toughest of those three games was the one in Atlanta, a must-win situation for the United States that was decided on Dietrich Albrecht's goal on a free kick in the 50th minute. Peter Millar had three goals in the 6-2 victory in Kansas City, and Willy Roy scored in three of the four games.

It all came apart the next year, however. The Americans had a two-game series against Haiti, with the winner to advance to the CONCACAF finals. Haiti won the first leg, 2-0, in Port-au-Prince on April 20, 1969 and the second, 1-0, in San Diego on May 11.

World Cup, 1974

The United States had had a good try in World Cup qualifying four years before, but this time it was back to the familiar routine, with the Americans unable to get past Mexico in the opening round.

The United States began and ended qualifying with a round-robin series against Mexico and Canada in August and September of 1972, the winner to advance to the six-team CONCACAF final tournament. The Americans got off on the wrong foot with a 3-2 loss to Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland. Then, a 2-2 tie with Canada at Memorial Stadium in Baltimore reduced their mathematical chances to a sliver. Mexico had no trouble finishing off that, with a 3-1 victory in Mexico City and a 2-1 victory at the Los Angeles Coliseum. Of the six American goals in the four games, Willy Roy had three, Gene Geimer had two and Rudy Getzinger had one.

World Cup, 1978

Again the United States played a round-robin against Mexico and Canada in the opening round, but this time two teams were to advance to the six-team CONCACAF finals, the CONCACAF authorities having decided to give a bit of extra weight to North America. The round-robin was held in September and October of 1976.

The Americans came into World Cup qualifying this time with 13 consecutive defeats in full internationals, but under new coach Walt Chyzowych, they started decently. They gained a 1-1 tie with Canada in Vancouver and held Mexico to a 0-0 tie in Los Angeles. That game at the Los Angeles Coliseum drew a crowd of 33,171, which lasted for more than 20 years as the record for a World Cup qualifier in the United States. Mexico expectedly won the return game in Mexico City, 3-0, but the United States team thought it had wrapped up second place and advancement to the second round after beating Canada, 2-0, at the Kingdome in Seattle on goals by Miro Rys and Juli Veee. It wasn't quite to be, however.

A week later in Toluca, Canada held Mexico to a surprising 0-0 tie in the final game of the group. That left the final standings in a three-way tie, each team having four points. Mexico won the group on goal difference, but the United States and Canada, each with a goal difference of minus-1, had to play off for the other advancing spot. The playoff was held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti on Dec. 22, 1976. The Americans dominated the early going, but Canada's counterattacking game produced a goal in the 21st minute of play. An American was sent off in the 63rd minute and Canada turned it into a rout with two more goals in the final five minutes.

World Cup, 1982

Once again, the United States was grouped with Mexico and Canada in the first round of qualifying, with two teams to advance to the CONCACAF finals, but this time, the Americans didn't even get as far as a playoff. They finished a clear last in the group, which was held in October and November of 1980. Even a victory over Mexico in their final game, a rare achievement, was not very meaningful. Officially, that game was a World Cup qualifier,

but in fact it was little more than a friendly, since the United States already had been eliminated at that point and the two advancing teams decided.

The United States began inauspiciously with a 0-0 tie against Canada in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. That was followed by a 2-1 loss to Canada in Vancouver that made the situation still more difficult for the Americans. A week after the game in Vancouver, they were left hanging by the tiniest of threads after a 5-1 defeat by Mexico in Mexico City. At this point they needed both a win over Mexico themselves and a win over Mexico by Canada in the final two games of the group. Canada and Mexico tied, ending the United States' chances. Still, the United States' 2-1 win over Mexico in the final game was a good effort, even if the advancing positions had already been sewed up. Steve Moyers scored both United States goals in that game at Lockhart Stadium in Fort Lauderdale, and each of the two games between the United States and Mexico included Mexican goals by Hugo Sanchez, later to become one of the few players to play in both the North American Soccer League and Major League Soccer.

World Cup, 1986

This qualifying series has to be rated one of the United States' least impressive World Cup efforts ever. Even the victories left much to be desired. Still, the Americans had an excuse. In between the two games played in 1984 and the four played in 1985, the North American Soccer League folded, and the United States players were left without a place to gain the outdoor match fitness they needed. Nevertheless, the elimination by Costa Rica on May 31, 1985 was a particularly low point in American soccer.

The two first-round games against the Netherlands Antilles in September 1984 were a home-and-home, total-goals series. While the United States eventually won the series, 4-0, it didn't look very good that the Americans didn't score a goal until the 51st minute of the second game, played at Busch Stadium in St. Louis, and got three of their four goals against one of CONCACAF's tiniest minnows while playing with a two-man advantage thanks to ejections.

In May 1985, the opponents were Costa Rica and Trinidad, with one team from the group to advance to the three-team CONCACAF finals. After the first three games of their four, the United States appeared to be in good shape. They started with victories of 2-1 and 1-0 over Trinidad. Both of those games were played in the United States, in St. Louis and Torrance, Calif., thanks to an agreement between the USSF and the Trinidadian federation. Chico Borja, Mark Peterson and Paul Caligiuri had the American goals against Trinidad.

Then followed perhaps the best game the United States played, a 1-1 tie with Costa Rica, the American goal coming from John Kerr Jr., in the hostile atmosphere of Alajuela. After that, all the United States needed to win the

group was another tie with Costa Rica, this time on American soil, five days later. This may have been the game that finally convinced the USSF that scheduling games against Latin American teams in Southern California wasn't a good idea, even if it was a profitable one. In a junior college stadium in Torrance, Calif., in front of a crowd that strongly supported Costa Rica, the Central American team won, 1-0, to eliminate the United States one year to the day before the start of the World Cup itself.

World Cup, 1990

The fact that the United States' effort in this World Cup was derided in many quarters is an indication of the rising expectations surrounding American soccer in the 1990s. Compared against most previous efforts, it was a rousing success.

By beating Jamaica in the first round of CONCACAF qualifying in the summer of 1988, the United States advanced into a league-style second round among the five winners of first-round series. The first- and second-place finishers among the five were to qualify for the World Cup. Because the United States eventually finished second, and because Mexico had been disqualified by FIFA for using overage players in a FIFA youth championship, the myth grew that the United States owed its qualification to Mexico's disqualification. But the team that finished ahead of the United States was Costa Rica, which had been drawn against Mexico in the first round and got a bye into the second after Mexico was disqualified. If Mexico had not been disqualified, Mexico and Costa Rica could not have both finished ahead of the United States, because one of them would have been knocked out by the other in the first round.

The United States began that second round in April 1989 with two games against Costa Rica, losing, 1-0, in Costa Rica and winning by the same score in Fenton, Mo. Then came a 1-1 tie with Trinidad in Torrance, Calif., in which the United States surrendered a late goal in a game it appeared to have wrapped up. A 2-1 win over Guatemala in New Britain, Conn., got it back on track.

For the four games down the autumn homestretch, coach Bob Gansler brought in a new goalkeeper, Tony Meola, who didn't give up a goal in those four games. The first game was a 1-0 win over El Salvador on the neutral site of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, used because El Salvador had been banned from playing at home. The United States goal was scored by Hugo Perez, who was born in El Salvador. That win was followed by disappointing 0-0 ties against Guatemala in Guatemala City and El Salvador in Fenton, Mo., which left the Americans needing a victory in their final game, against Trinidad in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. They got that victory, helped by the pressure put on the Trinidadian players by their country's expectations, on a long-range goal in the 31st minute by Paul Caligiuri.

Since 1989, it has become common for Americans to refer to Caligiuri's goal as "The Shot Heard 'Round the World," a label previously applied to Joe Gaetjens' goal against England in 1950. Caligiuri's goal unquestionably was the more significant of the two in terms of its impact on the future of American soccer. But to say that it, rather than Gaetjens' goal, was the one "heard 'round the world" implies that the soccer fans of Europe and South America were more stunned by the outcome of a contest betwen two CONCACAF minnows in 1989 than by the toppling of England in 1950. This seems unlikely.

Claims that the United States went unprepared to the World Cup the following June in Italy were only partially true. The Americans were certainly taken by surprise by the fierce intensity with which Czechoslovakia played in the United States' opening game. But some commentators characterized this American team as a collection of clueless amateurs, a surprising assessment of a team that included past or future European professionals like Caligiuri, John Harkes, Tab Ramos and Peter Vermes.

The United States took a 5-1 beating in that opening game in Florence, with the United States goal coming again from Caligiuri, not normally a goalscorer. Not only had the United States and Gansler underestimated Czechoslovakia's intensity going into that game, they also had played with only a three-man backline, something the Czechoslovaks exploited. For the second game, against Italy in Rome, Gansler used a more defensive formation.

The United States was widely criticized for playing in a negative style in Rome, with too many men behind the ball, but the criticism was nothing compared to what it might have been had Italy achieved the goalfest its fans were expecting. Italy gained its 1-0 victory on a goal by Giuseppe Giannini in the 11th minute. In the 19th minute, it appeared that the margin was about to become 2-0, but Gianluca Vialli hit the post with a penalty. That was the closest that Italy came to getting a second goal, and Vermes almost tied the score for the United States in the second half.

Going into its third game, the United States still had a tiny chance of advancing to the second round, but that was erased when it lost, 2-1, to Austria in Florence. Bruce Murray had the American goal.

World Cup, 1994

To call this World Cup the biggest event in American soccer history sounds like hyperbole, but the statement seems justified. When FIFA awarded the 1994 World Cup to the United States in 1988, it did so with the intention of trying to expand the hold that the sport had on much of the world into a huge untapped market. It may have succeeded.

At the conclusion of a World Cup that drew a record 3.6 million spectators, an average of nearly 70,000 per game, some of the American organizers were declaring it to have been the greatest World Cup of all time. That

certainly was hyperbole, particularly since there is no non-subjective way to measure World Cups against each other. But it was clear that the World Cup that had become known as USA '94 had, despite the predictions of some Ameriphobes, taken a proper place as a fitting edition of the world championships alongside the 14 that had preceded it.

The United States' bid to earn the right to host the 1994 World Cup grew out of its unsuccessful bid for the 1986 World Cup. That bid, which took place in 1983 after Colombia had yielded the hosting rights, was led by Werner Fricker, then a vice president of the U.S. Soccer Federation. By 1987, when the bidding for the 1994 tournament got underway, Fricker was president of the USSF and had learned by the mistakes of the earlier bid.

In winning that vote in the FIFA Executive Committee in 1988, the United States was helped considerably by the weakness of its opponents' bids. Brazil was saddled with a group of gigantic stadiums that looked impressive on paper but in reality, as FIFA knew, hadn't been properly maintained in years and were falling apart. Morocco had only two stadiums of sufficient size, plus blueprints for more. The executive committee vote announced in Zurich on July 4, 1988 was 10 for the United States, 7 for Morocco and 2 for Brazil.

The American bid committee was headed by USSF treasurer Paul Steihl. Before long, however, he was replaced as head of the World Cup organizing committee by Scott Parks Letellier, who had been involved with the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games. This was only the first of a series of changes in the leadership of this World Cup, the most important of which was instigated by FIFA itself.

In awarding the World Cup to the United States, FIFA had thought that it was getting the sort of high-powered management that had made a smash success of those L.A. Olympics. Within two years, FIFA decided that this wasn't happening, and that Fricker, for all of his strengths, was basically a somewhat insular businessman, rather than the sort of international wheeler and dealer that FIFA wanted. For this reason, when Fricker was up for re-election as USSF president in 1990, FIFA promoted a candidate to oppose him, Los Angeles lawyer Alan Rothenberg, who had been the Los Angeles Olympics' soccer commissioner. Rothenberg entered the race against Fricker and Steihl just two weeks before the election in August 1990 and beat Fricker by more than 2-to-1.

In Rothenberg, FIFA got what it wanted. Rothenberg soon succeeded Fricker as chairman of the World Cup organizing committee, and while Letellier remained the nominal president of the World Cup effort, Rothenberg become the definite leader of it, the public symbol who did give FIFA that high-powered management.

Rothenberg's two main advisers were Sunil Gulati, a Columbia University economist and USSF official, who became the most knowledgeable soccer man in Rothenberg's kitchen cabinet, and Hank Steinbrecher, a

marketing executive and former college soccer coach whom Rothenberg hired to be general secretary of the USSF. And with Rothenberg running the show, the talk that the World Cup would be moved to Germany or Argentina instead of the United States faded away.

By 1992, the World Cup organizing effort that had been floundering a bit three years before was moving smoothly, with selection of sites the main order of business. The process of selecting those sites took several years, and it soon became obvious that this World Cup had stepped up in class from its original plans. The 18 stadiums listed in the bid to FIFA in 1988 had included five with capacities of under 50,000, and several other fairly old and decrepit ones. Those were long gone from the competition by the time the winners were named on March 23, 1992. Of the nine stadiums chosen, only five had been among the 18 listed in the original 1988 bid. The other four were among the many added to the race later, including one domed stadium after FIFA agreed to the idea of installing a temporary field in a stadium where grass ordinarily would not grow.

The nine winners were Soldier Field in Chicago; the Silverdome in Pontiac, Mich.; Foxboro Stadium in Foxboro, Mass.; Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J.; Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington; the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, Fla.; the Cotton Bowl in Dallas; the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.; and Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto, Calif. The biggest loser was the stadium thought by some to be the best stadium for soccer in the United States, Joe Robbie Stadium in Miami. The reason why it was left out was the anticipated arrival of a major-league baseball expansion team there in 1993. The World Cup and baseball were incompatible.

About the same time that the stadiums were being chosen, the competition to chose the teams was getting underway. That qualifying process was kind to the American organizers. England, whose fans threatened to give the World Cup a hooliganism problem, finished third in its qualifying group behind Norway and Holland. Iraq, which had fought a war with the United States in 1991 and posed a major security problem, reached the Asian finals in October 1993 but was eliminated at that stage. Brazil, Italy and Argentina all had scares during the qualifying process but all scraped through, giving the tournament all of the big four of world soccer (the fourth, Germany, was an automatic qualifier).

The United States had been preparing its team for this World Cup ever since October 1988, when the U.S. Soccer Federation began a program of grants to make certain players full-time paid members of a national-team-in-training.

The program was begun in response to the fact that there was no professional outdoor league in operation in the United States, the North American Soccer League having played its last game four years before, and the fact that several national-team players had recently been put out of work by financial troubles in the Major Indoor Soccer League. The USSF,

looking toward 1994, wanted to ensure that top American players could continue to earn a living in the game.

Under this program, leading American players not under contract to professional clubs were able to sign contracts with the federation that paid them a living wage. The players either trained with the national team full time or were loaned by the federation to professional clubs. The program originally involved 14 players. Eventually, more than 30 participated in the program during its six years of existence.

Following the 1990 World Cup, this program was supplemented by the fact that many more Americans found places with pro teams in Europe than had before. Twelve of the 17 players who made appearances for the United States in the 1994 World Cup had played professionally in Europe or Latin America (in 1990, only four of 16 had).

The United States team got another boost in the spring of 1991 with the hiring of Bora Milutinovic, who had coached Mexico in 1986 and Costa Rica in 1990 into the second round of the World Cup.

Under Milutinovic, the United States began to win at a rate that, while nothing to make the Brazils and Germanys worry, was better than anything the United States had done before. In 1991, it won the CONCACAF Gold Cup tournament, upsetting Mexico in the semifinals. In 1992, it won the inaugural U.S. Cup tournament from Italy, Portugal and Ireland. In 1993, it scored its first victory over England since the famous upset in Belo Horizonte 43 years before.

Between the United States' first game under Milutinovic in May 1991 and the start of the 1994 World Cup, the United States played 85 full internationals. Its biggest win among those may have been in the last of them, a 1-0 victory over Mexico at the Rose Bowl on June 4, 1994. The United States faced a quality opponent in front of a huge crowd of that opponent's supporters; the Rose Bowl was packed with a heavily pro-Mexican crowd of 91,123. Milutinovic was taking a large gamble in having his team's last game before the start of the World Cup be one that could have been a disheartening beating. But he won his gamble. Roy Wegerle's second-half goal from a nice dribble and feed by Eric Wynalda sent the United States into the World Cup on a high note.

The United States had been grouped with Colombia, Romania and Switzerland in the first round of the World Cup. The fact that the host nation had been drawn against three fairly strong opponents was taken as an indication that the World Cup draw was not rigged, as much of the America news media had been assuming that it was.

The draw, held in Las Vegas, was upstaged by a public dispute between FIFA president Joao Havelange and Pele. Havelange barred the world's most famous ex-player from the ceremonies because of a lawsuit Pele had filed against Brazilian federation president Riccardo Texeira, who was Havelange's son-in-law. Havelange went so far as to imply that if Pele were

not barred from the World Cup itself, that World Cup could be taken away from the United States. Rothenberg, to his credit, ignored the threats.

The United States was given a totally undeserved No. 1 seed for the draw, and thus didn't have to face any of the sport's superpowers in the first round. The three it was drawn against were good enough, however. The best appeared to be Colombia, which had created a sensation when it clinched its World Cup place by routing Argentina in Buenos Aires in its final qualifying game. Romania and Switzerland also were strong teams.

The other top-seeded teams were Brazil, Germany, Argentina, Italy and Belgium. The draw placed Cameroon, Russia and Sweden in with Brazil; Bolivia, South Korea and Spain in with Germany; Bulgaria, Greece and Nigeria in with Argentina; Ireland, Mexico and Norway in with Italy; and Holland, Morocco and Saudi Arabia in with Belgium. The featured game of the first round, in a country with the United States' ethnic population, definitely appeared to be Italy vs. Ireland in East Rutherford.

Neither of those two teams was the favorite, however. That role fell to Brazil, despite the fact that the Brazilians had been frustrated in one World Cup after another since last winning in 1970. In the last few years, Brazil had shown a solid defense, particularly with backs like Riccardo Gomes and Jorginho, plus goalie Claudio Taffarel. To this, it had added a striking partnership of Bebeto and Romario, seen before during its Copa America championship run in 1989 and rejoined with good effect during World Cup qualifying in the summer of 1993. The Brazilian midfield was suspect, however, particularly with once-dominant playmaker Rai out of form and seemingly unlikely to play in the World Cup.

The tournament began on June 17, 1994 in rather ordinary fashion, with Germany beating Bolivia, 1-0, in Chicago. Jurgen Klinsmann got the German goal on a breakaway in the 59th minute. What wasn't ordinary was that this time the politician declaring the World Cup open was the President of the United States.

The United States team began its action the following day, with a tie against Switzerland that wasn't really what either team wanted. Switzerland got the first goal and left the United States temporarily staring at a defeat that would have been a disastrous start to its World Cup. Eric Wynalda tied the score in the 45th minute with a beautifully placed free kick, inches under the crossbar and inches inside the post from about 30 yards out.

Wynalda was far from the fittest man on the field, suffering from a rash and stomach trouble. The reason was said by some to have been an allergic reaction to dye in a drink.

The United States-Switzerland game was played at the Pontiac Silverdome, the first indoor stadium ever used in the World Cup finals. The organizers had wisely decided not to push their luck on how long this temporary grass field would stay alive, scheduling only first-round games

in Pontiac. It was a good decision, because the Silverdome had been built to keep out the cold during NFL games in November, December and January, and thus was not equipped with an air-conditioning system. A crowd of more than 70,000 people made the air uncomfortably sticky and the life expectancy of the field uncomfortably short.

Almost overlooked in all of the publicity surrounding the United States' opening game was that on the same day, Colombia was made to look considerably less than invincible in a 3-1 loss to Romania in Pasadena. Romania let Colombia control the midfield, concentrated on defense and then counterattacked devastatingly.

That game certainly foreshadowed the result of the United States' second game, against Colombia in Pasadena on June 22. Again Colombia controlled the midfield. Again it couldn't create much out of that control. The United States, with speed on the wings in defense, forced the Colombians to attack up the middle, where American central defenders Marcelo Balboa and Alexi Lalas controlled them. A key man in this tactical plan was right back Fernando Clavijo, who proved one of the unsung American heros of this World Cup.

Even so, Colombia gave the United States an early scare, when Balboa had to clear the ball off the line after a Colombian shot had bounced around in the goalmouth, hitting both American midfielder Mike Sorber and the post.

The United States went ahead in the 35th minute when Colombian defender Andres Esobar got a foot in front of a low cross by John Harkes but poked it cleanly past goalkeeper Oscar Cordoba into his own net. The own goal resulted in the most tragic episode of this World Cup when Escobar, back in Colombia after his team's elimination, was murdered by a fan.

The United States added to its lead in the 52nd minute, shortly after a goal by Lalas had been called back by a debatable ruling. A pass from Tab Ramos put Ernie Stewart through, and the Dutch-born star flicked the ball into the corner of the net to make the score 2-0.

Late in the game, Colombia cut the margin to 2-1. The most spectacular event in the closing minutes, however, was created by Balboa, who was only inches wide of the post with a bicycle kick.

Was this the United States' biggest win ever? It's difficult to say without decades of perspective. But it may well have been.

Before this World Cup, the American organizers had talked FIFA into changing the value of a victory to three points in the standings, rather than the traditional two. That meant that the United States now had four points, but it still needed one more to be certain of a place in the second round. This World Cup was being played under the same format as the previous two, in which 16 teams advanced to the second round, the six group winners

and six runnersup, plus the four third-place teams with the most points in the standings.

To the surprise of many Americans, considering the high that followed the victory over Colombia, the United States did not get that one more point in its third game, against Romania on June 26. Romania won, 1-0, and showed that its counterattacking style was ideal for the oven in which the first two weeks of this tournament were being played.

The United States was hit by a massive heat wave in the last half of June 1994. Game after game was played in record temperatures. One of the worst may have been this game. For the United States vs. Romania, on a 101-degree day in Pasadena, thermometers on the floor of the Rose Bowl read 120.

The United States controlled much of the play against Romania, but this was not a day when work rate counted for very much. Romania's sudden strike in the 18th minute was worth much more. Gheorghe Hagi sent the ball down the left side to Ilie Dumitrescu, who crossed to Tibor Selymes near the top of the penalty area. Selymes kept the ball moving across to Florin Raducioiu, who slotted it between Americans Caligiuri and Harkes to Dan Petrescu in the right side of the penalty area. The unmarked Petrescu shot easily past Tony Meola for a textbook goal. The Romanians had brought the ball down the left side and then switched the attack to the right in a matter of seconds.

Because of the defeat, the United States team was left in third place in the final standings of Group A and had to wait two days before learning whether its four points would get it into the second round as one of the wild-card teams (called "lucky losers" by the English). In the end, it did, but there was something to temper the Americans' joy at advancing past the first round of a World Cup for the first time since 1930. Midfield star John Harkes picked up his second yellow card of the tournament and would be suspended for the United States' second-round game. And because it advanced from a wild-card position, the United States drew a tough opponent for that second-round game, Brazil.

Brazil had breezed through the first round, beating Russia, 2-0, and Cameroon, 3-0, before easing up a bit and tying Sweden, 1-1. Romario was the star of the Brazilian team through the first round, scoring one goal in each of Brazil's three games. And not only were his playing skills in fine order, his ego seemed to be under control, an important factor for Brazil's hopes for World Cup success.

In the other four first-round groups, things went in relatively routine fashion, at least where they didn't involve Diego Maradona.

The Argentine superstar was the center of attention wherever he went, when he deserved it and when he didn't. The fact that he had led Argentina to the World Cup championship in 1986 helped. The fact that his checkered career had since included an 18-month suspension for cocaine use helped even more. Argentina began this World Cup with a 4-0 rout of Greece in

Foxboro. Gabriel Batistuta was the Argentine hero with three of the goals. Maradona, who had one goal, got all of the postgame attention. In Argentina's second game, Maradona was a key factor as Argentina came back from an early deficit to beat Nigeria, 2-1, in Foxboro. Then the axe fell on the man who had come out of national-team retirement when Argentina appeared in danger of elimination from the World Cup in the fall of 1993. In tests done after the Argentina vs. Nigeria game, he registered positive for a mixture of stimulants banned by FIFA. Maradona's fourth World Cup was over, and Argentina soldiered on without him.

In Argentina's third game, it suffered a 2-0 loss to Bulgaria in Dallas. The Argentinians, still in shock over the suspension of Maradona, were a shadow of the team that had beaten Greece and Nigeria. They ended up third in Group D, but they still qualified for the second round along with Bulgaria and Nigeria.

In Group C, Germany qualified, but not without a game that exposed it as something less than the all-conquering team it had been in 1990. That game, Germany's third, came in the heat of Dallas, where it took a 3-0 lead over South Korea by halftime. The Koreans were just playing for pride at this time, but they did so magnificently, and gave a monumental scare to the Germans, who ran out of gas long before the final whistle. The Koreans were ready for the heat; the Germans were not. The final score was 3-2 in Germany's favor, and the Germans were lucky that it was. Spain also advanced to the second round.

Group E finished in a four-way tie, with Mexico, Italy, Ireland and Norway each having one victory, one tie and one defeat. The first tiebreaker, goal difference, didn't settle anything, as each of the four had scored the same number of goals that it allowed. The second tiebreaker, goals scored, did. Mexico had scored three goals, Italy two, Ireland two and Norway one. The first three advanced, and Norway went home.

Group F produced one of the biggest surprises of the first round in the performance of lightly regarded Saudi Arabia. The Saudis secured their place in the second round by upsetting Belgium, 1-0, on what was ranked as the goal of the tournament, scored by Saeed Owairan after a weaving run from his own half of the field, dribbling past four defenders. Saudi Arabia, Holland and Belgium all got into the second round.

By the end of the first round, a good impression had emerged of how this World Cup was going. The heat was an important factor, but much more important was the enthusiasm of the crowds. American soccer-bashers had predicted that for this World Cup, soccer fans would descend on the United States like the Visigoths descending on Rome. It didn't happen. Fans at this World Cup proved to America that soccer crowds aren't by definition violent hordes. There was not one serious incident of crowd violence in this World Cup. There was drum beating by the Brazilians, wearing of Viking helmets by the Norwegians and Swedes, wearing of

anything orange by the Dutch, wearing of flags by fans of many nations. Some Europeans complained that the atmosphere in the host cities was not sufficiently festive. But there certainly was nothing wrong with the atmosphere at the stadiums. USA '94 was proving a wonderful international, inter-cultural party.

An argument can be made that the second-round game between the United States and Brazil was the most important of this World Cup, because of the potential for damage to the future of world soccer, and the potential for the United States to be blamed for that damage. Brazil had not won the World Cup since 1970, and had grown increasingly desperate for another victory as the years went by. Soccer's worldwide health needed for Brazilian fans not to lose interest in the game. It needed for Brazil to win the World Cup again, and not fade into the sort of second-class status that Uruguay had since 1950. The United States would not have been helped in the world soccer community by becoming known as the minnow that been able to oust Brazil from the 1994 World Cup because it happened to have the crucial advantage of being the host nation. The tactics that the United States used in that game, seemingly playing for a 0-0 tie and penalties, would only have made it worse.

Whether these dark clouds really were there or only imagined, the day certainly was festive enough to make them difficult to notice. Stanford Stadium was an orgy of patriotism. The fact that this game was being played on the Fourth of July only made it all the more the frenzied. Dark clouds or not, it was the biggest game in American soccer history, partly because so many Americans placed Brazil on a gigantic pedestal, rather than seeing it as a somewhat fragile power that had failed in five consecutive World Cups.

Certainly the United States' defensive strategy was forced on it to some degree by the fact that for more than half of the game the Americans were without their three best midfield playmakers, the suspended Harkes and the injured Ramos and Claudio Reyna. The United States was never really able to get its offensive build-up going against a solid Brazilian defense, and the American forwards rarely saw the ball. But the Brazilians couldn't do much against the packed American defense until the final 20 minutes of the game. The goal that put Brazil into the quarterfinals came when Romario made a run up the middle, drew the defense toward him and laid the ball off to an open Bebeto in the right side of the penalty area. Bebeto had a nice opening to the far post and beat Meola cleanly.

The most exciting of the other second-round games was Romania's 3-2 victory over Argentina in Pasadena, possibly the best game of all the 52 played in USA '94. Argentina was over the shock of Diego Maradona's expulsion by this point, but it still missed his presence on the field, and now it also had to deal with the fact that forward Claudio Caniggia was out with a foot injury.

Still, Argentina had other weapons, and the game was an end-to-end thriller from the start. Counterattacking Romania got a goal from Ilie Dumitrescu in the 11th minute, but Gabriel Batistuta levelled the score with a penalty four minutes later. Then Gheorghe Hagi set up another goal for Dumitrescu in the 18th minute.

Argentina was stunned to have given up two goals in less than 20 minutes, but it still was very much in the game at halftime. A goal by Hagi in the 58th minute seemed to settle the issue, however. Although Argentina did get back one goal before the end, a two-goal lead was too much to overcome.

The other six second-round games were won by Spain, coasting by Switzerland, 3-0; Germany, making heavy work of a 3-2 win over Belgium; Italy, surviving by 2-1 in a game that it appeared to have lost against Nigeria; Bulgaria, beating Mexico on penalties; Holland, looking better than it had in the first round as it beat Ireland, 2-0; and Sweden, eliminating Saudi Arabia, 3-1.

The most interesting of those games was Italy's win over Nigeria in Foxboro, in which Roberto Baggio finally lived up to the superstar label that the American press had been pasting on him. Nigeria seemed in control most of the way, and led from Emmanuel Amunike's goal in the 27th minute until Baggio tied it with less than a minute left. Baggio then won the game with a penalty in the 12th minute of overtime.

The quarterfinals would be Germany vs. Bulgaria in East Rutherford, Brazil vs. Holland in Dallas, Italy vs. Spain in Foxboro and Sweden vs. Romania in Palo Alto. The first two of those were classics.

In Dallas, Brazil took a 2-0 lead with goals by Romario and Bebeto early in the second half. Bebeto's goal was a controversial one, but the referee followed a recent FIFA edict on "passive" offside and ruled that Romario, in an offside position when the ball was passed to Bebeto but not involved in the play, was onside. The 2-0 lead looked like a huge one, since Brazil at that point had given up only one goal in more than four-and-a-half games. But Holland rallied with goals by Dennis Bergkamp in the 64th minute and Aron Winter in the 76th. The issue was settled in the 81st when Brazilian veteran Branco bent a long free kick around the Dutch wall, past a ducking teammate and into the net.

Bulgaria's upset over the defending champion Germans turned on two events minutes apart in the middle of the second half. First, Rudi Voller appeared to have widened Germany's lead to 2-0 when Andreas Moller's shot hit the post and Voller was there to poke in the rebound. But Voller was ruled offside, the lead stayed at 1-0 and two minutes later, Hristo Stoichkov scored on a perfect free kick to tie it. The momentum suddenly had turned 180 degrees, and it didn't seem a surprise when Iordan Letchkov headed home the winning goal three minutes after Stoichkov's.

Italy was saved once again by Baggio, whose goal in the 88th minute settled a struggle that had been leaning Spain's way. Sweden ousted Romania on penalties after a game that came to life in the 79th minute but had been moribund until then. The score was 1-1 at the end of regulation and 2-2 at the end of overtime.

Sweden seemed to have learned something from the defensive tactics used by Romania in that quarterfinal, for it did the same thing to Brazil in their semifinal on July 13 in Pasadena. Much about the game was similar to the one between Brazil and the United States, including the result. Brazil scored the game's only goal in the 81st minute, when Romario headed in a cross from Jorginho.

Italy eliminated Bulgaria in East Rutherford, 2-1, with two early goals by Baggio. It was just as well that he scored early, because he was hobbling on a strained hamstring by the finish.

The final thus was a rematch of the hallowed 1970 final in which Brazil's Pele and company beat Italy, 4-1. On paper, the game, a 0-0 tie decided in Brazil's favor on penalties, looks like it was a stinker. In truth, it was better than that.

Neither team played a packed defense the way some had in this tournament. Neither was comically inept in attack. What held the score down was mostly skillful defense from both teams, but particularly from Italy's Franco Baresi, playing the game of his life just 24 days after a knee injury that required arthroscopic surgery. And the game was a perfect demonstration of one unfortunate fact in the dynamics and psychology of a soccer game: that the longer a scoreless tie goes on, the harder it becomes to break that tie. The closest that either team came to scoring was when Italian goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca fumbled a shot by Mauro Silva behind him but was saved when the ball bounced off the post. If that had gone into the net, it might have been an even worse way of settling the World Cup than penalty kicks.

So, there was a feeling as Brazilian captain Dunga and his teammates paraded the Cup around the Rose Bowl that the final game could have been a lot more satisfying than it was. But if the soccer was disappointing on this day, the atmosphere was not. A World Cup final in the shadow of the San Gabriel Mountains had proven to be a good idea.

By this point, those claims about this having been the greatest World Cup ever had begun to ring out. Of course it was not. To say that it had been was to demean the marvelous events of years past in Mexico, England, Sweden and elsewhere. The mere fact that it deserved its place alongside them was enough.

The final may have been something of a disappointment as a game (although not as an occasion), but this World Cup was everything that the USSF could have been wishing for back in 1988. The 1994 World Cup was a magnificent event in the history of soccer in the United States. The

organizers hoped that it would be a springboard toward others, and it appeared that their hopes were reasonable ones. Scoreless tie or not, the future of American soccer had never looked brighter than it did on July 17, 1994.

World Cup, 1998

The United States ended this World Cup in disillusion and disarray, with the U.S. camp immersed in acrimony. Certainly the high hopes resulting from the United States' rising place in world soccer had played a part in that.

From the start, the United States' 20-month effort in this World Cup centered around coach Steve Sampson. In 1995, the players lobbied to have the interim tag removed from Sampson's title. When the United States' participation in this World Cup ended, some players' attitudes about Sampson were very different. A large measure of the blame for the United States' poor showing was given to Sampson's 11th-hour personnel and tactical changes. While Sampson's moves were an honest attempt to improve the team's chances, they did appear to have damaged team unity that was badly needed. Many of the complaints about Sampson came from veteran stars who, like Tab Ramos, Eric Wynalda and Alexi Lalas, saw little or no playing time in France or who, like John Harkes, weren't even included in the squad. Later, the complaining players were given a good share of the blame themselves.

The United States got off to a good start in World Cup qualifying. Playing their CONCACAF semifinal group in the fall of 1996, the Americans began with 2-0 wins at home over Guatemala and Trinidad, and then beat Trinidad, 1-0, on the road. But Costa Rica presented an obstacle. The Central Americans won a 2-1 game in their capital, San Jose, in which American players were showered with objects and liquids thrown from the stands at Saprissa Stadium. The United States then needed a tense 2-1 victory over Costa Rica two weeks later in Palo Alto, Calif., to get second place in the group and join Costa Rica in the CONCACAF final round.

That round involved six teams, playing a total of 30 games spread over nine months in 1997. The United States opened in March with a disappointing 0-0 tie in Jamaica. Two weeks later, it scored a 3-0 victory over Canada in Palo Alto, followed by another defeat in Costa Rica, this time 3-2. That was maybe the most exciting game that the United States played in this World Cup, but a frustrating one for the Americans, who came back to tie twice before losing. A 2-2 tie with Mexico in front of 57,780 in Foxboro, Mass., the largest crowd ever to see a World Cup qualifier in the United States, and a 1-1 tie in El Salvador enabled the United States to finish the first half of the schedule in third place with six points, behind Mexico's 11 and Costa Rica's seven.

In the second half of the schedule, Costa Rica faded badly, and the United States ended up racing against Jamaica and El Salvador for the two qualifying spots after the one that seemed sure to go to Mexico. In September, the United States gained a 1-0 win over Costa Rica in Portland, Ore., on a dramatic late goal by Ramos, but a month later it played its most disappointing game of the qualifying rounds, a listless 1-1 tie with Jamaica in Washington. At this point, the United States' qualifying chances appeared in jeopardy, and USSF president Alan Rothenberg indicated that Sampson's job security was equally shaky. But the team seemed to pull together at a high-altitude camp in California at which it prepared for its game in Mexico City in early November. The United States achieved a 0-0 tie in front of 114,600 people at the Estadio Azteca, astonishing considering that its previous visit to Mexico City had resulted in a 4-0 defeat, it had never before gained a win or a tie on Mexican soil, and it played a man short for more than an hour, after Jeff Agoos was sent off. The momentum of that result enabled the Americans to clinch their berth in France '98 with a 3-0 victory over Canada a week later in Vancouver. In the final standings of the CONCACAF final group, Mexico had 18 points, the United States 17, Jamaica 14, Costa Rica 12, El Salvador 10 and Canada 6. Rothenberg still let Sampson wait a while before confirming that he would be the U.S. coach in France.

The troubles that the United States ran into in France seemed to grow out of a decisive pair of defeats that the U.S. team suffered against Holland and Belgium in late February 1998. These two friendlies apparently convinced Sampson that the personnel and tactics that he was using weren't enough to accomplish much in France. In April, he announced that he was dropping midfielder Harkes, possibly the greatest star of American soccer in the 1990s, from the roster, for leadership reasons and failure to convert to the more defensive role that Sampson wanted him to play. Later that month, Sampson unveiled his new 3-6-1 alignment, flooding the midfield with six players, against Austria. The United States' 3-0 victory in that game may have cemented Sampson's conviction that his moves were the right ones. Some veteran players loyal to Harkes didn't agree, although they weren't yet saying so publicly, and results were not as positive in the next few friendlies as against Austria.

The first United States game of the finals, against Germany at the Parc des Princes in Paris, was a washout for the Americans, but really no worse than they should have expected. Germany, famed for starting cautiously in the World Cup, started far more emphatically than the United States, which was fielding a lineup that included eight players making their World Cup debuts. The United States started nervously. An early German goal resulted from some sloppy work in the U.S. defense. The playmaking of Claudio Reyna, out from under the shadow of Harkes, was supposed to be the key to the U.S. attack, but Reyna was marked out of the game.

After halftime, the United States gained a little bit more control, and briefly held out the hope of an equalizer. But Germany got a second goal from Jurgen Klinsmann in the 65th minute. The United States did force one difficult save from the German keeper with a diving header by Frankie Hejduk late in the game.

The Americans were unhappy after this game, but that was nothing compared with the way they felt after losing to Iran six days later in Lyon. Sampson did field two forwards in this game in place of the lonely Wynalda, who had been surrounded by German defenders, and used Ramos and Hejduk as starters. The feeling was that a victory over Iran and a tie with Yugoslavia still might get the United States into the second round.

Against Iran, the U.S. play seemed to improve markedly, and the Americans controlled much of the action. But they still had no finishing, and a goal by Hamid Estili just before halftime stunned them. After halftime, as they continued their inept finishing, the Americans grew more and more desperate. In the 84th minute, with the United States throwing everyone forward into attack, a breakaway by Mehdi Mahdavikia produced the goal that made it 2-0. Just before the end, the United States got a goal back when Brian McBride's header barely crossed the line.

It appeared that the United States may once again have been taken by surprise by the intensity and commitment with which an opponent played against it. The Americans and the rest of the world may also have been underestimating Iran, which didn't look like a weak sister in any of its three games.

After this defeat, which mathematically eliminated the United States from a chance at reaching the second round, the infighting in the U.S. camp exploded into public view, but somehow the United States managed to produce a respectable effort against Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs were in a tight race with Germany and Iran both for qualifying for the second round and seeding from this group. Some of the talk before the game was that they might run up the score on the Americans. But after a goal in the fourth minute, they got no more, although the United States' continued poor finishing left it unable to reply. The fact that the Americans held their own owed a lot to the work of flank midfielders Hejduk and Cobi Jones, two of the few bright lights for the United States in this World Cup.

The United States players went home the day after the game against Yugoslavia, fittingly not as a team but individually. The game was on a Thursday, and several were back with their MLS teams by the weekend. Sampson resigned as coach a few days later.

World Indoor Soccer League

League based in the western United States that was formed in 1998 by the remnants of the defunct Continental Indoor Soccer League. It hoped

eventually to start a European division and hold a trans-Atlantic championship game.

The league actually began operations under a different name, the Premier Soccer Alliance. This league was composed of four teams from former CISL locations, Dallas, Sacramento, Portland and Arizona, which played about a dozen games each in the summer and fall of 1998. The first league title was won by the Dallas Sidekicks, a former MISL and CISL team.

In 1999, the league changed its name and expanded. Teams in Houston, Utah and Monterrey were added, but the proposed European division was postponed. The 1999 championship was won by the Sacramento Knights in a rematch of the previous year's final.

World Junior Championships. See World Under-17 and Under-20 Championships.

World Under-17 and Under-20 Championships

The United States' rate of success in the two age-group world championships organized by FIFA is unremarkable. While the American teams have regularly qualified for these tournaments, they have advanced past the first round of them on only a few occasions.

The Under-20 championships, formally called the World Youth Championships, were first held in 1977, and the Under-17 championships (World Junior Championships) were added in 1985. Between them, the two events had been held a total of 20 times through 1999, and the United States had reached the semifinals only twice, at the 1989 Under-20 championships in Saudi Arabia and the 1999 Under-17 championships in New Zealand.

The United States has a perfect record in qualifying for the Under-17 Championships, being the only nation to reach the 16-team final tournament each of the eight times it has been held, but it has advanced to the eight-team quarterfinals only three times, in 1991 in Italy, 1993 in Japan and 1999 in New Zealand. Overall, its record in those eight tournaments is 10 victories, five ties and 14 defeats.

The best American performance in the Under-17 championships has been in 1999. Ironically, this team had some difficulty in qualifying, but finally made it into the field through a playoff. The Americans, who had been living and training together for nearly a year before the tournament in New Zealand (except for the several players already with pro clubs), performed well once they got there. In their opener against New Zealand, goals by Abe Thompson and Landon Donovan brought them back to victory from an early 1-0 deficit. Against Poland, they again yielded the first goal, but a goal by Donovan in the 88th minute saved a tie. Then a 1-0 upset of Uruguay, with Oguchi Onyewu scoring, put them into the quarterfinals.

All three of the Americans' first-round games were played in Auckland, and by winning the group they were able to stay there for their quarterfinal.

Mexico was the opponent, and again the U.S. team had to come from behind. Goals by DaMarcus Beasley, Jordan Cila and Kyle Beckerman late in the first half carried it to a 3-2 win. In the semifinals, the Americans fell two goals behind Australia in Christchurch, but goals by Donovan and Onyewu evened the count by early in the first half. That was the end of the scoring, however, and Australia won on penalties after overtime. In the third-place game in Auckland, the Americans lost by 2-0 to Ghana, which had failed to reach the final for the first time in 10 years. But the U.S. team's strong performance throughout the tournament was rewarded when Donovan was named winner of the Golden Ball as the tournament's outstanding player, with Beasley as the runnerup.

Another strong American effort at the Under-17 level came in 1991. Just a year after the United States had played unimpressively in the 1990 World Cup in Italy, the Americans surprised the host nation by beating it in Montecatini on the opening day of the tournament. And as if that 1-0 win over Italy, on a goal by Mike Dunne, weren't enough, the Americans came back four days later to beat Argentina by the same score in Viareggio. This time, Matt McKeon scored the goal. The Americans finished the first round by beating China, 3-1. The American goals in that victory were by McKeon, Mark Jonas and Alberto Montoya. This is the only time in all of the Under-17 and Under-20 championships that the United States has won all three of its first-round games. But, as has happened on other levels when the United States has faced small countries in international competition, it was felled by overconfidence in its next game. Compared to Argentina and Italy, Qatar seemed a pushover, but it wasn't. The quarterfinal game ended in a 1-1 tie, the American goal coming from Brian Kelly, and Qatar won on penalties, 5-4.

Two years later in Kyoto, Japan, the American team got a measure of revenge against Qatar, when it beat the Persian Gulf nation, 5-1, in its final first-round game, to clinch a place in the quarterfinals. Earlier, it had tied Czechoslovakia, 2-2, and lost to Colombia, 2-1. Once again, however, it was eliminated in the quarterfinals, losing to Poland, 3-0.

The United States has had a similar degree of frustration in the Under-20 championships, although it has not qualified quite as often as for the Under-17. That tournament has been held 12 times, and the United States has qualified for seven of those. Four times in those seven tournaments, it has advanced past the first round, and each of those four times the team that eliminated it has gone on to be one of the two finalists. In these seven Under-20 tournaments, the United States' overall record is eight victories, three ties and 16 defeats.

The best American team in those competitions clearly has been the 1989 team, which included several future Olympic and national-team stars such as Chris Henderson, Kasey Keller, Steve Snow and Mike Burns. This tournament was the springboard toward English professional success for

Keller, who first attracted international notice with his play in Saudi Arabia in 1989.

The United States team started tentatively, with a 1-1 tie against Mali in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on a goal by Snow. It looked a lot better three days later, still in Jeddah, when it beat East Germany, 2-0, with goals by Snow and Troy Dayak. It gained its place in the quarterfinals despite losing its final first-round game to Brazil, 3-1, in Jeddah.

The American quarterfinal, against Iraq in Taif, produced a 2-1 victory on goals by Henderson and Dario Brose and secured the United States' first semifinal place ever in the Under-20 or Under-17 events. In that semifinal in Jeddah, the Americans lost in overtime to Nigeria, 2-1. Snow scored the United States goal. In the third-place game, the United States again faced Brazil and lost, 2-0.

The United States advanced past the first round again in 1993 in Australia, 1997 in Malaysia and 1999 in Nigeria, but all three times was ousted in its first game of the single-elimination phase. In 1993, eventual champion Brazil knocked the Americans out, 3-0, in a quarterfinal. In 1997, Uruguay ousted them, again 3-0, in a second-round game. In 1999, Spain won a second-round game, 3-2. In 1993, the Americans had produced a startling result in their opening game in Melbourne when they beat Turkey, which was the European champion at that time, by 6-0. Three of the United States goals in that rout were scored by Chris Faklaris.

The Under-17 and Under-20 championships have a slightly different character than the World Cup, as FIFA has often used them to attempt to promote the sport in the underdeveloped nations of the world. As a result, 12 of the 20 tournaments held through 1999 were played in Africa, Asia or Oceania, whereas the World Cup never had been. These confederations also have had a larger portion of the qualifying places than they do in the World Cup, and have gained considerable success on the field, particularly by Nigeria and Ghana.

Over the years, the United States teams in these competitions have included a number of players who went on to success at higher levels, among them Keller, Tab Ramos, Marcelo Balboa and Claudio Reyna. But many others who starred for the United States in these tournaments faded before ever reaching adult stardom.

World Youth Championships. See World Under-17 and Under-20 Championships.

Wynalda, Eric

The United States' leading forward in the 1990s. In 1996, Wynalda passed Bruce Murray as the U.S. national team's top all-time goalscorer.

Wynalda, who played a total of eight games for the United States in the 1990, '94 and '98 World Cups, made his debut in the U.S. national team

against Colombia in February 1990. At the time, he was still a student at San Diego State University, but his rapid rise in national-team plans caused him to turn professional, signing a national-team contract, within a few months. He subsequently played for San Francisco Bay Blackhawks in the APSL, Saarbrucken and Bochum in the German first division and San Jose Clash and Miami Fusion in Major League Soccer. He was briefly a sensation in Germany when he broke in with Saarbrucken at the start of the 1992-93 season, leading the first division in scoring for a while.

Perhaps Wynalda's most famous national-team goal was the perfectly placed free kick that earned the United States a 1-1 tie with Switzerland in its opening game of the 1994 World Cup. That goal was his 15th in the national team. By the end of 1999, he had amassed 33 national-team goals, putting him well clear of Murray's previous record of 21. He had a total of 103 national-team appearances, fourth on the all-time list.

Wynalda also was known for temperamental incidents. He was sent off for a retaliatory foul in a 1990 World Cup game against Czechoslovakia. He was dropped by San Francisco Bay and briefly by the U.S. national team after disciplinary troubles in 1992. He battled on-and-off with national-team coach Steve Sampson in 1997 and '98 over Sampson's desire to convert him into a midfielder. At the 1998 World Cup, he was one of several players who were bitterly critical of Sampson over team selection and tactics.

Besides his three World Cups, Wynalda also played for the United States in a number of other major events, including the CONCACAF Gold Cup in 1991, '93, '96 and '98, and the Copa America in 1993 and '95. Although he was a star attraction in MLS, he was not the big goalscorer there that he was with the national team, and was frequently hampered by injuries.

Y

Youth soccer

A critical factor in the American soccer boom of the 1980s and '90s was the American youth soccer boom that began a decade before.

At some point around the time of the New York Cosmos peak in the 1970s, soccer became the game of choice for American parents seeking a safe, active participation team sport for their children. Youth soccer had existed in the United States for many years before that, in some places for decades under organizations like the Lighthouse Boys' Club in Philadelphia, the Catholic Youth Council in St. Louis and the youth teams of German-American League clubs in New York, but had not spread through the country the way it did in the 1970s and later. In 1974, the U.S. Youth Soccer Association had a membership of about 100,000 players. By the late 1990s, that figure had grown to nearly 3 million. During the latter years of this span, a significant factor in this was the huge growth of girls' soccer, which once had barely existed.

To a large degree, this growth of youth soccer was a white, suburban phenomenon. The image of the American soccer player as a white, affluent suburban teenager may have been a stereotype, but in many parts of the country it was a very true one. By the 1990s, organizations like Soccer in the Streets were attempting to make youth soccer an inner-city experience as well, but the suburbs of American cities were where the youth soccer boom gained its greatest momentum and continues most strongly.

A major effect that the youth soccer boom had on the sport in the United States was to spread it to parts of the country where soccer had once been little known, far from the ethnic enclaves. Although there were exceptions, prior to the 1970s, organized soccer for teenaged and younger players in the United States was largely confined to the Northeast, the eastern Midwest and California, and consisted primarily of school programs and ethnic club youth teams. Youth soccer programs did much to spread it to the rest of the country, to areas like the Rocky Mountains and the Deep South where it had been little known before.

By far the greatest growth occurred in club soccer programs. School soccer, while experiencing much growth also, still remained strongest in its traditional areas of the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states. Meanwhile, youth club soccer tournaments were drawing good teams from nearly every part of the country. In the many areas where both club and school programs were flourishing, and players were involved with both, scheduling conflicts did result. School coaches, who had once had the field to themselves, generally resigned themselves to the situation, comforted by

the knowledge that many of their players improved considerably as a result of their club play and that much of the growth of high school soccer could be attributed to pressure from the vast club structure.

During this time, large youth organizations typically came to involve a series of teams at different age levels, including in-house leagues for recreational players. Particularly significant to the growth of youth soccer was the spread of travel programs, involving teams that went outside their immediate areas to face opponents. A number of leading youth clubs developed national reputations, such as the boys' teams from La Jolla Nomads in California and FC Delco in Pennsylvania and the girls' teams from Dallas Sting in Texas. From the clubs, it was only a few more steps to local all-star teams, area teams, state select teams, Olympic Development Program teams and national age-group teams. Helping this at the elite end was the establishment by FIFA of the world under-20 championships in 1977 and the world under-17 championships in 1985.

In the 1980s and '90s, visits by travel teams to tournaments drawing teams from several states or countries became common, and trips by American teams to youth tournaments in Europe or South America more frequent.

How much effect this had on the top levels of American soccer is difficult to judge exactly. The very best players at youth levels, just like the very best early teenagers in many sports, often burned out before becoming adult stars. The American players who made the United States into a respectable soccer nation in the 1990s, players like John Harkes, Eric Wynalda and Kasey Keller, were not necessarily the superstars as 13-year-olds that they later became. But the players who led American soccer in the 1990s, as well as many leading college players, had been nurtured by the American youth soccer system in their earlier years, even if they had not always been its biggest stars.

Youth soccer was by no means without problems, even as soccer moved toward the American sports mainstream in the 1990s. Coaches, particularly boys' coaches, continued to face the difficulty of seeing many of their best players switch to others sports like football or lacrosse as they neared high school age. Parents of American youth players often caused problems for coaches and referees. And a battle for administrative control between the U.S. Youth Soccer Association and the American Youth Soccer Organization forced some changes in the administrative structure of the sport. This battle had its origins in a basic conflict between the philosophies of the two groups. The American Youth Soccer Organization had allowing participation by all players, regardless of their degree of talent, at the heart of its goals. The U.S. Youth Soccer Association leaned more to the interests of particularly talented players and teams. When it came to competitions at state, regional and national levels, these two approaches clearly were incompatible, and the struggle between the two organizations resulted. But

despite these problems, youth soccer by the 1990s had firmly established its place as a key element, maybe *the* key element, in American soccer growth.

Yugoslavia

The United States' only game against the Balkan power was the Americans' third game of the 1998 World Cup, after they already had been mathematically eliminated from a chance of advancing to the second round. Still, the United States turned in a respectable performance in Nantes, France, losing by 1-0 on a early goal to which Yugoslavia was unable to add. After the United States' losses to Germany and Iran in its first two games, there had been talk of Yugoslavia running up a big score, but even with the narrow margin, this was not a day for celebration for the U.S. team.

The United States also has played Yugoslavia once in the Olympic Games, suffering a 9-1 rout at the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne. That game has been listed as a full international by some sources, but not only was it not the full U.S. national team, the real Yugoslav national team was playing a friendly against England in London the same day.

The U.S. women's national team's only game against Yugoslavia was an 8-1 victory in Varna, Bulgaria, in 1991.

Z

Zerhusen, Al

Forward who led two Los Angeles clubs to national honors in the late 1950s and early 1960s and was the leading goalscorer of the U.S. national team during that period.

With Zerhusen as their star, Los Angeles Kickers reached the final of the U.S. Open Cup three times. They won the title in 1958, beating Baltimore Pompeii, 2-1, and in 1964, beating Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in a two-game series, 2-2, 2-0. In 1960, they were runnerup to the Ukrainian Nationals, losing the final by 5-3. In addition, Zerhusen was with Los Angeles Scots when they lost to Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals in the 1961 final.

Zerhusen's career came at a time when the U.S. national team was not playing very many games, but he played in nine full internationals for the United States, as well as starring in the United States team that won the bronze medal in the 1959 Pan-American Games in Chicago. Zerhusen scored 10 goals in six games at those Pan-Am Games, including four against Haiti. He also played, and scored a goal, for the United States in the 1956 Olympic Games in Australia.

Zerhusen's first full international appearance was in a World Cup qualifier against Mexico in 1957. His last was in a World Cup qualifier against Honduras in 1965.

Zerhusen was a longtime star of the Greater Los Angeles Soccer League, leading the league in scoring 13 times and serving as captain of Los Angeles Kickers for 10 years.

Zungul, Slavisa "Steve"

The outstanding player in the history of American indoor soccer. In his 11 seasons in the Major Indoor Soccer League, Zungul was the league's most valuable player six times, its leading scorer six times, a first-team all-star eight times and won seven MISL championships. He was the MISL's all-time leader in both goals and assists.

Zungul, who was born in Yugoslavia, also played two seasons in the North American Soccer League, for the San Jose Earthquakes. He was the NASL's leading goalscorer and most valuable player in 1984. Zungul and Preki Radosavljevic are the only players to have won MVP awards in top-level American leagues both indoors and outdoors.

Zungul played for the New York Arrows from the start of the 1978-79 MISL season to the middle of the 1982-83 season. He then played a partial season with the San Jose Earthquakes, three seasons and part of another

with the San Diego Sockers, and two seasons and part of another with the Tacoma Stars. He won MISL titles with New York in 1979, '80, '81 and '82, and with San Diego in 1985, '89 and '90.

Zungul played 500 MISL games and scored 755 goals, leading the league in scoring in 1980, '81, '82, '83, '85 and '86. He was the MVP in 1979, '80, '81, '82, '85 and '86. His highest scoring season was 1981-82, when he had 127 goals in 50 games for New York. He led the league in assists four times, and was the MVP of the league championship series four times.

Appendix A

Statistics and Records

American League of Professional Football Clubs

1894: Brooklyn 10, Baltimore 8, Boston 8, New York 4, Philadelphia 4, Washington 2 (schedule never completed.

American Soccer League I

1921-22: Philadelphia-Bethlehem Steel 38 points, New York FC 33, Brooklyn Todd Shipyard 29, Harrison FC 23, Pawtucket J&P Coats 23, Fall River United 11, Holyoke Falcos 7.

1922-23: Pawtucket J&P Coats 44 points, Bethlehem Steel 40, Fall River Marksmen 35, New York FC 24, Paterson 22, Brooklyn Wanderers 15, Harrison 10, Philadelphia FC 8.

1923-24: Fall River Marksmen 44 points, Bethlehem Steel 40, New York FC 37, Pawtucket J&P Coats 25, Brooklyn Wanderers 23, New York National Giants 18, Philadelphia FC 12, Newark Skeeters 7.

1924-25: Fall River Marksmen 66 points, Bethlehem Steel 63, Brooklyn Wanderers 52, Boston Wonder Workers 51, New Bedford Whalers 49, Providence Clamdiggers 47, Pawtucket J&P Coates 43, New York Giants 38, New York Indiana Flooring 38, Philadelphia Fleisher Yarn 28, Newark Skeeters 19, Philadelphia FC 8.

1925-26: Fall River Marksmen 72 points, New Bedford Whalers 61, Boston Wonder Workers 53, Bethlehem Steel 52, Providence Clamdiggers 47, New York Indiana Flooring 42, Brooklyn Wanderers 39, Pawtucket J&P Coats 37, New York Giants 32, Shawsheen Indians 25, Philadelphia FC 19, Newark Skeeters 15.

1926-27: Bethlehem Steel 66 points, Boston Wonder Workers 57, Fall River Marksmen 56, New Bedford Whalers 54, New York Giants 49, New York Indiana Flooring 47, Brooklyn Wanderers 42, Providence Clamdiggers 40, Pawtucket J&P Coats 36, Newark Skeeters 32, Philadelphia FC 26, Springfield Babes 21.

1927-28: First half — Boston Wonder Workers 43 points, Bethlehem Steel 41, New Bedford Whalers 41, Brooklyn Wanderers 35, Fall River Marksmen 34, New York Giants 32, Providence Clamdiggers 26, Pawtucket J&P Coats 19, Newark Skeeters 17, New York Nationals 17. Second half — Fall River Marksmen 35 points, New Bedford Whalers 34, New York Nationals 28, Bethlehem Steel 26, Boston Wonder Workers 24, Providence Clamdiggers 27, New York Giants 25, Brooklyn Wanderers 21, Pawtucket J&P Coats 9, Newark Skeeters 5. Semifinals — Boston def. Bethlehem by disqualification. New Bedford def. Fall River, 3-1, 0-1. Final — Boston Wonder Workers 4, New Bedford Whalers 2.

1928-29: First half — Fall River Marksmen 43 points, Brooklyn Wanderers 42, New York Nationals 34, Providence Gold Bugs 31, New Bedford Whalers 28, Boston Wonder Workers 24, Philadelphia FC 12, Pawtucket J&P Coats 15. Second half — Fall River Marksmen 28 points, Pawtucket Rangers 28, Providence Gold Bugs 27, New York Nationals 23, Brooklyn Wanderers 18, Boston Wonder Workers 18, Philadelphia FC 15, New Bedford Whalers 15.

1929: Fall season — Fall River Marksmen 33 points, Providence Gold Bugs 30, Boston Wonder Workers 27, New York Nationals 23, Pawtucket Rangers 18, New Bedford Whalers 16, Brooklyn Wanderers 12, Brooklyn Hakoah 9, Philadelphia FC 6.

1929-30: Atlantic Coast League season — Fall River Marksmen 44 points, New Bedford Whalers 35, New York Hakoah All-Stars 35, New York Nationals 33, Providence Gold Bugs 28, Pawtucket Rangers 27, New York Giants 28, Brooklyn Wanderers 28, Bethlehem Steel 26, Bridgeport Hungaria 3.

1930: Fall season — Fall River Marksmen 34 points, New Bedford Whalers 36, New York Hakoah All-Stars 28, Newark Americans 28, New York SC 27, Providence Gold Bugs 27, Brooklyn Wanderers 27, New York Giants 27, Pawtucket Rangers 26.

1931: First half (spring) — New York Giants 22 points, Brooklyn Wanderers 20, New York Yankees 21, Pawtucket Rangers 21, Fall River FC 19, New York Hakoah 12, Newark Americans 9. Second half (fall) — New Bedford Whalers 30 points, New York Giants 26, Pawtucket Rangers 26, New York Hakoah 26, Boston Bears 11, New York Americans 9, Newark Americans 4. Final — New York Giants def. New Bedford Whalers, 3-8, 6-0.

North American Soccer League

1968: Atlantic Division — Atlanta Chiefs 174 points, Washington Whips 167, New York Generals 164, Baltimore Bays 128, Boston Beacons 121. Lakes Division — Cleveland Stokers 175 points, Chicago Mustangs 164, Toronto Falcons 144, Detroit Cougars 88. Gulf Division — Kansas City Spurs 158 points, Houston Stars 150, St. Louis Stars 130, Dallas Tornado 52. Pacific Division — San Diego Toros 186, Oakland Clippers 185, Los Angeles Wolves 139, Vancouver Royals 136. Semifinals — Atlanta def. Cleveland, 1-1, 2-1. San Diego def. Kansas City, 1-1, 1-0. Final — Atlanta Chiefs def. San Diego Toros, 0-0, 3-0.

1969: Kansas City Spurs 110 points, Atlanta Chiefs 109, Dallas Tornado 82, St. Louis Stars 47, Baltimore Bays 42.

1970: Northern Division — Rochester Lancers 111 points, Kansas City Spurs 100, St. Louis Stars 60. Southern Division — Washington Darts 137 points, Atlanta Chiefs 123, Dallas Tornado 92. Final — Rochester Lancers def. Washington Darts, 3-0, 1-3.

1971: Northern Division — Rochester Lancers 141 points, New York Cosmos 117, Toronto Metros 89, Montreal Olympique 65. Southern Division — Atlanta Chiefs 120, Dallas Tornado 119, Washington Darts 111, St. Louis Stars 86. Semifinals — Dallas def. Rochester, 1-2, 3-1, 2-1; Atlanta def. New York, 1-0, 2-0. Final — Dallas Tornado def. Atlanta Chiefs, 1-2, 4-1, 2-0.

1972: Northern Division — New York Cosmos 77 points, Rochester Lancers 64, Montreal Olympique 57, Toronto Metros 53. Southern Division — St. Louis Stars 69 points, Dallas Tornado 60, Atlanta Chiefs 56, Miami Gatos 44. Semifinals — St. Louis 2, Rochester 0; New York 1, Dallas 0. Final — New York Cosmos 2, St. Louis Stars 1.

1973: Eastern Division — Philadelphia Atoms 104 points, New York Cosmos 91, Miami Toros 88. Northern Division — Toronto Metros 89 points, Montreal Olympique 64, Rochester Lancers 59. Southern Division — Dallas Tornado 111 points, St. Louis Stars 82, Atlanta Chiefs 62. Semifinals — Dallas 1, New York 0; Philadelphia 3, Toronto 0. Final — Philadelphia Atoms 2, Dallas Tornado 0.

1974: Northern Division — Boston Minutemen 94 points, Toronto Metros 87, Rochester Lancers 77, New York Cosmos 58. Eastern Division — Miami Toros 107 points, Baltimore Comets 105, Philadelphia Atoms 74, Washington Diplomats 70. Central Division — Dallas Tornado 100 points, St. Louis Stars 54, Denver Dynamo 49. Western Division — Los Angeles Aztecs 110 points, San Jose Earthquakes 103, Seattle Sounders 101, Vancouver Whitecaps 70. Playoff first round — Dallas 3, San Jose 0; Boston 1, Baltimore 0. Semifinals — Los Angeles 2, Boston 0; Miami 3, Dallas 1. Final — Los Angeles Aztecs 4, Miami Toros 3 (penalties).

1975: Northern Division — Boston Minutemen 116 points, Toronto Metros-Croatia 114, New York Cosmos 91, Rochester Lancers 64, Hartford Bicentennials 61. Eastern Division -- Tampa Bay Rowdies 135 points, Miami Toros 123, Washington Diplomats 112, Philadelphia Atoms 90, Baltimore Comets 87. Central Division — St. Louis Stars 115 points, Chicago Sting 106, Denver Dynamo 85, Dallas Tornado 83, San Antonio Thunder 59. Western Division — Portland Timbers 138 points, Seattle Sounders 129, Los Angeles Aztecs 107, Vancouver Whitecaps 99, San Jose Earthquakes 83. Quarterfinals — Portland 2, Seattle 1; St. Louis 2, Los Angeles 1; Miami 2, Boston 1; Tampa Bay 1, Toronto 0. Semifinals — Tampa Bay 3, Miami 0; Portland 1, St. Louis 0. Final — Tampa Bay Rowdies 2, Portland Timbers 0.

1976: Northern Division — Chicago Sting 132 points, Toronto Metros-Croatia 123, Rochester Lancers 114, Hartford Bicentennials 107, Boston Minutemen 72. Eastern Division — Tampa Bay Rowdies 154 points, New York Cosmos 148, Washington Diplomats 126, Philadelphia Atoms 80, Miami Toros 63. Western Division — Minnesota Kicks 138 points, Seattle Sounders 123, Vancouver Whitecaps 120, Portland Timbers 71, St. Louis Stars 58. Southern Division — San Jose Earthquakes 123 points, Dallas Tornado 117, Los Angeles Aztecs 108, San Antonio Thunder 107, San Diego Jaws 82. Playoffs first round — New York 2, Washington 0; Toronto 2, Rochester 1; Dallas 2, Los Angeles 0; Seattle 1, Vancouver 0. Quarterfinals — San Jose 2, Dallas 0; Toronto 3, Chicago 2; Tampa Bay 3, New York 1; Minnesota 3, Seattle 0. Semifinals — Toronto 2, Tampa Bay 0; Minnesota 3, San Jose 1. Final — Toronto Metros-Croatia 3, Minnesota Kicks 0.

1977: Northern Division — Toronto Metros-Croatia 115 points, St. Louis Stars 104, Rochester Lancers 99, Chicago Sting 88, Connecticut Bicentennials 72. Eastern Division — Fort Lauderdale Strikers 161 points, New York Cosmos 140, Tampa Bay Rowdies 131, Washington Diplomats 92. Western Division — Minnesota Kicks 137 points, Vancouver Whitecaps 124, Seattle Sounders 123, Portland Timbers 98. Southern Division — Dallas Tornado 161 points, Los Angeles Aztecs 147, San Jose Earthquakes 119, Team Hawaii 106, Las Vegas Quicksilver 103. Playoffs first round — Los Angeles 2, San Jose 1; Seattle 2, Vancouver 0; New York 3, Tampa Bay 0; Rochester 1, St. Louis 0 (SO). Quarterfinals — Rochester def. Toronto, 1-0 (SO), 1-0. Seattle def. Minnesota, 2-1, 1-0. Los Angeles def. Dallas, 3-1, 5-1. New York def. Fort Lauderdale, 8-3, 3-2 (SO). Semifinals — Seattle def. Los Angeles, 3-1, 1-0. New York def. Rochester, 2-1, 4-1. Final — New York Cosmos 2, Seattle Sounders 1.

1978: National Conference East — New York Cosmos 212 points, Washington Diplomats 145, Toronto Metros-Croatia 144, Rochester Lancers 131. National Con-

ference Central — Minnesota Kicks 156 points, Tulsa Roughnecks 132, Dallas Tornado 131, Colorado Caribou 81. National Conference West — Vancouver Whitecaps 199 points, Portland Timbers 167, Seattle Sounders 138, Los Angeles Aztecs 88. American Conference East — New England Tea Men 165 points, Tampa Bay Rowdies 165, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 143, Philadelphia Fury 111. American Conference Central — Detroit Express 176 points, Chicago Sting 123, Memphis Rogues 101, Houston Hurricane 96. American Conference West — San Diego Sockers 164 points, California Surf 115, Oakland Stompers 103, San Jose Earthquakes 83. Playoffs first round — San Diego 2, California 1; Tampa Bay 3, Chicago 1; Detroit 1, Philadelphia 0; Vancouver 4, Toronto 0; New York 5, Seattle 2; Portland 2, Washington 1; Fort Lauderdale 3, New England 1; Minnesota 3, Tulsa 1. Quarterfinals — Portland def. Vancouver, 1-0, 2-1. Fort Lauderdale def. Detroit, 4-3 (SO), 0-1, 1-0. Tampa Bay def. San Diego, 1-0, 1-2, 1-0 (SO). New York def. Minesota, 2-9, 4-0, 1-0 (SO). Semifinals — Tampa Bay def. Fort Lauderdale, 2-3, 3-1, 1-0 (SO). New York def. Portland, 1-0, 5-0. Final — New York Cosmos 3, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1.

1979: National Conference East — New York Cosmos 216 points, Washington Diplomats 172, Toronto Blizzard 133, Rochester Lancers 132. National Conference Central — Minnesota Kicks 184 points, Dallas Tornado 152, Tulsa Roughnecks 139, Atlanta Chiefs 121. National Conference West — Vancouver Whitecaps 172 points, Los Angeles Aztecs 162, Seattle Sounders 125, Portland Timbers 122. American Conference East — Tampa Bay Rowdies 169 points, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 165, Philadelphia Fury 111, New England Tea Men 110. American Conference Central — Houston Hurricane 187 points, Chicago Sting 159, Detroit Express 133, Memphis Rogues 73. American Conference West — San Diego Sockers 140 points, California Surf 140, Edmonton Drillers 88, San Jose Earthquakes 86. Playoffs first round — Philadelphia def. Houston, 2-1, 2-1. Tampa Bay def. Detroit, 3-0, 3-1. Chicago def. Fort Lauderdale, 2-0, 1-0. San Diego def. California, 4-2, 7-2. Tulsa def. Minnesota, 2-1, 2-1. Vancouver def. Dallas, 3-2, 2-1. Los Angeles def. Washington, 3-1, 4-3. New York def. Toronto, 3-1, 2-0. Quarterfinals — San Diego def. Chicago, 2-0, 1-0. Tampa Bay def. Philadelphia, 3-2 (SO), 1-0. Vancouver def. Los Angeles, 0-3, 1-0 (SO), 1-0. New York def. Tulsa, 0-3, 3-0, 3-1. Semifinals — Tampa Bay def. San Diego, 1-2, 3-2 (SO), 1-0. Vancouver def. New York, 2-0, 2-3 (SO), 1-0 (SO). Final — Vancouver Whitecaps 2, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1.

1980: National Conference East — New York Cosmos 213 points, Washington Diplomats 159, Toronto Blizzard 128, Rochester Lancers 109. National Conference Central — Dallas Tornado 157 points, Minnesota Kicks 147, Tulsa Roughnecks 139, Atlanta Chiefs 74. National Conference West — Seattle Sounders 207 points, Los Angeles Aztecs 174, Vancouver Whitecaps 139, Portland Timbers 133. American Conference East — Tampa Bay Rowdies 168 points, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 163, New England Tea Men 154, Philadelphia Fury 98. American Conference Central — Chicago Sting 187 points, Houston Hurricanes 130, Detroit Express 129, Memphis Rogues 126. American Conference West — Edmonton Drillers 149 points, California Surf 144, San Diego Sockers 140, San Jose Earthquakes 95. Playoffs first round — San Diego def. Chicago, 2-1, 2-3, 2-1. Edmonton def. Houston, 2-1, 0-1, 1-0. Tampa Bay def. New England, 1-0, 4-1. Fort Lauderdale def. California, 2-1, 0-2, 1-0 (SO). Seattle def. Vancouver, 2-1, 3-1. Dallas def. Minnesota, 1-0, 2-0. New York def. Tulsa, 3-1, 8-1. Los Angeles def. Washington, 0-1, 2-1 (SO), 2-0. Quarterfinals — Fort Lauderdale def. Edmonton, 1-0, 2-3, 3-0. San Diego def. Tampa Bay, 6-3, 0-6, 2-1 (SO). Los Angeles def. Seattle, 3-0, 0-4, 2-1 (SO). New York def. Dallas, 3-2, 0-3, 3-0.

Semifinals — Fort Lauderdale def. San Diego, 2-1, 2-4, 3-0. New York def. Los Angeles, 2-1, 3-1. Final — New York Cosmos 3, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 0.

1981: Eastern Division — New York Cosmos 200 points, Montreal Manic 141, Washington Diplomats 135, Toronto Blizzard 77. Southern Division — Atlanta Chiefs 151 points, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 144, Jacksonville Tea Men 141, Tampa Bay Rowdies 139. Central Division — Chicago Sting 195 points, Minnesota Kicks 163, Tulsa Roughnecks 154, Dallas Tornado 54. Western Division — San Diego Sockers 173 points, Los Angeles Aztecs 160, California Surf 117, San Jose Earthquakes 108. Northwest Division — Vancouver Whitecaps 186 points, Calgary Boomers 151, Portland Timber 141, Seattle Sounders 137, Edmonton Drillers 123. Playoffs first round — San Diego def. Portland, 1-2, 5-1, 2-0. Minnesota def. Tulsa, 3-1, 1-0. Jacksonville def. Atlanta, 3-2, 2-1. Fort Lauderdale def. Calgary, 3-1, 2-0. Chicago def. Seattle, 3-2, 0-2, 3-2. Montreal def. Los Angeles, 5-3, 2-3, 2-1. Tampa Bay def. Vancouver, 4-1, 1-0. Quarterfinals — Fort Lauderdale def. Minnesota, 3-1, 3-0. Chicago def. Montreal, 2-3, 4-2, 4-2. New York def. Tampa Bay, 6-3, 2-3 (SO), 2-0. San Diego def. Jacksonville, 1-2, 2-1, 3-1. Semifinals — New York def. Fort Lauderdale, 4-3, 4-1. Chicago def. San Diego, 1-2, 2-1, 1-0. Final — Chicago Sting 1, New York Cosmos 0 (SO).

1982: Eastern Division — New York Cosmos 203 points, Montreal Manic 159, Toronto Blizzard 151, Chicago Sting 129. Southern Division — Fort Lauderdale Strikers 163 points, Tulsa Roughnecks 151, Tampa Bay Rowdies 112, Jacksonville Tea Men 105. Western Division — Seattle Sounders 166 points, San Diego Sockers 162, Vancouver Whitecaps 160, Portland Timbers 122, San Jose Earthquakes 114, Edmonton Drillers 93. Quarterfinals — New York def. Tulsa, 5-0, 0-1, 1-0. Seattle def. Toronto, 4-2, 1-2, 4-2. Fort Lauderdale def. Montreal, 2-3, 1-0, 4-1. San Diego def. Vancouver 5-1, 0-1, 2-1. Semifinals — New York def. San Diego, 2-1, 2-1. Seattle def. Fort Lauderdale, 0-2, 4-3, 1-0. Final — New York Cosmos 1, Seattle Sounders 0.

1983: Eastern Division — New York Cosmos 194 points, Chicago Sting 147, Toronto Blizzard 135, Montreal Manic 124. Southern Division — Tulsa Roughnecks 145 points, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 136, Tampa Bay Rowdies 83, Team America 79. Western Division — Vancouver Whitecaps 187 points, San Jose Earthquakes 169, Seattle Sounders 119, San Diego Sockers 106. Quarterfinals — Montreal def. New York, 4-2, 1-0 (SO). Tulsa def. Fort Lauderdale, 3-2, 4-2. San Jose def. Chicago, 6-1, 1-2, 5-2. Toronto def. Vancouver, 0-1, 4-3, 1-0. Semifinals — Toronto def. San Jose, 1-0, 2-0. Tulsa def. Montreal, 2-1 (SO), 0-1, 3-0. Final — Tulsa Roughnecks 2, Toronto Blizzard 0.

1984: Eastern Division — Chicago Sting 120 points, Toronto Blizzard 117, New York Cosmos 115, Tampa Bay Rowdies 87. Western Division — San Diego Sockers 118 points, Vancouver Whitecaps 117, Minnesota Strikers 115, Tulsa Roughnecks 98, San Jose Earthquakes 95. Semifinals — Chicago def. Vancouver, 0-1, 3-1, 4-3. Toronto def. San Diego, 2-1, 1-0. Final — Chicago Sting def. Toronto Blizzard, 2-1, 3-2.

Major League Soccer

1996: Eastern Conference — Tampa Bay Mutiny 58 points, Washington D.C. United 46, New York/New Jersey MetroStars 39, Columbus Crew 37, New England Revolution 33. Western Conference — Los Angeles Galaxy 49 points, Dallas Burn 41, Kansas City Wiz 41, San Jose Clash 39, Colorado Rapids 29. Quarterfinals — Washington def. New York/New Jersey, 2-3 (SO), 1-0, 2-1. Tampa Bay def. Columbus, 2-0, 1-2, 4-1. Los Angeles def. San Jose, 0-1, 2-0, 2-0. Kansas City def. Dallas, 3-2,

1-2, 3-2 (SO). Semifinals — Washington def. Tampa Bay, 4-1, 2-1. Los Angeles def. Kansas City, 2-1, 2-1 (SO). Final — Washington D.C. United 3, Los Angeles Galaxy 2.

1997: Eastern Conference — Washington D.C. United 55 points, Tampa Bay Mutiny 45, Columbus Crew 39, New England Revolution 37, New York/New Jersey MetroStars 35. Western Conference — Kansas City Wizards 49 points, Los Angeles Galaxy 44, Dallas Burn 42, Colorado Rapids 38, San Jose Clash 30. Quarterfinals — Washington def. New England, 4-1, 2-1 (SO). Columbus def. Tampa Bay, 2-1, 2-0. Colorado def. Kansas City, 2-0, 3-2. Dallas def. Los Angeles, 1-0 (SO), 3-0. Semifinals — Washington def. Columbus, 3-2, 1-0. Colorado def. Dallas, 1-0, 2-1. Final — Washington D.C. United 2, Colorado Rapids 1.

1998: Eastern Conference — Washington D.C. United 58 points, Columbus Crew 45, New York/New Jersey MetroStars 39, Miami Fusion 35, Tampa Bay Mutiny 34, New England Revolution 29. Western Conference — Los Angeles Galaxy 68 points, Chicago Fire 56, Colorado Rapids 44, Dallas Burn 37, San Jose Clash 33, Kansas City Wizards 32. Quarterfinals — Washington def. Miami, 2-1, 1-0 (SO). Columbus def. New York/New Jersey, 5-3, 2-1 (SO). Los Angeles def. Dallas, 6-1, 3-2. Chicago def. Colorado, 2-1 (SO), 1-0. Semifinals — Washington def. Columbus, 2-0, 2-4, 3-0. Chicago def. Los Angeles, 1-0, 2-1 (SO). Final — Chicago Fire 2, Washington D.C. United 0.

1999: Eastern Conference — Washington D.C. United 57 points, Columbus Crew 45, Tampa Bay Mutiny 32, Miami Fusion 29, New England Revolution 26, New York/New Jersey MetroStars 15. Western Conference — Los Angeles Galaxy 54 points, Dallas Burn 51, Chicago Fire 48, Colorado Rapids 48, San Jose Clash 37, Kansas City Wizards 20. Quarterfinals — Washington def. Miami, 2-0, 1-0 (SO). Columbus def. Tampa Bay, 2-0, 2-0. Los Angeles def. Colorado, 3-0, 2-0. Dallas def. Chicago, 2-1, 0-4, 3-2. Semifinals — Washington def. Columbus, 2-1, 1-5, 4-0. Los Angeles def. Dallas, 2-1, 2-3 (SO), 3-1. Final — Washington D.C. United 2, Los Angeles Galaxy 0.

National Association Foot Ball League

1895: Bayonne Centreville 20 points, Kearny Scots 13, Brooklyn Wanderers 11, Hoboken Americus 5.

1895-96: Kearny Scots 1st, Bayonne Centreville 2nd, Jersey City International, New York Thistle, Brooklyn Wanderers.

1896-97: Kearny Scots 1st, Bayonne Centreville, Newark Caledonian, Brooklyn Wanderers.

1897-98: Paterson True Blues 23 points, Kearny Scots 22, Kearny Arlington 18, Bayonne Centreville 17, Kearny AC 13, Brooklyn Wanderers 12, Paterson Crescent 4.

1906-07: West Hudson 39 points, Kearny Scots 37, Paterson True Blues 32, Newark FC 32, Kearny Clarke AA 27, Paterson Rangers 23, Kearny AC 16, West New York Burns Club 16, Newark Hearts 14.

1907-08: Newark FC 20 points, Paterson Rangers 19, Kearny Scots 13, Paterson True Blues 11, New York Clan MacDonald 7, Yonkers Hollywood Inn 7, Bayonne Jersey AC 4, Newark Hearts 3.

1908-09: Kearny Clark AA 18 points, West Hudson 18, Paterson True Blues 9, Newark FC 5, Kearny Scots 5, Paterson Rangers 3.

1909-10: West Hudson 20 points, Bayonne Jersey AC 18, Brooklyn FC 11, Kearny Scots 10, Paterson True Blues 8, Newark FC 8, Paterson Rangers 6, Paterson Wilberforce 1.

1910-11: Bayonne Jersey AC 19 points, Paterson Wilberforce 18, Paterson Rangers 17, West Hudson 14, Newark FC 14, Paterson True Blues 10, Brooklyn FC 5, Kearny Scots 5.

1911-12: West Hudson 20 points, Paterson Wilberforce 16, Paterson True Blues 13, Paterson Rangers 13, Bayonne Jersey AC 11, Brooklyn FC 10, Bronx United 8, Kearny Scots 5.

1912-13: West Hudson 28 points, Paterson True Blues 27, Paterson Wilberforce 27, Bayonne Jersey AC 23, Kearny Scots 16, Newark Caledonian 15, Bronx United 14, Paterson Rangers 12, Newark FC 8, Brooklyn FC 4.

1913-14: Brooklyn FC 26 points, West Hudson 25, New York Clan MacDonald 20, Newark FC 15, Paterson Rangers 14, Bayonne Jersey AC 11, Kearny Scots 9, Paterson True Blues 8, Newark Caledonian 5, Bronx United 5, Paterson Wilberforce 5, Newark St. George 3.

1914-15: West Hudson 28 points, Bayonne Jersey AC 27, Kearny Scots 21, Bronx United 14, New York Clan MacDonald 14, Brooklyn FC 13, Paterson Rangers 12, Newark FC 5, Paterson True Blues 2.

1915-16: Harrison Alley Boys 11 points, Kearny Scots 9, Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox 8, West Hudson 4, Brooklyn FC 2, Bayonne Jersey AC 0.

1916-17: Bayonne Jersey AC 19 points, Kearny Scots 16, Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox 14, New York FC 12, West Hudson 7, Paterson Dublin 5, Newark Ironsides 4.

1917-18: Paterson FC 25 points, Bethlehem Steel 23, West Hudson 15, Kearny Scots 14, Philadelphia Disston 12, Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox 11, New York FC 11, Bayonne Jersey AC 1.

1918-19: Bethlehem Steel 19 points, Philadelphia Merchant Ship 11, Paterson FC 11, Brooklyn Robins Dry Dock 8, New York FC 7, Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox 4.

1919-20: Bethlehem Steel 25 points, Kearny Erie 24, Brooklyn Robins Dry Dock 22, Paterson FC 15, New York FC 12, Brooklyn Morse Dry Dock 11, Kearny Federal Ship 6, Philadelphia Disston 6, Philadelphia Merchant Ship 3.

1920-21: Bethlehem Steel 23 points, New York FC 17, Brooklyn Robins Dry Dock 12, Kearny Federal Ship 9, Kearny Erie 8, Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox 5, Philadelphia Disston 4.

American Soccer League II

1933-34: Kearny Irish 36 points, New York Americans 32, Kearny Scots 25, New York Brookhattan 19, Brooklyn Celtic 16, Newark German 15, Brooklyn Hispano 14, Philadelphia German-American 12.

1934-35: Philadelphia German-American 37 points, New York Americans 28, New York Brookhattan 25, Brooklyn Hispano 24, Newark German 22, Baltimore Canton 20, Brooklyn Celtic 19, Kearny Scots 19, Kearny Irish 18.

1935-36: New York Americans 39 points, Baltimore Canton 28, Kearny Scots 27, Philadelphia German-American 25, Newark German 21, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 20, New York Brookhattan 19, Kearny Irish 16, Brooklyn Hispano 13.

1936-37: National Division — Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 26 points, Kearny Scots 24, Paterson Caledonian 21, Philadelphia Passon Phillies 17, New York Americans 15. American Division — Brooklyn Hispano 30 points, Baltimore Canton 27, Phila-

delphia German-American 24, Kearny Irish 20, New York Brookhattan 16. Playoff first round — Kearny Scots 3, Baltimore Canton 1. Paterson Caledonian 6, Philadelphia German-American 2. Semifinals — Brooklyn Hispano def. Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic, 4-3, 3-2. Kearny Scots 3, Paterson Caledonian 2. Final — Kearny Scots def. Brooklyn Hispano, 5-3, 3-3.

1937-38: National Division — Kearny Scots 20 points, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 17, New York Americans 15, Philadelphia Passon Phillies 15, Paterson Dovers 14. American Division — Philadelphia German-American 25, New York Brookhattan 23, Kearny Irish 20, Baltimore Canton 17, Brooklyn Hispano 14. Playoff first round — Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic def. New York Brookhattan, 3-2, 1-0. Kearny Irish def. New York Americans, 3-1, 5-4. Semifinals — Kearny Scots def. Philadelphia German-American, 4-2, 8-4. Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic def. Kearny Irish, 1-0, 2-1. Final — Kearny Scots def. Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic, 4-2, 2-2.

1938-39: National Division — Kearny Scots 30 points, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 26, Philadelphia Passon Phillies 23, New York Americans 22, Trenton Highlanders 14, Baltimore German 9. American Division — New York Brookhattan 30 points, Philadelphia German-American 28, Kearny Irish 28, Brooklyn Hispano 27, Baltimore Canton 20, Bethlehem Hungarians 7. Playoff first round — Philadelphia German-American 3, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 0. Philadelphia Passon Phillies 3, Kearny Irish 0. Semifinals — Kearny Scots def. New York Brookhattan, 4-2, 1-1. Philadelphia German-American 3, Philadelphia Passon Phillies 2. Final — Kearny Scots def. Philadelphia German-American, 3-2, 4-2.

1939-40: Kearny Scots 27 points, Baltimore Canton 23, New York Brookhattan 23, New York Americans 20, Kearny Irish 20, Philadelphia German-American 20, Brooklyn Hispano 20, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 17, Philadelphia Passon Phillies 15, Paterson Dovers 9, Baltimore Americans 8.

1940-41: Kearny Scots 32 points, Philadelphia German-American 32, Baltimore Canton 27, New York Brookhattan 28, Brooklyn Hispano 24, New York Americans 24, Philadelphia Passon Phillies 20, Brooklyn Celtics 17, Baltimore German 14, Kearny Irish 12, Paterson Dovers 2.

1941-42: Philadelphia Americans 26 points, New York Brookhattan 24, New York Americans 23, Brooklyn Hispano 22, Baltimore Canton 21, Kearny Scots 19, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic 17, Kearny Irish 14, Philadelphia Nationals 13, Baltimore Americans 7.

1942-43: Brooklyn Hispano 25 points, New York Brookhattan 22, Philadelphia Americans 23, Baltimore Canton 16, New York Americans 16, Brooklyn Wanderers 15, Kearny Irish 14, Philadelphia Nationals 11, Kearny Scots 10.

1943-44: Philadelphia Americans 32 points, Brooklyn Wanderers 25, Philadelphia Nationals 21, Brooklyn Hispano 17, Baltimore Americans 16, Kearny Irish 16, New York Brookhattan 15, Kearny Scots 14, New York Americans 7, Baltimore SC 3.

1944-45: New York Brookhattan 28 points, Philadelphia Americans 26, Brooklyn Wanderers 23, Baltimore Americans 17, Kearny Irish 17, Philadelphia Nationals 18, Kearny Scots 18, Brooklyn Hispano 18, New York Americans 18, Baltimore SC 5.

1945-46: Baltimore Americans 29 points, Brooklyn Hispano 27, Kearny Irish 25, Brooklyn Wanderers 22, New York Americans 21, Kearny Scots 21, New York Brookhattan 17, Philadelphia Americans 16, Philadelphia Nationals 15, Baltimore SC 5.

1946-47: Philadelphia Americans 31 points, Brooklyn Wanderers 25, Brooklyn Hispano 22, Baltimore Americans 22, Kearny Scots 19, New York Americans 18, New

York Americans 18, Kearny Irish 17, Philadelphia Nationals 15, New York Brookhattan 13, Baltimore SC 8.

1947-48: Philadelphia Americans 29 points, Kearny Scots 23, Brooklyn Wanderers 23, Baltimore Americans 20, Philadelphia Nationals 19, New York Americans 17, New York Brookhattan 15, Baltimore SC 14, Kearny Irish 10, Brooklyn Hispano 6.

1948-49: Philadelphia Nationals 22 points, New York Americans 22, Brooklyn Hispano 22, New York Brookhattan 17, Kearny Scots 15, Philadelphia Americans 12, Kearny Irish 11, Trenton Americans 9, New York Hakoah 6. Playoff first round — New York Americans 4, Brooklyn Hispano 0. Final — Philadelphia Nationals 4, New York Americans 3.

1949-50: Philadelphia Nationals 25 points, Kearny Irish 19, New York Americans 18, New York Hakoah 16, Kearny Scots 15, Philadelphia Americans 13, Trenton Americans 11, Brooklyn Hispano 11, New York Brookhattan 10.

1950-51: Philadelphia Nationals 22 points, Kearny Scots 17, Kearny Irish 15, New York Brookhattan 12, New York Americans 12, Philadelphia Americans 11, Trenton Americans 10, New York Hakoah 10, Brooklyn Hispano 9.

1951-52: Philadelphia Americans 16 points, Kearny Scots 15, Philadelphia Nationals 15, New York Brookhattan 15, Newark Portuguese 13, New York Americans 11, New York Hakoah 10, Brooklyn Hispano 7.

1952-53: Philadelphia Nationals 22 points, Newark Portuguese 17, Philadelphia Americans 16, Brooklyn Hispano 15, New York Brookhattan 13, New York Americans 9, Kearny Scots 8, New York Hakoah 6.

1953-54: New York Americans 23 points, New York Brookhattan 22, Newark Portuguese 22, Brooklyn Hispano 15, New York Hakoah 14, Trenton Americans 11, Baltimore Rockets 11, Philadelphia Americans/Uhrik Truckers 9.

1954-55: Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 26 points, Brooklyn Hispano 25, New York Hakoah 21, New York Brookhattan 16, Elizabeth Falcons 13, Newark Portuguese 12, Trenton Americans 12, New York Americans 8, Baltimore Rockets 7.

1955-56: Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 24 points, Elizabeth Falcons 24, Ludlow Lusitano 22, Newark Portuguese 19, New York Brookhattan 13, New York Americans 13, New York Hakoah 13, Brooklyn Hispano 8, Baltimore Rockets 4. Playoff — Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 5, Elizabeth Falcons 1.

1956-57: New York Hakoah 21 points, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 15, Newark Portuguese 15, Elizabeth Falcons 14, Ludlow Lusitano 14, New York Brookhattan-Galicia 12, Brooklyn Italians 10, Baltimore Rockets 5.

1957-58: New York Hakoah 32 points, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 27, Baltimore Pompeii 25, New York Brookhattan-Galicia 18, Fall River SC 15, Elizabeth Falcons 14, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 12, Newark Portuguese 12, Ludlow Lusitano 7, Brooklyn Italians 2.

1958-59: New York Hakoah 25 points, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 19, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 17, Brooklyn Italians 15, Baltimore Pompeii 15, Fall River SC 15, New York Galicia 13, Newark Portuguese 12, Elizabeth Falcons 9.

1959-60: New York Colombo 31 points, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 26, New York Hakoah 18, Brooklyn Italians 15, Baltimore Pompeii 13, Fall River SC 13, New York Galicia 13, Newark Portuguese 12, Newark Falcons 9, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 6.

1960-61: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 26 points, Newark Falcons 18, New York Hakoah 17, Fall River SC 17, New York Galicia 16, New York Inter 15, Newark

Portuguese 12, Brooklyn Italians 11, Baltimore Pompeii 9, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 3.

1961-62: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 33 points, New York Inter 28, Newark Portuguese 25, Fall River SC 18, New York Hakoah 17, Newark Falcons 12, New York Galicia 8, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 3.

1962-63: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 23 points, New York Inter 20, Fall River SC 15, Newark Portuguese 15, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 14, New York Hakoah 11, Newark Falcons 5, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 3.

1963-64: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 24 points, Boston Metros 21, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 16, New York Boca Juniors 13, New York Hakoah 11, New Brunswick Hungarian 9, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 8, Newark Falcons 4.

1964-65: Hartford SC 16 points, Newark Portuguese 12, Paterson Roma 12, New Brunswick Hungarian 7, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers 5, Newark Falcons 0.

1965-66: Paterson Roma 31 points, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 26, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 22, New York Inter 19, Hartford SC 19, Boston Tigers 17, Newark Portuguese 8, New Brunswick Hungarian 6, New Britain Olympia 6, Newark Falcons 4.

1966-67: North Division — Newark Ukrainian Sitch 24 points, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 22, Boston Tigers 14, Paterson Roma 11, New York Inter 9, Hartford Kings 5. South Division — Baltimore St. Gerard's 11 points, New Brunswick Hungarian 9, New Britain Olympia 5, Newark Portuguese 4. Final — Baltimore St. Gerard's 4, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 3.

1967-68: First Division — Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 21 points, Washington Darts 16, Boston Tigers 16, Rochester Lancers 13, Baltimore Flyers 7, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 7. Premier Division — New York Inter 13 points, Newark Portuguese 12, Fall River Astros 11, Paterson Roma 8, New Brunswick Hungarian 2. Final — Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals def. New York Inter, 3-3, 5-1.

1968: (Fall season) Washington Darts 19 points, Rochester Lancers 13, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 12, Fall River Astros 9, New York Inter 8, Hartford Kings 4, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 3.

1969: Northern Division — Syracuse Scorpions 29 points, Rochester Lancers 29, Boston Astros 10, New York Inter 8. Southern Division — Washington Darts 33 points, Philadelphia Spartans 19, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 19, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 13. Division playoff — Syracuse Scorpions 2, Rochester Lancers 1. Final — Washington Darts def. Syracuse Scorpions, 2-0, 2-0.

1970: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 13 points, Philadelphia Spartans 10, Boston Astros 7, Syracuse Scorpions 4, Newark Ukrainian Sitch 2.

1971: New York Greeks 16 points, Boston Astros 14, Philadelphia Spartans 13, Syracuse Suns 6, Virginia Capitol Cavaliers 3.

1972: Northern Conference — New York Greeks 18 points, Boston Astros 11, Northeast United 10, New Jersey Brewers 9. Southern Conference — Philadelphia Spartans 15 points, Delaware Wings 11, Baltimore Stars 5, Washington Cavaliers 1. Midwestern Conference — Cincinnati Comets 13 points, Cleveland Stars 12, Detroit Mustangs 6, Pittsburgh Cannons 5, St. Louis Frogs 4. Playoff first round — New York 1, Delaware 0. Philadelphia 1, Boston 0. Second round — New York 2, Philadelphia 0. Final — Cincinnati Comets 2, New York Greeks 1.

1973: Northeast Conference — New York Apollo 20 points, Connecticut Wildcats 19, Boston Astros 17, Syracuse Suns 2. Mid-Atlantic Conference — Baltimore Bays 16 points, New Jersey Brewers 15, Delaware Wings 12, Philadelphia Ukrainians 11.

Midwest Conference — Cincinnati Comets 20 points, Cleveland Stars 18, Gary Tigers 8, Detroit Mustangs 2. Semifinals — New York 3, Baltimore 2. Cincinnati 4, Cleveland 1. Final — New York Apollo 1, Cincinnati Comets 0.

1974: East Division — New York Apollo 29 points, Boston Astros 21, New Jersey Brewers 22, Connecticut Wildcats 16, Delaware Wings 6. Midwest Division — Rhode Island Oceaneers 34 points, Cincinnati Comets 21, Cleveland Cobras 19, Indiana Tigers 13, Syracuse Suns 0. Semifinals — New York 2, Cincinnati 1. Rhode Island 3, Boston 2. Final — Rhode Island Oceaneers def. New York Apollo, 1-2, 2-1, 3-2.

1975: North Divison — Boston Astros 26 points, Rhode Island Oceaneers 25, Connecticut Yankees 23. South Division — New York Apollo 28 points, New Jersey Brewers 15, Pittsburgh Miners 5. Midwest Division — Cleveland Cobras 23 points, Cincinnati Comets 18, Chicago Cats 17. Semifinals — Boston def. Cleveland, 2-2, 2-1. New York def. Rhode Island, 0-0, 1-0. Final — New York Apollo vs. Boston Astros, 2-2, 1-1 (co-champions).

1976: East Division — New York Apollo 85 points, Rhode Island Oceaneers 82, Cleveland Cobras 80, Chicago Cats 80, Connecticut Yankees 75, New Jersey Americans 63. West Division — Los Angeles Skyhawks 112 points, Tacoma Tides 93, Utah Pioneers 84, Oakland Buccaneers 59, Sacramento Spirits 51. Playoff first round — Tacoma 2, Utah 1. Rhode Island 2, Cleveland 1. Semifinals — New York 2, Rhode Island 1. Los Angeles 2, Tacoma 1. Final — Los Angeles Skyhawks 2, New York Apollo 1.

1977: East Division — New Jersey Americans 123 points, New York Apollo 115, Cleveland Cobras 79, Connecticut Yankees 77, New England Oceaneers 76. West Division — Sacramento Spirits 122 points, Los Angeles Skyhawks 114, California Sunshine 79, Santa Barbara Condors 41. Playoff first round — Los Angeles 3, California 2. New York 3, Connecticut 0. Semifinals — New Jersey 1, New York 0. Sacramento 2, Los Angeles 1. Final — New Jersey Americans 3, Sacramento Spirits 0.

1978: Eastern Division — New York Apollo 143 points, New Jersey Americans 94, Indianapolis Daredevils 78, New York Eagles 73, Cleveland Cobras 68, Connecticut Yankees 58. Western Division — Los Angeles Skyhawks 130 points, California Sunshine 124, Southern California Lazers 117, Sacramento Gold 64. Playoff first round — New Jersey 4, Indianapolis 2. California 2, Southern California 1. Semifinals — New York Apollo def. New Jersey, 0-2, 5-2. Los Angeles def. California, 1-0, 4-0. Final — New York Apollo 1, Los Angeles Skyhawks 0.

1979: Eastern Division — Columbus Magic 140 points, New York Eagles 130, Pennsylvania Stoners 120, New Jersey Americans 101, Cleveland Cobras 75, New York Apollo 64. Western Division — California Sunshine 173 points, Sacramento Gold 116, Los Angeles Skyhawks 114, Indianapolis Daredevils 78. Las Vegas Seagulls 69. Playoff first round — Pennsylvania 2, New York Eagles 1. Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 2. Semifinals — Columbus def. Pennsylvania, 1-1, 2-1. Sacramento def. California, 0-0, 1-0. Final — Sacramento Gold 1, Columbus Magic 0.

1980: National Conference — Pennsylvania Stoners 146 points, New York United 128, Cleveland Cobras 102, Columbus Magic 93. American Conference — Sacramento Gold 103 points, California Sunshine 99, Miami Americans 97, Golden Gate Gales 93. Semifinals — Pennsylvania def. New York, 1-1, 3-1. Sacramento def. California, 4-3, 1-1. Final — Pennsylvania Stoners 2, Sacramento Gold 1.

1981: Liberty Conference — New York United 154 points, Pennsylvania Stoners 146, New York Eagles 116, New England Sharks 35. Freedom Conference — Carolina Lightnin' 127 points, Detroit Express 125, Rochester Flash 100, Cleveland Cobras 56. Playoff first round — Detroit 4, New York Eagles 1. Carolina 2, Rochester 0. Semifinals — Carolina def. Pennsylvania, 3-1, 1-2. New York United def. Detroit, 1-1, 2-1. Final — Carolina Lightnin' 2, New York United 1.

1982: Detroit Express 144 points, Oklahoma City Slickers 138, Georgia Generals 115, Carolina Lightnin' 115, Rochester Flash 84, Pennsylvania Stoners 81, Nashville Diamonds 41. Playoff first round — Carolina 3, Rochester 1. Georgia def. Pennsylvania by default. Semifinals — Oklahoma City def. Carolina, 2-1, 3-0. Detroit def. Georgia, 2-0, 0-1. Final — Detroit Express def. Oklahoma City Slickers, 1-3, 1-0, 4-1.

1983: Eastern Division — Jacksonville Tea Men 144 points, Pennsylvania Stoners 106, Carolina Lightnin' 103. Western Division — Dallas Americans 115 points, Detroit Express 98, Oklahoma City Slickers 66. Semifinals — Pennsylvania def. Dallas, 5-0, 1-3, 1-0. Jacksonville def. Carolina, 0-1, 2-0, 2-0. Final — Jacksonville Tea Men def. Pennsylvania Stoners, 0-3, 4-1, 1-0.

North American Soccer Football League

1946: Detroit Wolverines 11 points, Toronto Greenbacks 10, Chicago Maroons 8, Pittsburgh Strassers 6, Chicago Vikings 5.

1947: Toronto Greenbacks 14 points, Pittsburgh Indians 12, Chicago Maroons 9, Chicago Vikings 7, St. Louis Raiders 5, Detroit Pioneers 5. Final — Pittsburgh Indians def. Toronto Greenbacks, 3-2, 3-2.

United Soccer League

1984: Southern Division — Fort Lauderdale Sun 122 points, Charlotte Gold 105, Jacksonville Tea Men 98. Northern Division — Buffalo Storm 96 points, New York Nationals 84, Rochester Flash 65. Western Division — Oklahoma City Stampede 127 points, Houston Dynamos 112, Dallas Americans 110. Playoff first round — Houston 2, Dallas 1. Semifinals — Houston def. Oklahoma City, 3-1, 2-1. Fort Lauderdale def. Buffalo, 3-0, 5-1. Final — Fort Lauderdale Sun def. Houston Dynamos, 1-2, 2-1, 3-0.

1985: South Florida Sun 8 points, Dallas Americans 6, Tulsa Tornados 6, El Paso/Juarez Gamecocks 4.

Western Soccer Alliance

1985: San Jose Earthquakes 13 points, Victoria Riptide 10, FC Seattle 10, FC Portland 5.

1986: Hollywood Kickers 28 points, FC Portland 20, Seattle Storm 20, Los Angeles Heat 17, San Diego Nomads 16, San Jose Earthquakes 13, Edmonton Brickmen 12.

1987: San Diego Nomads 31 points, Seattle Storm 31, San Jose Earthquakes 31, FC Portland 24, Los Angeles Heat 24, California Kickers 23. Playoff first round — San Jose 3, Seattle 0. Final — San Diego Nomads 3, San Jose Earthquakes 1.

1988: Seattle Storm 83 points, San Diego Nomads 76, San Jose Earthquakes 61, Los Angeles Heat 61, California Kickers 35, FC Portland 22. Playoff first round — San Jose 2, San Diego 1 (penalties). Final — Seattle Storm 3, San Jose Earthquakes 1.

1989: North Division — San Francisco Bay Blackhawks 98 points, Portland Timbers 92, Seattle Storm 87, Sacramento Senators 40. South Division — San Diego Nomads 99 points, Los Angeles Heat 81, Real Santa Barbara 51, Arizona Condors 50, California Kickers 42. Semifinals — San Francisco Bay 2, Los Angeles 1 (penal-

ties); San Diego 2, Portland 1. Final — San Diego Nomads 1, San Francisco Bay Blackhawks 0.

American Soccer League III

1988: Northern Division — New Jersey Eagles 45 points, Maryland Bays 36, Washington Stars 33, Boston Bolts 27, Albany Capitals 21. Southern Division — Fort Lauderdale Strikers 42 points, Washington Diplomats 30, Tampa Bay Rowdies 30, Orlando Lions 24, Miami Sharks 12. Semifinals — Fort Lauderdale def. Maryland, 5-2, 6-0. Washington Diplomats def. New Jersey 4-1, 0-1, 4-1. Final — Washington Diplomats def. Fort Lauderdale Strikers, 4-3, 3-2.

1989: Northern Division — Washington Stars 37 points, Boston Bolts 37, Albany Capitals 36, Maryland Bays 27, New Jersey Eagles 21. Southern Division — Tampa Bay Rowdies 35 points, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 35, Washington Diplomats 33, Orlando Lions 30, Miami Sharks 9. Semifinals — Fort Lauderdale def. Washington Stars, 3-1, 3-1. Boston def. Tampa Bay, 2-0, 2-1. Final — Fort Lauderdale Strikers def. Boston Bolts, 1-0, 0-2, 1-0.

A-League (American Professional Soccer League)

1990: ASL North — Maryland Bays 44 points, Albany Capitals 42, Penn-Jersey Spirit 39, Boston Bolts 28, Washington Stars 22, New Jersey Eagles 17. ASL South — Fort Lauderdale Strikers 45 points, Tampa Bay Rowdies 29, Orlando Lions 24, Miami Freedom 24, Washington Diplomats 16. WSL North — San Francisco Bay Blackhawks 104 points, Salt Lake Sting 104, Colorado Foxes 100, Portland Timbers 99, Seattle Storm 93. WSL South — California Emperors 89 points, Los Angeles Heat 87, Real Santa Barbara 85, San Diego Nomads 67, New Mexico Chilies 61, Arizona Condors 59. Playoff first round — Los Angeles def. Santa Barbara, 0-1, 2-1, 1-0. Colorado def. Salt Lake, 2-0, 4-1. Quarterfinals — Fort Lauderdale def. Albany, 3-2, 2-0. Maryland def. Tampa Bay, 2-1, 4-1. Los Angeles def. California, 2-0. San Francisco Bay def. Colorado, 2-1. Semifinals — Maryland def. Fort Lauderdale, 3-2, 2-0. San Francisco Bay def. Los Angeles, 0-2, 2-1 (penalties), 1-0. Final — Maryland Bays 2, San Francisco Bay Blackhawks 1 (penalties).

1991: American Conference — Fort Lauderdale Strikers 117 points, Albany Capitals 92, Tampa Bay Rowdies 69, Penn-Jersey Spirit 61, Miami Freedom 52. Western Conference — Maryland Bays 158 points, San Francisco Bay Blackhawks 126, Colorado Foxes 111, Salt Lake String 33. Semifinals — Albany def. Maryland, 2-1, 1-2, 1-0 (penalties). San Francisco Bay def. Fort Lauderdale, 1-0, 1-0. Final — San Francisco Bay Blackhawks def. Albany Capitals, 1-3, 2-0, 1-0 (penalties).

1992: Colorado Foxes 89 points, Tampa Bay Rowdies 87, San Francisco Bay Blackhawks 73, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 61, Miami Freedom 43. Semifinals — Tampa Bay 2, San Francisco Bay 1; Colorado 3, Fort Lauderdale 2 (SO). Final — Colorado Foxes 1, Tampa Bay Rowdies 0.

1993: Vancouver 86ers 126 points, Colorado Foxes 121, Tampa Bay Rowdies 118, Los Angeles Salsa 109, Toronto Blizzard 97, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 94, Montreal Impact 90. Semifinals — Los Angeles 3, Vancouver 2 (SO). Colorado 1, Tampa Bay 0. Final — Colorado Foxes 3, Los Angeles Salsa 1.

1994: Seattle Sounders 121 points, Los Angeles Salsa 106, Montreal Impact 93, Colorado Foxes 92, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 72, Vancouver 86ers 65, Toronto Rockets 44. Semifinals — Colorado def. Seattle, 2-0, 1-4, 1-0 (SO). Montreal def. Los Angeles, 2-1, 0-3, 1-0 (SO). Final — Montreal Impact 1, Colorado Foxes 0.

1995: Montreal Impact 51 points, Seattle Sounders 51, Vancouver 86ers 33, Atlanta Ruckus 32, Colorado Foxes 29, New York Centaurs 20. Semifinals — Atlanta def. Montreal, 1-0 (SO), 0-3, 2-1 (SO). Seattle def. Vancouver, 1-0, 1-0 (SO). Final — Seattle Sounders def. Atlanta Ruckus, 1-2 (SO), 3-0, 2-1 (SO).

1996: Montreal Impact 55 points, Colorado Foxes 44, Seattle Sounders 40, Rochester Rhinos 36, Vancouver 86ers 33, New York Fever 21, Atlanta Ruckus 9. Semifinals — Rochester def. Montreal, 3-2, 0-3, 2-1. Seattle def. Colorado, 1-0, 0-2, 3-0. Final — Seattle Sounders 2, Rochester Rhinos 0.

1997: Northeast Division — Montreal Impact 61 points, Long Island Rough Riders 42, Rochester Rhinos 42, Toronto Lynx 38, Connecticut Wolves 28, Worcester Wildfire 19. Atlantic Division — Hershey Wildcats 55 points, Carolina Dynamo 50, Richmond Kickers 45, Charleston Battery 32, Raleigh Flyers 28, Jacksonville Cyclones 13. Central Division — New Orleans Riverboat Gamblers 42 points, Nashville Metros 37, Milwaukee Rampage 36, Orlando Sundogs 36, Minnesota Thunder 35, Atlanta Ruckus 30. Pacific Division — California Jaguars 52 points, Seattle Sounders 50, Colorado Foxes 46, Vancouver 86ers 46, Orange County Zodiac 31, El Paso Patriots 18. Playoff first round — Montreal def. Toronto, 2-1, 4-0. Long Island def. Rochester, 1-0 (SO), 2-1 (SO). Charleston def. Hershey, 1-2 (SO), 2-1 (SO), 1-0 (SO). Carolina def. Richmond, 2-1, 1-4, 2-1. New Orleans def. Orlando, 2-1, 6-2. Milwaukee def. Nashville, 2-1, 3-0. Vancouver def. California, 4-1, 3-2 (SO). Seattle def. Colorado, 3-0, 2-0. Quarterfinals — Long Island def. Montreal, 2-1, 0-2, 1-0 (SO). Carolina def. Charleston, 3-4 (SO), 2-1, 1-0. Milwaukee def. New Orleans, 2-1, 4-3. Vancouver def. Seattle, 3-0, 0-1 (SO), 2-1 (SO). Semifinals — Carolina def. Long Island, 2-1, 2-0. Milwaukee def. Vancouver, 3-1, 0-1, 1-0 (SO). Final — Milwaukee Rampage 2, Carolina Dynamo 1 (SO).

1998: Atlantic Division — Richmond Kickers 57 points, Hershey Wildcats 53, Hampton Roads Mariners 46, Charleston Battery 34, Jacksonville Cyclones 30, Atlanta Ruckus 21, Raleigh Flyers 15. Northeast Division — Rochester Rhinos 70 points, Montreal Impact 47, Staten Island Vipers 46, Long Island Rough Riders 45, Worcester Wildfire 32, Toronto Lynx 25, Connecticut Wolves 11. Central Division — Nashville Metros 56 points, Minnesota Thunder 51, Milwaukee Rampage 49, New Orleans Storm 43, Cincinnati Riverhawks 33, El Paso Patriots 30, Albuquerque Geckos 15. Pacific Division — San Diego Flash 61 points, Seattle Sounders 52, Orange County Zodiac 46, Vancouver 86ers 41, U.S. Project-40 31, San Francisco Bay Seals 28, California Jaguars 15. Playoff first round — New Orleans 3, Nashville 2 (SO). Minnesota 5, Milwaukee 1. San Diego 4, Vancouver 1. Montreal 3, Staten Island 1. Hershey 2, Hampton Roads 1 (SO). Rochester 3, Charleston 0. Seattle 2, Orange County 1. Richmond 1, Long Island 0 (SO). Quarterfinals — Hershey def. Richmond, 1-0 (SO), 4-2. Rochester def. Montreal, 3-2 (SO), 4-1. Minnesota def. Seattle, 2-1, 2-1. San Diego def. New Orleans, 2-1, 4-3 (SO). Semifinals — Rochester def. Hershey, 3-1, 1-0. Minnesota def. San Diego, 2-1, 2-1. Final — Rochester Rhinos 3, Minnesota Thunder 1.

1999: Northeast Division — Rochester Rhinos 92 points, Staten Island Vipers 82, Long Island Rough Riders 74, Pittsburgh Riverhounds 72, Lehigh Valley Steam 63, Boston Bulldogs 61, Toronto Lynx 51, Connecticut Wolves 34. Atlantic Division — Hershey Wildcats 75 points, Richmond Kickers 69, Charleston Battery 68, Atlanta Silverbacks 62, Jacksonville Cyclones 59, Hampton Roads Mariners 57, Raleigh Capital Express 47, Maryland Mania 13. Central Division — Minnesota Thunder 88 points, U.S. Project-40 68, New Orleans Storm 67, Indiana Blast 55, Milwaukee

Rampage 54, Tennessee Rhythm 49, Cincinnati Riverhawks 34. Pacific Division — San Diego Flash 90 points, Vancouver 86ers 84, Seattle Sounders 81, Orange County Zodiac 73, El Paso Patriots 55, San Francisco Bay Seals 40, Sacramento Geckos 1. Playoff first round — Rochester 2, Lehigh Valley 1. Hershey 3, Charleston 2. Staten Island 3, Richmond 2. Pittsburgh 4, Long Island 3. San Diego 3, El Paso 1. Minnesota 4, New Orleans 0. U.S. Project-40 3, Vancouver 1. Seattle 6, Orange County 3. Quarterfinals — Rochester def. Pittsburgh, 6-2, 0-1, 2-0. Hershey def. Staten Island, 2-0, 2-0. Minnesota def. U.S. Project-40, 1-0, 2-0. San Diego def. Seattle, 6-0, 1-0. Semifinals — Rochester def. Hershey, 1-2, 1-0, 3-1. Minnesota def. San Diego, 4-1, 2-1. Final — Minnesota Thunder 2, Rochester Rhinos 1.

International Soccer League

1960: Section I — Kilmarnock (Scotland) 9 points, Burnley (England) 7, Nice (France) 5, New York Americans (United States) 4, Bayern Munich (West Germany) 3, Glenavon (Northern Ireland) 2. Section II — Bangu (Brazil) 9 points, Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 7, Sampdoria (Italy) 5, Sporting Lisbon (Portugal) 4, Norkopping (Sweden) 3, Rapid Vienna (Austria) 0. Final — Bangu 2, Kilmarnock 0.

1961: Section I — Everton (England) 12 points, Bangu (Brazil) 9, New York Americans (United States) 8, Karlsruhe (West Germany) 7, Kilmarnock (Scotland) 6, Montreal Concordia (Canada) 5, Dinamo Bucharest (Romania) 5, Besiktas (Turkey) 4. Section II — Dukla Prague (Czechoslovakia) 13 points, Montreal Concordia (Canada) 10, Monaco (France) 8, Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 7, Espanol Barcelona (Spain) 7, Rapid Vienna (Austria) 5, Shamrock Rovers (Ireland) 4, Petah Tikva (Israel) 2. Final — Dukla Prague def. Everton, 7-2, 2-0.

1962: Section I — America Rio (Brazil) 8 points, Reutlingen (West Germany) 7, Guadalajara (Mexico) 4, Palermo (Italy) 4, Dundee (Scotland) 4, Hadjuk Split (Yugoslavia) 3. Section II — Belenenses (Portugal) 9 points, Weiner AC (Austria) 6, Panathinaikos (Greece) 5, MTK Budapest (Hungary) 4, Elfsborg (Sweden) 3, Real Oviedo (Spain) 3. Final — America Rio def. Belenenses, 2-1, 1-0. American Challenge Cup — Dukla Prague def. America Rio, 1-1, 2-1.

1963: Section I — West Ham United (England) 8 points, Mantova (Italy) 7, Kilmarnock (Scotland) 7, Sport Recife (Brazil) 6, Preussen Muenster (West Germany) 6, Oro (Mexico) 4, Valenciennes (France) 4. Section II — Gornik Zabrze (Poland) 9 points, Dinamo Zagreb (Yugoslavia) 7, Wiener AC (Austria) 7, Ujpest Dosza (Hungary) 7, Belenenses (Portugal) 5, Real Valladolid (Spain) 5, Halsingborg (Sweden) 3. Final — West Ham United def. Gornik Zabrze, 1-1, 1-0. American Challenge Cup — Dukla Prague def. West Ham United, 1-0, 1-1.

1964: Section I — Werder Bremen (West Germany) 10 points, Heart of Midlothian (Scotland) 9, Lanrossi Vicenza (Italy) 6, Blackburn Rovers (England) 3, Bahia (Brazil) 2. Section II — Zaglebie Sosnowiec (Poland) 10 points, Schwechater (Austria) 7, Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 7, Vitoria Guimaraes (Portugal) 5, AEK Athens (Greece) 1. Final — Zaglebie Sosnowiec def. Werder Bremen, 4-0, 1-0. American Challenge Cup — Dukla Prague def. Zaglebie Sosnowiec, 3-1, 1-1.

1965: Section I — New Yorkers (United States) 9 points, Portuguesa (Brazil) 8, Varese (Italy) 6, Munich 1860 (West Germany) 4, West Ham United (England) 3. Section II — Polonia Bytom (Poland) 9 points, Ferencvaros (Hungary) 8, West Bromwich Albion (England) 4, Kilmarnock (Scotland) 3. Final — Polonia Bytom def. New Yorkers, 3-0, 2-1. American Challenge Cup — Polonia Bytom def. Dukla Prague, 2-0, 1-1.

USL pro division

1995: Long Island Rough Riders 2, Minnesota Thunder 1
1996: California Jaguars 2, Richmond Kickers 1 (SO) (Select League). Charleston Battery 3, Charlotte Eagles 2 (SO) (Pro League).
1997: Albuquerque Geckos 4, Charlotte Eagles 1
1998: Chicago Stingers 3, New Hampshire Phantoms 2 (SO)
1999: Western Massachusetts Pioneers 2, South Jersey Barons 1

USL amateur division

1989: Colorado Comets 3, Addison Arrows 1
1990: Colorado Comets def. Richardson Rockets on better season record
1991: Richardson Rockets 3, New Mexico Chiles 0
1992: Palo Alto Firebirds 1, Tucson Amigos 0
1993: Greensboro Dynamo 2, Orlando Lions 1
1994: Greensboro Dynamo 2, Minnesota Thunder 1 (SO)
1995: Richmond Kickers 3, Cocoa Express 1
1996: Central Coast Roadrunners 1, San Francisco Bay Seals 0
1997: Central Coast Roadrunners 2, Cocoa Expos 1
1998: San Gabriel Valley Highlanders 3, Jackson Chargers 2
1999: Chicago Sockers 3, Spokane Shadow 1

USL women's division (W-League/W-1)

1995: Long Island Lady Riders 2, Southern California Nitemares 0
1996: Maryland Pride 3, Dallas Lightning 0
1997: Long Island Lady Riders 2, Chicago Cobras 1 (SO)
1998: Raleigh Wings 4, Boston Renegades 3
1999: Raliegh Wings 3, Chicago Cobras 2 (SO)

USL women's second division (W-2)

1998: Fort Collins Force 3, Hampton Roads Piranhas 1
1999: North Texas Heat 5, Springfield Sirens 1

USL indoor division

1987: Addison Arrows 7, Lubbock Lazers 2
1988: Oklahoma City Warriors def. Austin Soccadillos, 8-5, 9-7, 11-3
1989: Lubbock Lazers def. Austin Soccadillos, 5-4, 6-4, 5-6, 4-7, 2-1
1990: Addison Arrows def. Phoenix Hearts, 9-6, 9-8, 10-3
1991: Colorado Comets def. Oklahoma City Warriors, 8-3, 7-5, 5-4
1992: Oklahoma City Warriors 7, Atlanta Lightning 2
1993: Atlanta Magic 11, Arizona Cotton 7
1994: Atlanta Magic 8, Chattanooga Express 3
1995: Atlanta Magic 6, Oklahoma City Slickers 3
1996: Baltimore Bays 10, Atlanta Magic 8
1997: Baltimore Bays def. Tulsa Roughnecks, 5-4, 13-10
1998: Baltimore Bays 11, Tulsa Roughnecks 4

Major Indoor Soccer League

1978-79: New York Arrows def. Philadelphia Fever, 14-7, 9-5
1979-80: New York Arrows 7, Houston Summit 4

1980-81: New York Arrows 6, St. Louis Steamers 5
1981-82: New York Arrows def. St. Louis Steamers, 2-3, 5-3, 9-8, 4-6, 8-6
1982-83: San Diego Sockers def. Baltimore Blast, 6-0, 7-0, 3-4, 6-7, 3-1
1983-84: Baltimore Blast def. St. Louis Steamers, 3-7, 5-3, 5-2, 5-4, 10-3
1984-85: San Diego Sockers def. Baltimore Blast, 5-4, 7-3, 6-10, 14-2, 5-3
1985-86: San Diego Sockers def. Minnesota Strikers, 7-2, 1-6, 2-7, 3-4, 7-4, 6-3, 5-3
1986-87: Dallas Sidekicks def. Tacoma Stars, 4-10, 4-7, 5-3, 6-5, 3-5, 5-4, 5-3
1987-88: San Diego Sockers def. Cleveland Force, 6-5, 6-1, 3-2, 7-4
1988-89: San Diego Sockers def. Baltimore Blast, 3-4, 5-4, 5-2, 4-3, 3-6, 0-7, 6-5
1989-90: San Diego Sockers def. Baltimore Blast, 4-7, 4-3, 5-2, 4-1, 2-3, 6-4
1990-91: San Diego Sockers def. Cleveland Crunch, 8-4, 3-4, 6-5, 5-7, 6-1, 8-6
1991-92: San Diego Sockers def. Dallas Sidekicks, 7-3, 9-7, 5-4, 6-10, 2-4, 8-2

National Professional Soccer League

1984-85: Canton Invaders def. Louisville Thunder, 9-6, 8-7, 4-11, 3-1
1985-86: Canton Invaders def. Louisville Thunder, 6-3, 7-3, 10-5
1986-87: Louisville Thunder def. Canton Invaders, 5-6, 3-2, 5-4, 2-4, 6-4
1987-88: Canton Invaders 5, Fort Wayne Flames 4
1988-89: Canton Invaders def. Chicago Power, 16-8, 6-8, 16-7, 6-22, 15-9
1989-90: Canton Invaders def. Dayton Dynamo, 14-2, 7-8, 21-8, 13-11
1990-91: Chicago Power def. Dayton Dynamo, 12-0, 8-4, 12-10
1991-92: Detroit Rockers def. Canton Invaders, 8-14, 16-17, 14-10, 10-1, 14-8
1992-93: Kansas City Attack def. Cleveland Crunch, 18-6, 12-8, 12-17, 16-19,19-7
1993-94: Cleveland Crunch def. St. Louis Ambush, 6-26, 21-14, 29-8, 17-15
1994-95: St. Louis Ambush def. Harrisburg Heat, 19-9, 18-8, 12-7, 14-11
1995-96: Cleveland Crunch def. Kansas City Attack, 18-28, 17-22, 24-12, 19-9,20-16, 16-12
1996-97: Kansas City Attack def. Cleveland Crunch, 18-14, 25-19, 14-8, 15-12
1997-98: Milwaukee Wave def. St. Louis Ambush, 16-14, 18-10, 17-14, 8-12, 21-10
1998-99: Cleveland Crunch def. St. Louis Ambush, 20-9, 21-10, 12-14, 8-12, 18-12

Continental Indoor Soccer League

1993: Dallas Sidekicks def. San Diego Sockers, 3-6, 11-5, 5-4
1994: Las Vegas Dustdevils def. Dallas Sidekicks, 4-10, 10-9, 9-8
1995: Monterrey La Raza def. Sacramento Knights, 12-6, 4-5, 10-7
1996: Monterrey La Raza def. Houston Hotshots, 10-6, 6-5
1997: Seattle Seadogs def. Houston Hotshots, 6-5, 7-1

Premier Soccer Alliance/World Indoor Soccer League

1998: Dallas Sidekicks 6, Sacramento Knights 2
1999: Sacramento Knights 7, Dallas Sidekicks 6

American Cup

1885: Kearny ONT 2, New York Club 1
1886: Kearny ONT 3, Kearny Rangers 1
1887: Kearny ONT 3, Kearny Rangers 2
1888: Fall River Rovers 5, Newark Almas 1
1889: Fall River Rovers 4, Newark Caledonian 0
1890: Fall River Olympics 4, Kearny Rovers 3

1891: Fall River East Ends 3, Brooklyn Longfellows 1
1892: Fall River East Ends 5, New York Thistle 2
1893: Pawtucket Free Wanderers 3, New York Thistle 1
1894: Fall River Olympics 4, Paterson True Blues 1
1895: Newark Caledonian 4, Pawtucket Free Wanderers 0
1896: Paterson True Blues 7, Fall River Olympics 2
1897: Philadelphia Manz 5, Paterson True Blues 2 (replay after 2-2 tie)
1898: Kearny Arlington
1899-1905: not held
1906: West Hudson 3, Paterson True Blues 1
1907: Kearny Clark 4, Kearny Scots 0
1908: West Hudson 3, Paterson True Blues 2
1909: Paterson True Blues 2, Kearny Clark 1 (replay after 1-1 tie)
1910: Philadelphia Tacony 2, Kearny Scots 1
1911: Pawtucket Howard & Bullough 3, Philadelphia Hibernian 1 (replay after 1-1 tie)
1912: West Hudson 1, Paterson Rangers 0
1913: Paterson True Blues 2, Philadelphia Tacony 1
1914: Bethlehem Steel 1, Philadelphia Tacony 0
1915: Kearny Scots 1, Brooklyn Celtic 0
1916: Bethlehem Steel 3, Kearny Scots 0
1917: Bethlehem Steel 7, West Hudson 0
1918: Bethlehem Steel 1, Bayonne Babcock & Wilcox 0
1919: Bethlehem Steel 2, Paterson FC 0
1920: Brooklyn Robins Dry Dock 1, Bethlehem Steel 0
1921: Brooklyn Robins Dry Dock 5, Quincy (Mass.) Fore River Shipyard 2
1922: not held
1923: Philadelphia Fleischer Yarn 2, Pawtucket J&P Coats 0
1924: Bethlehem Steel 1, Fall River Marksmen 0
1925-28: not held
1929: Providence Gold Bugs def. New York Nationals, 2-2, 4-2

U.S. Open Cup

1914: Brooklyn Field Club 2, Brooklyn Celtic 1
1915: Bethlehem Steel 3, Brooklyn Celtic 1
1916: Bethlehem Steel 1, Fall River Rovers 0
1917: Fall River Rovers 1, Bethlehem Steel 0
1918: Bethlehem Steel 3, Fall River Rovers 0 (replay after 2-2 tie)
1919: Bethlehem Steel 2, Paterson FC 0
1920: St. Louis Ben Millers 2, Quincy (Mass.) Fore River Shipyard 1
1921: Brooklyn Robins Dry Dock 4, St. Louis Scullin Steel 2
1922: St. Louis Scullin Steel 3, Brooklyn Todd Shipyard 2
1923: Paterson FC def. St. Louis Scullin Steel (forfeit after 2-2 tie)
1924: Fall River Marksmen 4, St. Louis Vesper Buick 2
1925: Shawsheen (Mass.) Indians 3, Chicago Canadian Club 0
1926: Bethlehem Steel 7, St. Louis Ben Millers 2
1927: Fall River Marksmen 7, Detroit Holley Carburetor 0
1928: New York Nationals def. Chicago Bricklayers, 2-2, 3-0
1929: New York Hakoah def. St. Louis Madison Kennels, 2-0, 3-0

1930: Fall River Marksmen def. Cleveland Bruell Insurance, 7-2, 2-1
1931: Fall River Marksmen/New YorkYankees def. Chicago Bricklayers, 6-2, 1-1, 2-0
1932: New Bedford Whalers def. St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller, 3-3, 5-2
1933: St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller def. New York Americans, 1-0, 2-1
1934: St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller def. Pawtucket Rangers, 4-2, 2-3, 5-0
1935: St. Louis Central Breweries def. Pawtucket Rangers, 5-2, 1-1, 1-3
1936: Philadelphia German-American def. St. Louis Shamrocks 2-2, 3-1
1937: New York Americans def. St. Louis Shamrocks, 0-2, 4-2
1938: Chicago Sparta def. Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic, 4-0, 4-2
1939: Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic def. Chicago Manhattan Beer, 1-0, 4-1
1940: tie, Baltimore SC and Chicago Sparta, 0-0, 2-2
1941: Pawtucket FC def. Detroit Chrysler, 4-2, 4-3
1942: Pittsburgh Gallatin def. Pawtucket FC, 2-1, 4-2
1943: Brooklyn Hispano def. Pittsburgh Morgan-Strasser, 2-2, 4-2
1944: Brooklyn Hispano 4, Pittsburgh Morgan-Strasser 0
1945: New York Brookhattan def. Cleveland Americans, 4-1, 2-1
1946: Chicago Vikings def. Fall River Ponta Delgada, 1-1, 2-1
1947: Fall River Ponta Delgada def. Chicago Sparta, 6-1, 3-2
1948: St. Louis Simpkins Ford 3, New York Brookhattan 1
1949: Pittsburgh Morgan-Strasser def. Philadelphia Nationals, 0-1, 4-2
1950: St. Louis Simpkins Ford def. Fall River Ponta Delgada, 2-0, 1-1
1951: New York German-Hungarian def. Pittsburgh Heidelberg, 2-4, 6-2
1952: Pittsburgh Harmarville def. Philadelphia Nationals, 3-4, 4-1
1953: Chicago Falcons def. Pittsburgh Harmarville, 2-0, 1-0
1954: New York Americans def. St. Louis Kutis, 1-1, 2-0
1955: New York Eintracht, 2, Los Angeles Danish 0
1956: Pittsburgh Harmarville def. Chicago Schwaben, 0-1, 3-1
1957: St. Louis Kutis def. New York Hakoah, 3-0, 3-1
1958: Los Angeles Kickers 2, Baltimore Pompei 1
1959: Los Angeles McIlvaine 4, Fall River SC 3
1960: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 5, Los Angeles Kickers 3
1961: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals def. Los Angeles Scots, 2-2, 5-2
1962: New York Hungaria 3, San Francisco Scots 0
1963: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 1, Los Angeles Armenian 0
1964: Los Angeles Kickers 2, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 0 (replay after 2-2 tie)
1965: New York Ukrainian def. Chicago Hansa, 1-1, 3-0
1966: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals def. Orange County 1-0, 3-0
1967: New York Greek-American 4, Orange County 2
1968: New York Greek-American def. Chicago Olympic, 1-1, 1-0
1969: New York Greek-American 1, Los Angeles Armenian 0
1970: Elizabeth SC 2, Los Angeles Croatia 1
1971: New York Hota 6, Los Angeles Yugoslavs 2
1972: Elizabeth SC 1, Los Angeles Yugoslavs 0
1973: Los Angeles Macabee 5, Cleveland Inter 3
1974: New York Greek-American 2, Chicago Croatian 0
1975: Los Angeles Macabee 1, New York Inter-Guiliana 0
1976: San Francisco AC 1, New York Inter-Guiliana 0

1977: Los Angeles Macabee 5, Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 0
1978: Los Angeles Macabee 2, Bridgeport Vasco da Gama 0
1979: Brooklyn Dodgers 2, Chicago Croatian 1
1980: New York Pancyprian-Freedoms 3, Los Angeles Macabee 0
1981: Los Angeles Macabee 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 1
1982: New York Pancyprian-Freedoms 2, Detroit Iraqui 1
1983: New York Pancyprian-Freedoms 4, St. Louis Kutis 3
1984: New York Krete 4, Chicago Croatian 2
1985: San Francisco Greek-American 2, St. Louis Kutis 1
1986: St. Louis Kutis 1, Los Angeles Yugoslavs 0
1987: Washington Espana 1, Seattle Mitre Eagles 0
1988: St. Louis Busch 1, San Francisco Greek-American 0
1989: St. Petersburg Kickers 2, New York Greek-American/Atlas 1
1990: Chicago Eagles 2, Brooklyn Italians 1
1991: Brooklyn Italians 1, Richardson (Texas) Rockets 0
1992: San Jose Oaks 2, Bridgeport Vasco da Gama 1
1993: San Francisco CD Mexico 5, Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 0
1994: San Francisco Greek-American 3, Milwaukee Bavarian 0
1995: Richmond Kickers 1, El Paso Patriots 1 (Richmond won on penalties)
1996: Washington D.C. United 3, Rochester Rhinos 0
1997: Dallas Burn 0, Washington D.C. United 0 (Dallas won on penalties)
1998: Chicago Fire 2, Columbus Crew 1
1999: Rochester Rhinos 2, Colorado Rapids 0

Women's U.S. Open Cup

1996: Dallas Lightning 2, Sacramento Storm 1
1997: Sacramento Storm 3, Dallas Lightning 2
1998: Los Angeles Ajax 5, Dallas Lightning 0
1999: San Diego Auto Trader 14, Patrick Real Wyckoff (N.J.) 0

National Amateur Cup

1924: Philadelphia Fleischer Yarn 3, Chicago Swedish-American 0
1925: Toledo FC 3, Weehawken (N.J.) Clan McLeod 1
1926: New Bedford Defenders 1, Pittsburgh Heidelberg 0
1927: Pittsburgh Heidelberg 3, New Bedford La Flamme Cobblers 0
1928: tie, Chicago Swedish-American and Fall River Powers Hudson Essex
1929: Pittsburgh Heidelberg 9, Newark First German 0
1930: Fall River Rafferty def. Pittsburgh Gallatin (forfeit after 3-3 tie)
1931: Akron Goodyear def. New Bedford Black Cats, 1-1, 2-0
1932: Cleveland Shamrock 2, Fall River Santo Christo 0
1933: Philadelphia German-American 5, Pittsburgh McKnight 1
1934: Philadelphia German-American 2, Pittsburgh Heidelberg 1
1935: Pittsburgh Castle Shannon 3, Fall River All-American 0
1936: Brooklyn First German 2, Pittsburgh Castle Shannon 1
1937: Trenton Highlanders 1, Pittsburgh Castle Shannon 0
1938: Fall River Ponta Delgada 2, Pittsburgh Heidelberg 0
1939: Fall River St. Michael's 3, Pittsburgh Gallatin 1
1940: Pittsburgh Morgan-Strasser 1, Fall River Firestone 0
1941: Fall River FC 2, Detroit Chrysler 1

1942: Fall River FC 4, Pittsburgh Morgan 3
1943: Pittsburgh Morgan-Strasser 4, Baltimore Santa Maria 1
1944: New York Eintracht 5, Pittsburgh Morgan-Strasser 2
1945: New York Eintracht 1, St. Louis Rafterys 0
1946: Fall River Ponta Delgada 5, Pittsburgh Castle Shannon 2
1947: Fall River Ponta Delgada 10, St. Louis Carondelets 1
1948: Fall River Ponta Delgada 4, Pittsburgh Curry Vets 1
1949: Elizabeth (N.J.) SC 6, St. Louis Zenthofer Furs 1
1950: Fall River Ponta Delgada def. Pittsburgh Harmarville, 0-1, 4-1
1951: New York German-Hungarian 4, Pittsburgh Harmarville 3
1952: St. Louis Raiders 3, Ludlow Lusitano 0
1953: Fall River Ponta Delgada 2, Chicago Slovak 0
1954: Pittsburgh Beadling def. St. Louis Simpkins, 2-5, 5-1
1955: Pittsburgh Heidelberg def. Chicago Eagles, 2-2, 5-0
1956: St. Louis Kutis 1, Philadelphia Ukrainian 0
1957: St. Louis Kutis 1, Rochester Ukrainian 0
1958: St. Louis Kutis 2, Pittsburgh Beadling 1
1959: St. Louis Kutis def. Detroit St. Andrew Scots, 5-0, 2-2
1960: St. Louis Kutis 4, Patchogue (N.Y.) SC 0
1961: St. Louis Kutis def. Hartford Italian-American Stars, 1-0, 3-0
1962: Detroit Carpathia Kickers 4, New Brunswick American-Hungarian 0
1963: Rochester Italian-American 1, St. Louis St. Ambrose 0
1964: Chicago Schwaben 4, Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 0
1965: Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 6, St. Louis St. Ambrose 0
1966: Chicago Kickers 5, Rochester Italian-American 2
1967: Hartford Italian-American Stars 2, St. Louis Kutis 0
1968: Chicago Kickers 2, Detroit Carpathia Kickers 1
1969: Washington British Lions 4, St. Louis Kutis 1
1970: Chicago Kickers 6, Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 5
1971: St. Louis Kutis 4, Cleveland Inter-Italian 1
1972: St. Louis Busch 1, New Bedford Portuguese 0
1973: Philadelphia Inter 3, San Jose Grenadiers 2
1974: Philadelphia Inter 4, St. Louis Big Four Chevrolet 3
1975: Chicago Kickers 1, Kearny Scots 0
1976: Milwaukee Bavarian 3, Trenton Extension 2
1977: Denver Kickers 3, Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 1
1978: Denver Kickers 8, Cleveland Inter 3
1979: Atlanta Datagraphic 1, San Francisco Glens 0
1980: St. Louis Busch 3, Atlanta Datagraphic 2
1981: St. Louis Busch 3, Philadelphia Bayern 2
1982: Seattle Croatia 1, Virginia Kickers 0
1983: Denver Kickers 2, Milwaukee Bavarian 1
1984: Dallas Mean Green 5, Detroit Ukrainian 0
1985: Washington Espana 2, Seattle Mitre Eagles 1
1986: Fairfax (Va.) Spartans 3, St. Louis Busch 0
1987: New York Polish-American Eagles 3, Atlanta Datagraphic 1
1988: Dallas Mean Green 1, Philadelphia Inter 0
1989: Chicago Eagles 2, Philadelphia Inter 1
1990: St. Petersburg Kickers 1, San Francisco Glens 0

1991: St. Louis Scott Gallagher 3, San Francisco El Farolito 1
1992: Madison '56ers 2, IFC Greensboro 1
1993: Seattle Murphy's Pub 2, St. Louis Scott Gallagher 1
1994: Denver Kickers 1, Chicago Eagles 0
1995: Denver Kickers 0, Rochester Team Lapine 0 (Denver won on penalties)
1996: Washington Iberia 2, Dallas Speed 2
1997: St. Petersburg McCormick Kickers 4, Milwaukee Sport Club 0
1998: Chicago Schwaben 2, Los Angeles Cassal 1
1999: Detroit Arsenal 7, Philadelphia United German-Hungarian 5

Lewis Cup

1925: Boston Wonder Workers 2, Fall River Marksmen 1.
1926: New Bedford Whalers def. New York Giants, 5-1, 0-3.
1927: Boston Wonder Workers def. Brooklyn Wanderers, 2-0, 3-0.
1928: Bethlehem Steel def. Boston Wonder Workers, 3-2, 2-2.
1929: New York Nationals def. New Bedford Whalers, 2-3, 2-1, 4-2.
1930: Fall River Marksmen def. New York Hakoah All-Stars, 2-1, 3-0.
1931-39: not held.
1940: Kearny Scots 6, Philadelphia German-American 2.
1941: Philadelphia German-American def. New York Brookhattan, 0-2, 4-0.
1942: New York Brookhattan def. Kearny Irish, 1-1, 2-1.
1943: Philadelphia Americans def. Kearny Irish, 6-1, 2-0.
1944: Kearny Irish def. Brooklyn Wanderers, 2-2, 5-2.
1945: New York Brookhattan def. Brooklyn Wanderers, 1-2, 3-1.
1946: Brooklyn Hispano def. Baltimore Americans, 1-4, 3-0, corners.
1947: Baltimore Americans 1, Kearny Irish 0.
1948: Kearny Scots def. New York Brookhattan, 3-2, 1-1.
1949: Philadelphia Nationals 2, Kearny Irish 1.
1950: New York Americans def. Philadelphia Nationals, 2-1, 2-2.
1951: Philadelphia Nationals def. New York Hakoah, 4-2, 1-3, corners.
1952: Philadelphia Nationals 2, New York Americans 1
1953: Newark Portuguese def. Philadelphia Nationals, 3-0, 1-3.
1954: Newark SC 5, New York Eintracht 3
1955: Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers def. New York Brookhattan, 2-2, 3-1.
1956: not held
1957: Elizabeth Polish Falcons def. Newark Portuguese, 4-1, 0-1
1958: Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers def. Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 4-1, 0-2
1959: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 3, New York Hakoah 2.
1960-62: not held
1963: Newark Ukrainian Sitch def. Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 1-1, 1-0.

NCAA Championships

Division I men

1959: St. Louis 5, Bridgeport 2
1960: St. Louis 3, Maryland 2
1961: West Chester State 2, St. Louis 0
1962: St. Louis 4, Maryland 3
1963: St. Louis 3, Navy 0

1964: Navy 1, Michigan State 0
1965: St. Louis 1, Michigan State 0
1966: San Francisco 5, Long Island University 2
1967: Michigan State 0, St. Louis 0 (co-champions)
1968: Maryland 2, Michigan State 2 (co-champions)
1969: St. Louis 4, San Francisco 0
1970: St. Louis 1, UCLA 0
1971: Howard 3, St. Louis 2 (Howard later disqualified)
1972: St. Louis 4, UCLA 2
1973: St. Louis 2, UCLA 1
1974: Howard 2, St. Louis 1
1975: San Francisco 4, SIU-Edwardsville 0
1976: San Francisco 1, Indiana 0
1977: Hartwick 2, San Francisco 1
1978: San Francisco 2, Indiana 0 (San Francisco later disqualified)
1979: SIU-Edwardsville 3, Clemson 2
1980: San Francisco 4, Indiana 3
1981: Connecticut 2, Alabama A&M 1
1982: Indiana 2, Duke 1
1983: Indiana 1, Columbia 0
1984: Clemson 2, Indiana 1
1985: UCLA 1, American University 0
1986: Duke 1, Akron 0
1987: Clemson 2, San Diego State 0
1988: Indiana 1, Howard 0
1989: Santa Clara 1, Virginia 1 (co-champions)
1990: UCLA 0, Rutgers 0 (UCLA won on penalties)
1991: Virginia 0, Santa Clara 0 (Virginia won on penalties)
1992: Virginia 2, San Diego 0
1993: Virginia 2, South Carolina 0
1994: Virginia 1, Indiana 0
1995: Wisconsin 2, Duke 0
1996: St. John's 4, Florida International 1
1997: UCLA 2, Virginia 0
1998: Indiana 3, Stanford 1
1999: Indiana 1, Santa Clara 0

Division II men

1972: SIU-Edwardsville 1, Oneonta State 0
1973: Missouri-St. Louis 3, Cal State-Fullerton 0
1974: Adelphi 3, Seattle Pacific 2
1975: Baltimore 3, Seattle Pacific 1
1976: Loyola of Maryland 2, New Haven 0
1977: Alabama A&M 2, Seattle Pacific 1
1978: Seattle Pacific 1, Alabama A&M 0
1979: Alabama A&M 2, Eastern Illinois 0
1980: Lock Haven State 1, Florida International 0
1981: Tampa 1, Cal State-Los Angeles 0
1982: Florida International 2, Southern Connecticut State 1

1983: Seattle Pacific 1, Tampa 0
1984: Florida International 1, Seattle Pacific 0
1985: Seattle Pacific 3, Florida International 2
1986: Seattle Pacific 4, Oakland 1
1987: Southern Connecticut State 2, Cal State-Northridge 0
1988: Florida Tech 3, Cal State-Northridge 2
1989: New Hampshire College 3, UNC-Greensboro 1
1990: Southern Connecticut State 0, Seattle Pacific 0 (S. Connecticut won on penalties)
1991: Florida Tech 5, Sonoma State 1
1992: Southern Connecticut State 1, Tampa 0
1993: Seattle Pacific 1, Southern Connecticut State 0
1994: Tampa 3, Oakland 0
1995: Southern Connecticut State 2, South Carolina-Spartanburg 0
1996: Grand Canyon 3, Oakland 1
1997: Cal State-Bakersfield 1, Lynn 0
1998: Southern Connecticut State 1, South Carolina-Spartanburg 0
1999: Southern Connecticut State 2, Fort Lewis State 1

Division III men

1974: SUNY-Brockport 3, Swarthmore 1
1975: Babson 1, SUNY-Brockport 0
1976: Brandeis 2, SUNY-Brockport 1
1977: Lock Haven State 1, SUNY-Cortland 0
1978: Lock Haven State 3, Washington College 0
1979: Babson 2, Glassboro State 1
1980: Babson 1, Scranton 0
1981: Glassboro State 2, Scranton 0
1982: UNC-Greensboro 2, Bethany 1
1983: UNC-Greensboro 3, Claremont 2
1984: Wheaton 2, Brandeis 1
1985: UNC-Greensboro 5, Washington University 0
1986: UNC-Greensboro 2, UC-San Diego 0
1987: UNC-Greensboro 6, Washington University 1
1988: UC-San Diego 3, Rochester Tech 0
1989: Elizabethtown 2, Greensboro College 0
1990: Glassboro State 1, Ohio Wesleyan 1 (Glassboro won on penalties)
1991: UC-San Diego 1, Trenton State 0
1992: Kean 3, Ohio Wesleyan 1
1993: UC-San Diego 1, Williams 0
1994: Bethany 1, Johns Hopkins 0
1995: Williams 2, Methodist 1
1996: College of New Jersey 2, Kenyon 1
1997: Wheaton 3, College of New Jersey 0
1998: Ohio Wesleyan 2, Greensboro 1
1999: St. Lawrence 2, Wheaton 0

Division I women

1982: North Carolina 2, Central Florida 0
1983: North Carolina 4, George Mason 0

1984: North Carolina 2, Connecticut 0
1985: George Mason 2, Connecticut 0
1986: North Carolina 2, Colorado College 0
1987: North Carolina 1, Massachusetts 0
1988: North Carolina 4, North Carolina State 1
1989: North Carolina 2, Colorado College 0
1990: North Carolina 6, Connecticut 0
1991: North Carolina 3, Wisconsin 1
1992: North Carolina 9, Duke 1
1993: North Carolina 6, George Mason 0
1994: North Carolina 5, Notre Dame 0
1995: Notre Dame 1, Portland 0
1996: North Carolina 1, Notre Dame 0
1997: North Carolina 2, Connecticut 0
1998: Florida 1, North Carolina 0
1999: North Carolina 2, Notre Dame 0

Division II women

1988: Cal State-Hayward 1, Barry 0
1989: Barry 4, Keene State 0
1990: Sonoma State 2, Keene State 0
1991: Cal State-Dominguez Hills 2, Sonoma State 1
1992: Barry 3, Adelphi 2
1993: Barry 2, Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo 0
1994: Franklin Pierce 2, Regis 0
1995: Franklin Pierce 5, Barry 0
1996: Franklin Pierce 1, Lynn 0
1997: Franklin Pierce 3, West Virginia Wesleyan 0
1998: Lynn 3, Sonoma State 1
1999: Franklin Pierce 3, Cal Poly-Pomona 1

Division III women

1986: Rochester 1, Plymouth State 0
1987: Rochester 1, William Smith 0
1988: William Smith 1, UC-San Diego 0
1989: UC-San Diego 3, Ithaca 2
1990: Ithaca 0, SUNY-Cortland 0 (Ithaca won on penalties)
1991: Ithaca 2, Rochester 0
1992: SUNY-Cortland 1, Massachusetts-Dartmouth 0
1993: Trenton State 4, Plymouth State 0
1994: Trenton State 4, UC-San Diego 3
1995: UC-San Diego 3, Methodist 0
1996: UC-San Diego 2, College of New Jersey 1
1997: UC-San Diego 1, William Smith 0
1998: Macalester 1, College of New Jersey 0
1999: UC-San Diego 1, Macalester 0

U.S. men's national team (full internationals)

1885: 11/28—Canada 1, U.S. 0, East Newark, N.J.

1886: 11/25—U.S. 3, Canada 2, East Newark, N.J.

1916: 8/20—U.S. 3, Sweden 2, Stockholm. 9/3—U.S. 1, Norway 1, Oslo.

1924: 5/25—U.S. 1, Estonia 0, Olympic Games, Paris. 5/29—Uruguay 3, United States 0, Olympic Games, Paris. 6/10—U.S. 3, Poland 2, Warsaw. 6/16—Ireland 3, U.S. 1, Dublin.

1925: 6/27—Canada 1, U.S. 0, Montreal. 11/8—U.S. 6, Canada 1, Brooklyn.

1926: 11/6—U.S. 6, Canada 2, Brooklyn.

1928: 5/29—Argentina 11, U.S. 2, Olympic Games, Amsterdam. 6/10—U.S. 3, Poland 3, Warsaw.

1930: 7/13—U.S. 3, Belgium 0, World Cup, Montevideo. 7/17—U.S. 3, Paraguay 0, World Cup, Montevideo. 7/26—Argentina 6, U.S. 1, World Cup, Montevideo. 8/17—Brazil 4, U.S. 3, Rio de Janeiro.

1934: 5/24—U.S. 4, Mexico 2, World Cup qualifier, Rome. 5/27—Italy 7, U.S. 1, World Cup, Rome.

1937: 9/12—Mexico 7, U.S. 2, Mexico City. 9/19—Mexico 7, U.S. 3, Mexico City. 9/26—Mexico 5, U.S. 1, Mexico City.

1947: 7/13—Mexico 5, U.S. 0, North American Championships, Havana. 7/20—Cuba 5, U.S. 2, North American Championships, Havana.

1948: 8/6—Norway 11, U.S. 0, Oslo.

1949: 6/19—Scotland 4, U.S. 0, New York. 9/4—Mexico 6, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 9/14—U.S. 1, Cuba 1, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 9/18—Mexico 6, U.S. 2, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 9/21—U.S. 5, Cuba 2, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City.

1950: 6/25—Spain 3, U.S. 1, World Cup, Curitiba. 6/29—U.S. 1, England 0, World Cup, Belo Horizonte. 7/2—Chile 5, U.S. 2, World Cup, Recife.

1952: 4/30—Scotland 6, U.S. 0, Glasgow.

1953: 6/8—England 6, U.S. 3, New York.

1954: 1/10—Mexico 4, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 1/14—Mexico 3, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 4/3—U.S. 3, Haiti 2, World Cup qualifier, Port-au-Prince. 4/4—U.S. 3, Haiti 0, World Cup qualifier, Port-au-Prince.

1955: 8/25—Iceland 3, U.S. 2, Reykjavik.

1957: 4/7—Mexico 6, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 4/28—Mexico 7, U.S. 2, World Cup qualifier, Long Beach, Calif. 6/22—Canada 5, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, Toronto. 7/6—Canada 3, U.S. 2, World Cup qualifier, St. Louis.

1959: 5/28—England 8, U.S. 1, Los Angeles.

1960: 11/6—U.S. 3, Mexico 3, World Cup qualifier, Los Angeles. 11/13—Mexico 3, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City.

1961: 2/5—Colombia 2, U.S. 0, Bogota.

1964: 5/27—England 10, U.S. 0, New York.

1965: 3/7—U.S. 2, Mexico 2, World Cup qualifier, Los Angeles. 3/12—Mexico 2, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 3/17—U.S. 1, Honduras 0, World Cup qualifier, San Pedro Sula. 3/21—U.S. 1, Honduras 1, World Cup qualifier, Tegucigalpa.

1968: 9/15—U.S. 3, Israel 3, New York. 9/25—Israel 4, U.S. 0, Philadelphia. 10/17—Canada 4, U.S. 2, World Cup qualifier, Toronto. 10/20—U.S. 6, Haiti 3, Port-au-Prince. 10/21—Haiti 5, U.S. 2, Port-au-Prince. 10/23—Haiti 1, U.S. 0, Port-au-Prince. 10/27—U.S. 1, Canada 0, World Cup qualifier, Atlanta. 11/3—U.S. 6,

Bermuda 2, World Cup qualifier, Kansas City. 11/10—U.S. 2, Bermuda 0, World Cup qualifier, Hamilton.

1969: 4/20—Haiti 2, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Port-au-Prince. 5/11—Haiti 1, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, San Diego.

1972: 8/20—Canada 3, U.S. 2, World Cup qualifier, St. John's. 8/29—U.S. 2, Canada 2, World Cup qualifier, Baltimore. 9/3—Mexico 3, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 9/10—Mexico 2, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, Los Angeles.

1973: 3/17—Bermuda 4, U.S. 0, Hamilton. 3/20—Poland 4, U.S. 0, Lodz. 8/3—Poland 1, U.S. 0, Chicago. 8/5—U.S. 2, Canada 0, Windsor. 8/10—Poland 4, U.S. 0, San Francisco. 8/12—U.S. 1, Poland 0, New Britain, Conn. 9/9—U.S. 1, Bermuda 0, Hartford. 10/16—Mexico 2, U.S. 0, Puebla. 11/3—Haiti 1, U.S. 0, Port-au-Prince. 11/5—Haiti 1, U.S. 0, Port-au-Prince. 11/13—Israel 3, U.S. 1, Tel Aviv. 11/15—Israel 2, U.S. 0, Beersheba.

1974: 9/5—Mexico 3, U.S. 1, Monterrey. 9/8—Mexico 1, U.S. 0, Dallas.

1975: 3/26—Poland 7, U.S. 0, Poznan. 6/24—Poland 4, U.S. 0, Seattle. 8/19—Costa Rica 3, U.S. 1, Mexico City. 8/21—Argentina 6, U.S. 0, Mexico City. 8/25—Mexico 2, U.S. 0, Mexico City.

1976: 9/24—U.S. 1, Canada 1, World Cup qualifier, Vancouver. 10/3—U.S. 0, Mexico 0, World Cup qualifier, Los Angeles. 10/15—Mexico 3, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Puebla. 10/20—U.S. 2, Canada 0, World Cup qualifier, Seattle. 11/10—U.S. 0, Haiti 0, Port-au-Prince. 11/12—U.S. 0, Haiti 0, Port-au-Prince. 11/14—U.S. 0, Haiti 0, Port-au-Prince. 12/22—Canada 3, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Port-au-Prince.

1977: 9/15—U.S. 2, El Salvador 1, San Salvador. 9/18—Guatemala 3, U.S. 1, Guatemala City. 9/25—Guatemala 2, U.S. 0, Guatemala City. 9/27—Mexico 3, U.S. 0, Monterrey. 9/30—U.S. 0, El Salvador 0, Monterrey Park, Calif. 10/6—U.S. 1, China 1, Washington. 10/10—U.S. 1, China 0, Atlanta. 10/16—U.S. 2, China 1, San Francisco.

1978: 9/3—U.S. 0, Iceland 0, Reykjavik. 9/6—Switzerland 2, U.S. 0, Lucerne. 9/20—Portugal 1, U.S. 0, Lisbon.

1979: 2/3—Soviet Union 3, U.S. 1, Seattle. 2/11—Soviet Union 4, U.S. 1, San Francisco. 5/2—France 6, U.S. 0, East Rutherford. 10/7—U.S. 3, Bermuda 1, Hamilton. 10/10—France 3, U.S. 0, Paris. 10/26—U.S. 2, Hungary 0, Budapest. 10/29—Ireland 3, U.S. 2, Dublin.

1980: 10/5—U.S. 2, Luxembourg 0, Dudelange. 10/7—U.S. 1, Portugal 1, Lisbon. 10/25—U.S. 0, Canada 0, World Cup qualifier, Fort Lauderdale. 11/1—Canada 2, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, Vancouver. 11/9—Mexico 5, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 11/23—U.S. 2, Mexico 1, World Cup qualifier, Fort Lauderdale.

1982: 3/21—U.S. 2, Trinidad 1, Port-of-Spain.

1983: 4/8—U.S. 2, Haiti 0, Port-au-Prince.

1984: 5/30—U.S. 0, Italy 0, East Rutherford. 7/29—U.S. 3, Costa Rica 0, Olympic Games, Palo Alto. 8/2—U.S. 1, Egypt 1, Olympic Games, Palo Alto. 9/29—U.S. 0, Netherlands Antilles 0, World Cup qualifier, Willemstad. 10/6—U.S. 4, Netherlands Antilles 0, World Cup qualifier, St. Louis. 10/9—U.S. 3, El Salvador 1, Los Angeles. 10/11—U.S. 1, Colombia 0, Los Angeles. 10/14—Guatemala 4, U.S. 0, Guatemala City. 10/17—Mexico 2, U.S. 1, Mexico City. 11/30—U.S. 0, Ecuador 0, Hempstead, N.Y. 12/2—U.S. 2, Ecuador 2, Miami.

1985: 2/8—U.S. 1, Switzerland 1, Tampa. 4/2—Canada 2, U.S. 0, Vancouver. 4/4—U.S. 1, Canada 1, Portland. 5/15—U.S. 2, Trinidad 1, World Cup qualifier, St. Louis. 5/19—U.S. 1, Trinidad 0, World Cup qualifier, Torrance, Calif. 5/26—U.S. 1,

Costa Rica 1, World Cup qualifier, Alajuela. 5/31—Costa Rica 1, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, Torrance, Calif. 6/16—England 5, U.S. 0, Los Angeles.

1986: 2/5—U.S. 0, Canada 0, Miami. 2/7—U.S. 1, Uruguay 1, Miami.

1987: 5/23—Canada 2, U.S. 0, Olympic qualifier, St. John. 5/30—U.S. 3, Canada 0, Olympic qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 6/8—Egypt 3, U.S. 1, Seoul, South Korea. 6/12—South Korea 1, U.S. 0, Pusan. 6/16—U.S. 1, Thailand 0, Chongju, South Korea. 9/5—U.S. 4, Trinidad 1, Olympic qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 9/20—U.S. 1, Trinidad 0, Olympic qualifier, Port-of-Spain. 10/18—U.S. 4, El Salvador 2, Olympic qualifier, San Salvador.

1988: 1/10—Guatemala 1, U.S. 0, Guatemala City. 1/13—U.S. 1, Guatemala 0, Guatemala City. 5/14—Colombia 2, U.S. 0, Miami. 5/25—U.S. 4, El Salvador 1, Olympic qualifier, Indianapolis. 6/1—U.S. 1, Chile 1, Stockton, Calif. 6/3—Chile 3, U.S. 1, San Diego. 6/5—Chile 3, U.S. 0, Fresno, Calif. 6/7—Ecuador 1, U.S. 0, Albuquerque. 6/10—Ecuador 2, U.S. 0, Houston. 6/12—U.S. 0, Ecuador 0, Fort Worth. 7/13—Poland 2, U.S. 0, New Britain, Conn. 7/24—U.S. 0, Jamaica 0, World Cup qualifier, Kingston. 8/13—U.S. 5, Jamaica 1, World Cup qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 9/20—U.S. 0, South Korea 0, Olympic Games, Pusan.

1989: 4/16—Costa Rica 1, U.S. 0, World Cup qualifier, San Jose, C.R. 4/30—U.S. 1, Costa Rica 0, World Cup qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 5/13—U.S. 1, Trinidad 1, World Cup qualifier, Torrance, Calif. 6/4—U.S. 3, Peru 0, East Rutherford. 6/17—U.S. 2, Guatemala 1, World Cup qualifier, New Britain, Conn. 6/24—Colombia 1, U.S. 0, Miami. 8/13—South Korea 2, U.S. 1, Los Angeles. 9/17—U.S. 1, El Salvador 0, World Cup qualifier, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 10/8—U.S. 0, Guatemala 0, World Cup qualifier, Guatemala City. 11/5—U.S. 0, El Salvador 0, World Cup qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 11/15—U.S. 2, Bermuda 1, Cocoa Beach, Fla. 11/19—U.S. 1, Trinidad 0, World Cup qualifier, Port-of-Spain.

1990: 2/2—Costa Rica 2, U.S. 0, Miami. 2/4—U.S. 1, Colombia 1, Miami. 2/13—U.S. 1, Bermuda 0, Hamilton. 2/24—Soviet Union 3, U.S. 1, Palo Alto. 3/10—U.S. 2, Finland 1, Tampa. 3/20—Hungary 2, U.S. 0, Budapest. 3/28—East Germany 3, U.S. 2, East Berlin. 4/8—U.S. 4, Iceland 1, Fenton, Mo. 4/22—Colombia 1, U.S. 0, Miami. 5/5—U.S. 1, Malta 0, Piscataway, N.J. 5/9—U.S. 3, Poland 1, Hershey, Pa. 5/30—U.S. 4, Liechtenstein 1, Eschen. 6/2—Switzerland 2, U.S. 1, St. Gallen. 6/10—Czechoslovakia 5, U.S. 1, World Cup, Florence. 6/14—Italy 1, U.S. 0, World Cup, Rome. 6/19—Austria 2, U.S. 1, World Cup, Florence. 7/28—East Germany 2, U.S. 1, Milwaukee. 9/15—U.S. 3, Trinidad 0, High Point, N.C. 10/10—U.S. 3, Poland 2, Warsaw. 11/18—U.S. 0, Trinidad 0, Port-of-Spain. 11/21—U.S. 0, Soviet Union 0, Port-of-Spain. 12/19—Portugal 1, U.S. 0, Porto.

1991: 2/1—Switzerland 1, U.S. 0, Miami. 2/21—Bermuda 1, U.S. 0, Hamilton. 3/12—U.S. 2, Mexico 2, Los Angeles. 3/16—U.S. 2, Canada 0, Torrance, Calif. 4/7—South Korea 2, U.S. 0, Pohang. 5/5—U.S. 1, Uruguay 0, Denver. 5/19—Argentina 1, U.S. 0, Palo Alto. 6/1—U.S. 1, Ireland 1, Foxboro. 6/29—U.S. 2, Trinidad 1, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Pasadena. 7/1—U.S. 3, Guatemala 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Pasadena. 7/3—U.S. 3, Costa Rica 2, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles. 7/5—U.S. 2, Mexico 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles. 7/7—U.S. 0, Honduras 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup final, Los Angeles. 8/28—U.S. 2, Romania 0, Brasov. 9/4—U.S. 1, Turkey 1, Istanbul. 9/14—U.S. 1, Jamaica 0, High Point, N.C. 10/19—North Korea 2, U.S. 1, Washington. 11/24—U.S. 1, Costa Rica 1, Irving, Texas.

1992: 1/25—CIS 1, U.S. 0, Miami. 2/2—U.S. 2, CIS 1, Pontiac. 2/12—U.S. 0, Costa Rica 0, San Jose, C.R. 2/18—El Salvador 2, U.S. 0, San Salvador. 2/26—Brazil 3, U.S.

0, Fortaleza. 3/11—Spain 2, U.S. 0, Valladolid. 3/18—Morocco 3, U.S. 1, Casablanca. 4/4—U.S. 5, China 0, Palo Alto. 4/29—Ireland 4, U.S. 1, Dublin. 5/17—Scotland 1, U.S. 0, Denver. 5/30—U.S. 3, Ireland 1, U.S. Cup, Washington. 6/3—U.S. 1, Portugal 0, U.S. Cup, Chicago. 6/6—U.S. 1, Italy 1, U.S. Cup, Chicago. 6/13—Australia 1, U.S. 0, Orlando. 6/27—U.S. 0, Ukraine 0, Piscataway, N.J. 7/31—Colombia 1, U.S. 0, Los Angeles. 8/2—Brazil 1, U.S. 0, Los Angeles. 9/3—Canada 2, U.S. 0, St. John's. 10/9—U.S. 0, Canada 0, Greensboro, N.C. 10/15—Saudi Arabia 3, U.S. 0, Intercontinental Cup, Riyadh. 10/19—U.S. 5, Ivory Coast 2, Intercontinental Cup, Riyadh.

1993: 1/30—U.S. 2, Denmark 2, Tempe, Ariz. 2/6—U.S. 1, Romania 1, Goleta, Calif. 2/13—Russia 1, U.S. 0, Orlando. 2/21—U.S. 0, Russia 0, Palo Alto. 3/3—U.S. 2, Canada 2, Costa Mesa, Calif. 3/10—U.S. 0, Hungary 0, Nagoya, Japan. 3/14—Japan 3, U.S. 1, Tokyo. 3/23—U.S. 2, El Salvador 2, San Salvador. 3/25—Honduras 4, U.S. 1, Tegucigalpa. 4/9—U.S. 2, Saudi Arabia 0, Riyadh. 4/17—U.S. 1, Iceland 1, Costa Mesa, Calif. 5/8—Colombia 2, U.S. 1, Miami. 5/23—U.S. 0, Bolivia 0, Fullerton, Calif. 5/26—U.S. 0, Peru 0, Mission Viejo, Calif. 6/6—Brazil 2, U.S. 0, U.S. Cup, New Haven. 6/9—U.S. 2, England 0, U.S. Cup, Foxboro. 6/13—Germany 4, U.S. 3, U.S. Cup, Chicago. 6/16—Uruguay 1, U.S. 0, Copa America, Ambato, Ecuador. 6/19—Ecuador 2, U.S. 0, Copa America, Quito. 6/22—U.S. 3, Venezuela 3, Copa America, Quito. 7/10—U.S. 1, Jamaica 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Dallas. 7/14—U.S. 2, Panama 1, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Dallas. 7/17—U.S. 1, Honduras 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Dallas. 7/21—U.S. 1, Costa Rica 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Dallas. 7/25—Mexico 4, U.S. 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup final, Mexico City. 8/31—U.S. 1, Iceland 0, Reykjavik. 9/8—Norway 1, U.S. 0, Oslo. 10/13—U.S. 1, Mexico 1, Washington. 10/16—Ukraine 2, U.S. 1, High Point, N.C. 10/23—Ukraine 1, U.S. 0, Bethlehem, Pa. 11/7—U.S. 1, Jamaica 0, Fullerton, Calif. 11/14—U.S. 8, Cayman Islands 1, Mission Viejo, Calif. 12/5—U.S. 7, El Salvador 0, Los Angeles. 12/18—Germany 3, U.S. 0, Palo Alto.

1994: 1/15—U.S. 2, Norway 1, Tempe, Ariz. 1/22—U.S. 1, Switzerland 1, Fullerton, Calif. 1/29—U.S. 1, Russia 1, Seattle. 2/10—U.S. 0, Denmark 0, Hong Kong. 2/13—Romania 2, U.S. 1, Hong Kong. 2/18—U.S. 1, Bolivia 1, Miami. 2/20—Sweden 3, U.S. 1, Miami. 3/12—U.S. 1, South Korea 1, Fullerton, Calif. 3/26—U.S. 2, Bolivia 2, Dallas. 4/16—U.S. 1, Moldova 1, Jacksonville. 4/20—U.S. 3, Moldova 0, Davidson, N.C. 4/24—Iceland 2, U.S. 1, San Diego. 4/30—Chile 2, U.S. 0, Albuquerque. 5/7—U.S. 4, Estonia 0, Fullerton, Calif. 5/15—U.S. 1, Armenia 0, Fullerton, Calif. 5/25—U.S. 0, Saudi Arabia 0, Piscataway, N.J. 5/28—U.S. 1, Greece 1, New Haven. 6/4—U.S. 1, Mexico 0, Pasadena. 6/18—U.S. 1, Switzerland 1, World Cup, Pontiac. 6/22—U.S. 2, Colombia 1, World Cup, Pasadena. 6/26—Romania 1, U.S. 0, World Cup, Pasadena. 7/4—Brazil 1, U.S. 0, World Cup, Palo Alto. 9/7—England 2, U.S. 0, London. 10/19—Saudi Arabia 2, U.S. 1, Dhahran. 11/19—Trinidad 1, U.S. 0, Port-of-Spain. 11/22—U.S. 3, Jamaica 0, Kingston. 12/11—U.S. 1, Honduras 1, Fullerton, Calif.

1995: 3/25—U.S. 2, Uruguay 2, Dallas. 4/22—Belgium 1, U.S. 0, Brussels. 5/28—Costa Rica 2, U.S. 1, Tampa. 6/11—U.S. 3, Nigeria 2, U.S. Cup, Foxboro. 6/18—U.S. 4, Mexico 0, U.S. Cup, Washington. 6/25—U.S. 0, Colombia 0, U.S. Cup, Piscataway, N.J. 7/8—U.S. 2, Chile 1, Copa America, Paysandu, Uruguay. 7/11—Bolivia 1, U.S. 0, Copa America, Paysandu. 7/14—U.S. 3, Argentina 0, Copa America, Paysandu. 7/17—U.S. 0, Mexico 0, Copa America, Paysandu. 7/20—Brazil 1, U.S. 0, Copa America, Maldonado, Uruguay. 7/22—Colombia 4, U.S. 1, Copa America, Mal-

donado. 8/16—Sweden 1, U.S. 0, Norrkoping. 10/8—U.S. 4, Saudi Arabia 3, Washington.

1996: 1/13—U.S. 3, Trinidad 2, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Anaheim. 1/16—U.S. 2, El Salvador 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Anaheim. 1/18—Brazil 1, U.S. 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles. 1/21—U.S. 3, Guatemala 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles. 5/26—U.S. 2, Scotland 1, New Britain, Conn. 6/9—U.S. 2, Ireland 1, U.S. Cup, Foxboro. 6/12—Bolivia 2, U.S. 0, U.S. Cup, Washington. 6/16—U.S. 2, Mexico 2, U.S. Cup, Pasadena. 8/30—U.S. 3, El Salvador 1, Los Angeles. 10/16—Peru 4, U.S. 1, Lima. 11/3—U.S. 2, Guatemala 0, World Cup qualifier, Washington. 11/10—U.S. 2, Trinidad 0, World Cup qualifier, Richmond. 11/24—U.S. 1, Trinidad 0, World Cup qualifier, Port-of-Spain. 12/1—Costa Rica 2, U.S. 1, World Cup qualifier, San Jose, C.R. 12/14—U.S. 2, Costa Rica 1, World Cup qualifier, Palo Alto. 12/21—U.S. 2, Guatemala 2, World Cup qualifier, San Salvador, El Salvador.

1997: 1/17—Peru 1, U.S. 0, U.S. Cup, San Diego. 1/19—Mexico 2, U.S. 0, U.S. Cup, Pasadena. 1/22—Denmark 4, U.S. 1, U.S. Cup, Pasadena. 1/29—China 2, U.S. 1, Kunming. 2/1—U.S. 1, China 1, Guangzhou. 3/2—U.S. 0, Jamaica 0, World Cup qualifier, Kingston. 3/16—U.S. 3, Canada 0, World Cup qualifier, Palo Alto. 3/23—Costa Rica 3, U.S. 2, World Cup qualifier, San Jose, C.R. 4/20—U.S. 2, Mexico 2, World Cup qualifier, Foxboro. 6/4—U.S. 0, Paraguay 0, Fenton, Mo. 6/17—U.S. 2, Israel 1, Jacksonville. 6/29—U.S. 1, El Salvador 1, World Cup qualifier, San Salvador. 8/7—Ecuador 1, U.S. 0, Baltimore. 9/7—U.S. 1, Costa Rica 0, World Cup qualifier, Portland, Ore. 10/3—U.S. 1, Jamaica 1, World Cup qualifier, Washington. 11/2—U.S. 0, Mexico 0, World Cup qualifier, Mexico City. 11/9—U.S. 3, Canada 0, World Cup qualifier, Burnaby. 11/16—U.S. 4, El Salvador 2, World Cup qualifier, Foxboro.

1998: 1/24—U.S. 1, Sweden 0, Orlando. 2/1—U.S. 3, Cuba 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Oakland. 2/7—U.S. 2, Costa Rica 1, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Oakland. 2/10—U.S. 1, Brazil 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles. 2/15—Mexico 1, U.S. 0, CONCACAF Gold Cup final, Los Angeles. 2/21—Holland 2, U.S. 0, Miami. 2/25—Belgium 2, U.S. 0, Brussels. 3/14—U.S. 2, Paraguay 2, San Diego. 4/22—U.S. 3, Austria 0, Vienna. 5/16—U.S. 0, Macedonia 0, San Jose. 5/24—U.S. 2, Kuwait 0, Portland. 5/30—U.S. 0, Scotland 0, Washington. 6/15—Germany 2, U.S. 0, World Cup, Paris. 6/21—Iran 2, U.S. 1, World Cup, Lyon. 6/25—Yugoslavia 1, U.S. 0, World Cup, Nantes. 11/6—U.S. 0, Australia 0, San Jose.

1999: 1/24—U.S. 0, Bolivia 0, Santa Cruz. 2/6—U.S. 3, Germany 0, Jacksonville. 2/21—U.S. 2, Chile 1, Fort Lauderdale. 3/11—U.S. 3, Guatemala 1, U.S. Cup, Los Angeles. 3/13—Mexico 2, U.S. 1, U.S. Cup, San Diego. 6/13—U.S. 1, Argentina 0, Washington. 7/24—U.S. 2, New Zealand 1, Confederations Cup, Guadalajara. 7/28—Brazil 1, U.S. 0, Confederations Cup, Guadalajara. 7/30—U.S. 2, Germany 0, Confederations Cup, Guadalajara. 8/1—Mexico 1, U.S. 0, Confederations Cup, Mexico City. 8/3—U.S. 2, Saudi Arabia 0, Confederations Cup, Guadalajara. 9/8—U.S. 2, Jamaica 2, Kingston. 11/17—Morocco 2, U.S. 1, Marrakesh

U.S women's national team (full internationals)

1985: 8/18—Italy 1, U.S. 0, Jesolo, Italy. 8/21—U.S. 2, Denmark 2, Jesolo. 8/23—England 3, U.S. 1, Caorle, Italy. 8/24—Denmark 1, U.S. 0, Jesolo.

1986: 7/7—U.S. 2, Canada 0, Blaine, Minn. 7/9—Canada 2, U.S. 1, Blaine. 7/9—U.S. 3, Canada 0, Blaine. 7/20—U.S. 2, China 1, Jesolo, Italy. 7/22—U.S. 2, Brazil 1, Jesolo. 7/25—U.S. 3, Japan 1, Jesolo. 7/26—Italy 1, U.S. 0, Jesolo.

1987: 7/5—U.S. 3, Norway 0, Blaine, Minn. 7/7—U.S. 4, Canada 2, Blaine. 7/9—Sweden 2, U.S. 1, Blaine. 7/11—Norway 1, U.S. 0, Blaine. 8/3—U.S. 2, China 0, Tianjin. 8/13—U.S. 1, China 1, Shenyang. 12/12—U.S. 1, Japan 0, Taipei, Taiwan. 12/15—New Zealand 1, U.S. 0, Taipei. 12/16—U.S. 6, Australia 0, Taipei. 12/19—U.S. 4, Canada 0, Taipei. 12/20—Taiwan 2, U.S. 1, Taipei.

1988: 6/1—U.S. 5, Japan 2, FIFA International Tournament, Punyu, China. 6/3—U.S. 1, Sweden 1, FIFA International Tournament, Punyu. 6/5—U.S. 0, Czechoslovakia 0, FIFA International Tournament, Punyu. 6/8—Norway 1, U.S. 0, FIFA International Tournament, Punyu. 7/22—U.S. 2, West Germany 1, Rimini, Italy. 7/24—Italy 2, U.S. 1, Rimini. 7/27—England 2, U.S. 0, Rimini. 7/29—U.S. 1, France 0, Rimini.

1989: 6/21—U.S. 0, Poland 0, Cagliari, Italy.

1990: 7/25—U.S. 4, Norway 0, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 7/27—U.S. 4, Canada 1, Winnipeg. 7/29—U.S. 4, Norway 2, Winnipeg. 8/5—U.S. 8, Soviet Union 0, Blaine, Minn. 8/9—U.S. 3, England 0, Blaine. 8/11—U.S. 3, West Germany 0, Blaine.

1991: 4/1—U.S. 8, Yugoslavia 0, Varna, Bulgaria. 4/2—U.S. 3, Bulgaria 0, Varna. 4/3—U.S. 6, Hungary 0, Varna. 4/5—U.S. 2, France 0, Varna. 4/7—U.S. 5, Soviet Union 0, Varna. 4/18—U.S. 12, Mexico 0, CONCACAF Championships, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. 4/20—U.S. 12, Martinique 0, CONCACAF Championships, Port-au-Prince. 4/22—U.S. 10, Trinidad 0, CONCACAF Championships, Port-au-Prince. 4/25—U.S. 10, Haiti 0, CONCACAF Championships, Port-au-Prince. 4/28—U.S. 5, Canada 0, CONCACAF Championships, Port-au-Prince. 5/18—U.S. 4, France 0, Lyon. 5/25—U.S. 3, England 1, Hirson. 5/28—Holland 4, U.S. 3, Vianen. 5/30—U.S. 4, Germany 2, Kaiserslautern. 6/5—Denmark 1, U.S. 0, Odense. 8/4—China 2, U.S. 1, Changchun. 8/8—U.S. 2, China 2, Yenji. 8/10—U.S. 3, China 0, Anshan. 8/30—Norway 1, U.S. 0, New Britain, Conn. 9/1—Norway 2, U.S. 1, Medford, Mass. 10/4—China 2, U.S. 1, Oakford, Pa. 10/12—U.S. 2, China 0, Fairfax, Va. 11/17—U.S. 3, Sweden 2, World Cup, Punyu, China. 11/19—U.S. 5, Brazil 0, World Cup, Punyu. 11/21—U.S. 3, Japan 0, World Cup, Foshan, China. 11/24—U.S. 7, Taiwan 0, World Cup, Foshan. 11/27—U.S. 5, Germany 2, World Cup, Guangzhou. 11/30—U.S. 2, Norway 1, World Cup, Guangzhou.

1992: 8/14—Norway 3, U.S. 1, Medford, Mass. 8/16—Norway 4, U.S. 2, New Britain, Conn.

1993: 3/11—U.S. 2, Denmark 0, Agai, Cyprus. 3/12—Norway 1, U.S. 0, Agai. 3/14—Germany 1, U.S. 0, Agai. 4/7—Germany 2, U.S. 1, Oakford, Pa. 4/10—United States 3, Germany 0, Decatur, Ga. 6/12—U.S. 7, Canada 0, Cincinnati. 6/15—U.S. 5, Italy 0, Mansfield, Ohio. 6/19—U.S. 1, Italy 0, Columbus, Ohio. 6/21—U.S. 3, Canada 0, Pontiac, Mich. 7/7—U.S. 6, Australia 0, World University Games, Hamilton, Ontario. 7/10—U.S. 7, Japan 0, World University Games, Hamilton. 7/12—U.S. 3, Taiwan 1, World University Games, Hamilton. 7/14—U.S. 2, Russia 0, World University Games, Hamilton. 7/17—China 2, U.S. 1, World University Games, Hamilton. 8/4—U.S. 3, New Zealand 0, New Hyde Park, N.Y. 8/6—U.S. 9, Trinidad 0, New Hyde Park. 8/8—U.S. 1, Canada 0, New Hyde Park.

1994: 3/16—U.S. 5, Portugal 0, Silves. 3/18—U.S. 1, Sweden 0, Santo Antonio, Portugal. 3/20—Norway 1, U.S. 0, Faro, Portugal. 4/10—U.S. 3, Trinidad 1, Scarborough. 4/14—U.S. 4, Canada 1, San Fernando, Trinidad. 4/17—U.S. 3, Canada 0, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. 7/31—U.S. 2, Germany 1, U.S. Cup, Fairfax, Va. 8/3—U.S. 1, China 0, U.S. Cup, Piscataway, N.J. 8/7—U.S. 4, Norway 1, U.S. Cup, Worcester, Mass. 8/13—U.S. 9, Mexico 0, World Cup qualifier, Montreal. 8/17—U.S. 11, Trini-

dad 1, World Cup qualifier, Montreal. 8/19—United States 10, Jamaica 0, World Cup qualifier, Montreal. 8/21—U.S. 6, Canada 0, World Cup qualifier, Montreal.

1995: 2/24—U.S. 7, Denmark 0, Orlando. 3/14—U.S. 2, Finland 0, Faro, Portugal. 3/16—U.S. 3, Portugal 0, Portimao. 3/17—Denmark 2, U.S. 0, Lagos, Portugal. 3/19—United States 3, Norway 3, Quaeira, Portugal. 4/11—U.S. 3, Italy 0, Poissy, France. 4/12—U.S. 5, Canada 0, St. Maur, France. 4/15—U.S. 3, France 0, Strasbourg. 4/28—U.S. 2, Finland 0, Decatur, Ga. 4/30—U.S. 6, Finland 0, Davidson, N.C. 5/12—U.S. 3, Brazil 0, Tacoma. 5/14—U.S. 4, Brazil 1, Portland. 5/19—U.S. 9, Canada 1, Dallas. 5/22—U.S. 2, Canada 1, Edmonton, Alberta. 6/6—U.S. 3, China 3, World Cup, Gavle, Sweden. 6/8—U.S. 2, Denmark 0, World Cup, Gavle. 6/10—U.S. 4, Australia 1, World Cup, Helsingborg, Sweden. 6/13—U.S. 4, Japan 0, World Cup, Gavle, Sweden. 6/15—Norway 1, U.S. 0, World Cup, Vasteras, Sweden. 6/17—U.S. 2, China 0, World Cup, Gavle. 7/30—U.S. 9, Taiwan 0, U.S. Cup, New Britain, Conn. 8/3—U.S. 4, Australia 2, Piscataway, N.J. 8/6—U.S. 2, Norway 1, U.S. Cup, Washington.

1996: 1/14—U.S. 8, Russia 1, Campinas, Brazil. 1/16—U.S. 3, Brazil 2, Campinas. 1/18—U.S. 6, Ukraine 0, Campinas. 1/20—U.S. 1, Brazil 1, Campinas. 2/2—U.S. 3, Norway 2, Tampa. 2/4—Norway 2, U.S. 1, Jacksonville. 2/10—U.S. 2, Denmark 1, Orlando. 2/15—U.S. 3, Sweden 0, San Antonio. 2/17—U.S. 3, Sweden 0, Houston. 3/14—U.S. 6, Germany 0, Decatur, Ga. 3/16—U.S. 2, Germany 0, Davidson, N.C. 4/20—U.S. 6, Holland 0, Fullerton, Calif. 4/26—U.S. 4, France 1, Fenton, Mo. 4/28—U.S. 8, France 2, Indianapolis. 5/12—U.S. 6, Canada 0, U.S. Cup, Worcester, Mass. 5/16—U.S. 4, Japan 0, U.S. Cup, Horsham, Pa. 5/18—U.S. 1, China 0, U.S. Cup, Washington. 7/4—U.S. 2, Australia 1, Tampa. 7/6—U.S. 2, Australia 1, Pensacola, Fla. 7/21—U.S. 3, Denmark 0, Olympics Games, Orlando. 7/23—U.S. 2, Sweden 1, Olympic Games, Orlando. 7/25—U.S. 0, China 0, Olympic Games, Miami. 7/28—U.S. 2, Norway 1, Olympic Games, Athens. 8/1—U.S. 2, China 1, Olympic Games, Athens.

1997: 2/28—U.S. 4, Australia 0, Melbourne. 3/2—U.S. 3, Australia 1, Bathurst, Australia. 3/5—U.S. 3, Australia 0, Canberra. 4/24—U.S. 4, France 2, Greensboro, N.C. 4/27—U.S. 2, France 1, Tampa. 5/2—U.S. 7, South Korea 0, Milwaukee. 5/4—U.S. 6, South Korea 1, St. Charles, Ill. 5/9—U.S. 5, England 0, San Jose. 5/11—U.S. 6, England 0, Portland. 5/31—U.S. 4, Canada 0, U.S. Cup, New Britain, Conn. 6/5—U.S. 9, Australia 1, U.S. Cup, Ambler, Pa. 6/8—U.S. 2, Italy 0, Washington. 10/9—Germany 3, U.S. 1, Duisburg. 10/12—U.S. 3, Germany 0, Salzgitter. 10/30—U.S. 3, Sweden 1, Chattanooga. 11/1—U.S. 3, Sweden 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 12/11—U.S. 2, Brazil 1, Taubate. 12/13—Brazil 1, U.S. 0, Brazil 0, Sao Paulo.

1998: 1/18—U.S. 3, Sweden 0, Guangzhou, China. 1/21—U.S. 0, China 0, Guangzhou. 1/24—U.S. 3, Norway 0, Guangzhou. 3/15—U.S. 2, Finland 0, Olhao, Portugal. 3/17—U.S. 4, China 1, Loule, Portugal. 3/19—Norway 4, U.S. 1, Lagos, Portgual. 3/22—U.S. 3, Sweden 1, Quarteira, Portugal. 4/24—U.S. 8, Argentina 1, Fullerton, Calif. 4/26—U.S. 7, Argentina 0, San Jose. 5/8—U.S. 6, Iceland 0, Indianapolis. 5/10—U.S. 1, Iceland 0, Bethlehem, Pa. 5/17—U.S. 2, Japan 1, Tokyo. 5/21—U.S. 2, Japan 0, Kobe. 5/24—U.S. 3, Japan 0, Yokohama. 5/30—U.S. 5, New Zealand 0, Washington. 6/25—U.S. 1, Germany 1, Fenton, Mo. 6/28—U.S. 4, Germany 2, Chicago. 7/25—U.S. 5, Denmark 0, Goodwill Games, Hempstead, N.Y. 7/27—U.S. 2, China 0, Goodwill Games, Hempstead, N.Y. 8/2—U.S. 4, Canada 0, Orlando. 9/12—U.S. 9, Mexico 0, U.S. Cup, Foxboro. 9/18—U.S. 4, Russia 0, U.S.

Cup, Rochester. 9/20—U.S. 3, Brazil 0, U.S. Cup, Richmond. 12/16—U.S. 2, Ukraine 1, Los Angeles. 12/20—U.S. 5, Ukraine 0, Fresno, Calif.

1999: 1/27—U.S. 7, Portugal 0, Orlando, Fla. 1/30—U.S. 6, Portugal 0, Fort Lauderdale. 2/24—U.S. 3, Finland 0, Orlando, Fla. 2/27—U.S. 2, Finland 0, Tampa. 3/14—U.S. 1, Sweden 1, Silvas, Portugal. 3/16—U.S. 4, Finland 0, Quarteira, Portugal. 3/18—U.S. 2, Norway 1, Albufeira, Portugal. 3/20—China 2, U.S. 1, Loule, Portugal. 3/28—U.S. 3, Mexico 0, Pasadena. 4/22—U.S. 2, China 1, Hershey, Pa. 4/25—China 2, U.S. 1, East Rutherford. 4/29—U.S. 9, Japan 0, Charlotte. 5/2—U.S. 7, Japan 0, Atlanta. 5/13—U.S. 5, Holland 0, Milwaukee. 5/16—U.S. 3, Holland 0, Chicago. 5/22—U.S. 3, Brazil 0, Miami. 6/6—U.S. 3, Canada 2, Portland. 6/19—U.S. 3, Denmark 0, World Cup, East Rutherford. 6/24—U.S. 7, Nigeria 1, World Cup, Chicago. 6/27—U.S. 3, North Korea 0, World Cup, Foxboro. 7/1—U.S. 3, Germany 2, World Cup, Landover. 7/4—U.S. 2, Brazil 0, World Cup, Palo Alto. 7/10—U.S. 0, China 0, World Cup, Pasadena. 9/4—U.S. 5, Ireland 0, Foxboro. 9/26—U.S. 6, Brazil 0, Denver. 10/3—U.S. 5, South Korea 0, U.S. Cup, Columbus. 10/7—U.S. 6, Finland 0, U.S. Cup, Kansas City. 10/10—U.S. 4, Brazil 2, U.S. Cup, Louisville.

U.S. men's Olympic team

1904: 11/16—Canada 7, U.S. 0, St. Louis. 11/17—Canada 4, U.S. 0, St. Louis.

1924: 5/25—U.S. 1, Estonia 0, Paris. 5/29—Uruguay 3, U.S. 0, Paris.

1928: 5/30—Argentina 11, U.S. 2, Amsterdam.

1936: 8/3—Italy 1, U.S. 0, Berlin.

8/2—Italy 9, U.S. 0, London.

1952: 7/16—Italy 8, U.S. 0, Tampere, Finland.

1956: 11/28—Yugoslavia 9, U.S. 1, Melbourne.

1959: 10/8—Mexico 2, U.S. 0, qualifier, Mexico City. 11/22—U.S. 1, Mexico 1, qualifier, Los Angeles.

1964: 3/16—Surinam 1, U.S. 0, qualifier, Mexico City. 3/18—U.S. 4, Panama 2, qualifier, Mexico City. 3/20—Mexico 2, U.S. 1, qualifier, Mexico City.

1967: 5/21—U.S. 1, Bermuda 1, qualifier, Hamilton. 5/27—Bermuda 1, U.S. 0, qualifier, Chicago.

1971: 7/18—U.S. 1, El Salvador 1, qualifier, Miami. 7/25—U.S. 3, Barbados 0, qualifier, Miami. 8/15—U.S. 1, El Salvador 1, qualifier, San Salvador. 8/22—U.S. 3, Barbados 1, qualifier, Bridgetown. 9/18—U.S. 1, El Salvador 0, qualifier, Kingston, Jamaica.

1972: 1/16—U.S. 1, Jamaica 1, qualifier, Kingston. 1/23—U.S. 1, Mexico 1, qualifier, Guadalajara. 4/16—Guatemala 3, U.S. 2, qualifier, Guatemala City. 4/25—U.S. 2, Guatemala 1, qualifier, Miami. 5/10—U.S. 2, Mexico 2, qualifier, San Francisco. 5/14—U.S. 2, Jamaica 1, qualifier, St. Louis. 8/27—U.S. 0, Morocco 0, Augsburg, West Germany. 8/29—Malaysia 2, U.S. 0, Ingolstadt, West Germany. 8/31—West Germany 7, U.S. 0, Munich.

1975: 4/20—Bermuda 3, U.S. 2, qualifier, Hamilton. 4/27—U.S. 2, Bermuda 0, qualifier, San Francisco. 8/25—Mexico 8, U.S. 0, qualifier, Toluca. 8/28—Mexico 4, U.S. 2, qualifier, Wilmington, Del.

1979: 5/23—U.S. 2, Mexico 0 (forfeit), qualifier, Leon. 6/3—U.S. 2, Mexico 0 (forfeit), qualifier, East Rutherford. 12/2—U.S. 3, Bermuda 0, qualifier, Hamilton. 12/12—U.S. 5, Bermuda 0, qualifier, Fort Lauderdale.

1980: 3/16—U.S. 2, Surinam 1, qualifier, Orlando. 3/20—U.S. 1, Costa Rica 0, qualifier, San Jose, C.R. 3/25—U.S. 1, Costa Rica 1, qualifier, Edwardsville, Ill. 4/2—Surinam 4, U.S. 2, qualifier, Paramaribo.

1984: 7/29—U.S. 3, Costa Rica 0, Palo Alto. 7/31—Italy 1, U.S. 0, Pasadena. 8/2—U.S. 1, Egypt 1, Palo Alto.

1987: 5/23—Canada 2, U.S. 0, qualifier, St. John. 5/30—U.S. 3, Canada 0, qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 9/5—U.S. 4, Trinidad 1, qualifier, Fenton, Mo. 9/20—U.S. 1, Trinidad 0, qualifier, Port-of-Spain. 10/18—U.S. 4, El Salvador 2, qualifier, San Salvador.

1988: 5/25—U.S. 4, El Salvador 1, qualifier, Indianapolis. 9/18—U.S. 1, Argentina 1, Taegu, South Korea. 9/20—U.S. 0, South Korea 0, Pusan. 9/22—Soviet Union 4, U.S. 2, Taegu.

1991: 6/23—U.S. 8, Haiti 0, qualifier, Colorado Springs. 7/14—U.S. 1, Panama 1, qualifier, Panama City. 7/20—U.S. 7, Panama 1, qualifier, Dublin, Ohio. 8/25—U.S. 2, Haiti 0, qualifier, Port-au-Prince.

1992: 3/25—U.S. 2, Mexico 1, qualifier, Mexico City. 4/5—U.S. 4, Honduras 3, qualifier, Fenton. Mo. 4/19—U.S. 4, Honduras 3, qualifier, San Pedro Sula. 4/26—U.S. 3, Mexico 0, qualifier, Bethlehem, Pa. 5/10—U.S. 3, Canada 1, qualifier, Bloomington, Ind. 5/17—Canada 2, U.S. 1, qualifier, St. John. 7/24—Italy 2, U.S. 1, Barcelona. 7/27—U.S. 3, Kuwait 1, Zaragoza, Spain. 7/29—U.S. 2, Poland 2, Zaragoza.

1996: 7/20—Argentina 3, U.S. 1, Birmingham, Ala. 7/22—U.S. 2, Tunisia 0, Birmingham, Ala. 7/24—U.S. 1, Portugal 1, Washington.

1994 World Cup

Group A: 6/18 — United States 1, Switzerland 1 (Pontiac, 73,425). 6/18 — Romania 3, Colombia 1 (Pasadena, 91,865). 6/22 — Switzerland 4, Romania 1 (Pontiac, 61,428). 6/22 — United States 2, Colombia 1 (Pasadena, 93,194). 6/26 — Romania 1, United States 0 (Pasadena, 93,869). 6/26 — Colombia 2, Switzerland 0 (Palo Alto, 83,769). Standings: Romania 6 points, Switzerland 4, United States 4, Colombia 3.

Group B: 6/19 — Cameroon 2, Sweden 2 (Pasadena, 83,959). 6/20 — Brazil 2, Russia 0 (Palo Alto, 81,061). 6/24 — Brazil 3, Cameroon 0 (Palo Alto, 83,401). 6/24 — Sweden 3, Russia 1 (Pontiac, 71,528). 6/28 — Russia 6, Cameroon 1 (Palo Alto, 74,914). 6/28 — Brazil 1, Sweden 1 (Pontiac, 77,217). Standings: Brazil 7 points, Sweden 5, Russia 3, Cameroon 1.

Group C: 6/17 — Germany 1, Bolivia 0 (Chicago, 63,117). 6/17 — South Korea 2, Spain 2 (Dallas, 56,247). 6/21 — Germany 1, Spain 1 (Chicago, 63,113). 6/23 — Bolivia 0, South Korea 0 (Foxboro, 53,456). 6/27 — Germany 3, South Korea 2 (Dallas, 63,998). 6/27 — Spain 3, Bolivia 1 (Chicago, 63,089). Standings: Germany 7 points, Spain 5, South Korea 2, Bolivia 1.

Group D: 6/21 — Nigeria 3, Bulgaria 0 (Dallas, 44,932). 6/21 — Argentina 4, Greece 0 (Foxboro, 53,486). 6/25 — Argentina 2, Nigeria 1 (Foxboro, 54,453). 6/26 — Bulgaria 4, Greece 0 (Chicago, 63,160). 6/30 — Bulgaria 2, Argentina 0 (Dallas, 63,998). 6/30 — Nigeria 2, Greece 0 (Foxboro, 53,001). Standings: Nigeria 6 points, Bulgaria 6, Argentina 6, Greece 0.

Group E: 6/18 — Ireland 1, Italy 0 (East Rutherford, 74,826). 6/19 — Norway 1, Mexico 0 (Washington, 52,359). 6/23 — Italy 1, Norway 0 (East Rutherford, 74,624). 6/24 — Mexico 2, Ireland 1 (Orlando, 61, 219). 6/28 — Ireland 0, Norway 0 (East

Rutherford, 76,322). 6/28 — Italy 1, Mexico 1 (Washington, 53,186). Standings: Mexico 4 points, Ireland 4, Italy 4, Norway 4.

Group F: 6/19 — Belgium 1, Morocco 0 (Orlando, 60,790). 6/20 — Holland 2, Saudi Arabia 1 (Washington, 52,535). 6/25 — Belgium 1, Holland 0 (Orlando, 62,387). 6/25 — Saudi Arabia 2, Morocco 1 (East Rutherford, 72,404). 6/29 — Holland 2, Morocco 1 (Orlando, 60,578). 6/29 — Saudi Arabia 1, Belgium 0 (Washington, 52,959). Standings: Holland 6 points, Saudi Arabia 6, Belgium 6, Morocco 0.

Second round: 7/2 — Germany 3, Belgium 2 (Chicago, 60,246). 7/2 — Spain 3, Switzerland 0 (Washington, 53,121). 7/3 — Sweden 3, Saudi Arabia 1 (Dallas, 60,277). 7/3 — Romania 3, Argentina 2 (Pasadena, 90,469). 7/4 — Holland 2, Ireland 0 (Orlando, 61,355). 7/4 — Brazil 1, United States 0 (Palo Alto, 84,147). 7/5 — Italy 2, Nigeria 1 (Foxboro, 54,367). 7/5 — Bulgaria 1, Mexico 1 (Bulgaria won on penalties) (East Rutherford, 71,030).

Quarterfinals: 7/9 — Italy 2, Spain 1 (Foxboro, 54,605). 7/9 — Brazil 3, Holland 2 (Dallas, 63,998). 7/10 — Bulgaria 2, Germany 1 (East Rutherford, 72,416). 7/10 — Sweden 2, Romania 2 (Sweden won on penalties) (Palo Alto, 81,715).

Semifinals: 7/13 — Italy 2, Bulgaria 1 (East Rutherford, 77,094). 7/13 — Brazil 1, Sweden 0 (Pasadena, 84,569).

Third place: 7/16 — Sweden 4, Bulgaria 0 (Pasadena, 83,716).

Final: 7/17 — Brazil 0, Italy 0 (Brazil won on penalties) (Pasadena, 94,194).

1999 Women's World Cup

Group A: 6/19 — United States 3, Denmark 0 (East Rutherford, 78,972). 6/20 — Nigeria 2, North Korea 1 (Pasadena, 17,102). 6/24 — United States 7, Nigeria 1 (Chicago, 65,080). 6/24 — North Korea 3, Denmark 1 (Portland, 20,129). 6/27 — Nigeria 2, Denmark 0 (Landover, 22,109) 6/27 — United States 3, North Korea 0 (Foxboro, 50,484). Standings: United States 9 points, Nigeria 6, North Korea 3, Denmark 0.

Group B: 6/19 — Brazil 7, Mexico 1 (East Rutherford, 78,972). 6/20 — Germany 1, Italy 1 (Pasadena, 17,102). 6/24 — Brazil 2, Italy 0 (Chicago, 65,080). 6/24 — Germany 6, Mexico 0 (Portland, 20,129). 6/27 — Germany 3, Brazil 3 (Landover, 22,109). 6/27 — Italy 2, Mexico 0 (Foxboro, 50,484). Standings: Brazil 7 points, Germany 5, Italy 4, Mexico 0.

Group C: 6/19 — Japan 1, Canada 1 (San Jose, 23,289). 6/20 — Norway 2, Russia 1 (Foxboro, 14,873). 6/23 — Norway 7, Canada 1 (Landover, 16,448). 6/23 — Russia 5, Japan 0 (Portland, 17,668). 6/26 — Russia 4, Canada 1 (East Rutherford, 29,401). 6/26 — Norway 4, Japan 0 (Chicago, 34,256). Standings: Norway 9 points, Russia 6, Canada 1, Japan 1.

Group D: 6/19 — China 2, Sweden 1 (San Jose, 23,289). 6/20 — Australia 1, Ghana 1 (Foxboro, 14,873). 6/23 — Sweden 3, Australia 1 (Landover, 16,448). 6/23 — China 7, Ghana 0 (Portland, 17,668). 6/26 — China 3, Australia 1 (East Rutherford, 29,401). 6/26 — Sweden 2, Ghana 0 (Chicago, 34,256). Standings: China 9 points, Sweden 6, Australia 1, Ghana 1.

Quarterfinals: 6/30 — China 2, Russia 0 (San Jose, 22,109). 6/30 — Norway 3, Sweden 1 (San Jose, 22,109). 7/1 — United States 3, Germany 2 (Landover, 54,642). 7/1 — Brazil 4, Nigeria 3 (Landover, 54,642).

Semifinals: 7/4 — United States 2, Brazil 0 (Palo Alto, 73,123). 7/4 — China 5, Norway 0 (Foxboro, 28,986).

Third place: 7/10 — Brazil 0, Norway 0 (Brazil won on penalties) (Pasadena, 90,185).

Final: 7/10 — United States 0, China 0 (United States won on penalties) (Pasadena, 90,185).

1904 Olympic Games

11/16 — Canada (Galt FC) 7, United States (Christian Brothers College) 0, St. Louis. 11/17 — Canada (Galt FC) 4, United States (St. Rose) 0, St. Louis. 11/23 — United States (Christian Brothers College) 2, United States (St. Rose) 0.

1984 Olympic Games

Group A: 7/29 — Chile 0, Norway 0 (Cambridge, 25,000). 7/29 — France 2, Qatar 2 (Annapolis, 29,240). 7/31 — France 2, Norway 1 (Cambridge, 27,832). 7/31 — Chile 1, Qatar 0 (Annapolis, 14,508). 8/2 — Chile 1, France 1 (Annapolis, 28,114). 8/2 — Norway 2, Qatar 2 (Cambridge, 17,529). Standings: France 4 points, Chile 4, Norway 3, Qatar 1.

Group B: 7/30 — Canada 1, Iraq 1 (Cambridge, 16,730). 7/30 — Yugoslavia 2, Cameroon 1 (Annapolis, 15,010). 8/1 — Cameroon 1, Iraq 0 (Cambridge, 18,236). 8/1 — Yugoslavia 1, Canada 0 (Annapolis, 19,243). 8/3 — Yugoslavia 4, Iraq 2 (Annapolis, 24,430). 8/3 — Canada 3, Cameroon 1 (Cambridge, 27,621). Standings: Yugoslavia 6 points, Canada 3, Cameroon 2, Iraq 1.

Group C: 7/30 — West Germany 2, Morocco 0 (Palo Alto, 23,228). 7/30 — Brazil 3, Saudi Arabia 1 (Pasadena, 40,779). 8/1 — Brazil 1, West Germany 0 (Palo Alto, 75,239). 8/1 — Morocco 1, Saudi Arabia 0 (Pasadena, 36,909). 8/3 — West Germany 6, Saudi Arabia 0 (Palo Alto, 26,242). 8/3 — Brazil 2, Morocco 0 (Pasadena, 49,355). Standings: Brazil 6 points, West Germany 4, Morocco 2, Saudi Arabia 0.

Group D: 7/29 — United States 3, Costa Rica 0 (Palo Alto, 78,265). 7/29 — Italy 1, Egypt 0 (Pasadena, 37,430). 7/31 — Egypt 4, Costa Rica 1 (Palo Alto, 20,645). 7/31 — Italy 1, United States 0 (Pasadena, 63,624). 8/2 — Costa Rica 1, Italy 0 (Pasadena, 41,291). 8/2 — United States 1, Egypt 1 (Palo Alto, 54,973). Standings: Italy 4 points, Egypt 3, United States 3, Costa Rica 2.

Quarterfinals: 8/5 — Italy 1, Chile 0 (Palo Alto, 67,039). 8/5 — France 2, Egypt 0 (Pasadena, 66,228). 8/6 — Brazil 1, Canada 1 (Brazil won on penalties) (Palo Alto, 36,150). 8/6 — Yugoslavia 5, West Germany 2 (Pasadena, 58,439).

Semifinals: 8/8 — Brazil 2, Italy 1 (Palo Alto, 83,642). 8/8 — France 4, Yugoslavia 2, Pasadena (97,451).

Third place: 8/10 — Yugoslavia 2, Italy 1 (Pasadena, 100,374).

Final: 8/11 — France 2, Brazil 1 (Pasadena, 101,799).

1996 Olympic Games, men

Group A: 7/20 — Portugal 2, Tunisia 0 (Washington, 34,746). 7/20 — Argentina 3, United States 1 (Birmingham, 83,810). 7/22 — United States 2, Tunisia 0 (Birmingham, 45,687). 7/22 — Argentina 1, Portugal 1 (Washington, 25,811). 7/24 — United States 1, Portugal 1 (Washington, 58,012). 7/24 — Argentina 1, Tunisia 1 (Birmingham, 16,826). Standings: Argentina 5 points, Portugal 5, United States 4, Tunisia 1.

Group B: 7/20 — Spain 1, Saudi Arabia 0 (Orlando, 28,174). 7/20 — France 2, Australia 0 (Miami, 14,322). 7/22 — France 1, Spain 1 (Orlando, 16,773). 7/22 — Australia 2, Saudi Arabia 1 (Miami, 5,997). 7/24 — France 2, Saudi Arabia 1 (Miami,

4,615). 7/24 — Spain 3, Australia 2 (Orlando, 12,050). Standings: France 7 points, Spain 7, Australia 3, Saudi Arabia 0.

Group C: 7/21 — Mexico 1, Italy 0 (Birmingham, 44,221). 7/21 — South Korea 1, Ghana 0 (Washington, 45,946). 7/23 — South Korea 0, Mexico 0 (Birmingham, 26,211). 7/23 — Ghana 3, Italy 2 (Washington, 27,849). 7/25 — Ghana 1, Mexico 1 (Washington, 30,237). 7/25 — Italy 2, South Korea 1 (Birmingham, 28,319). Standings: Mexico 5 points, Ghana 4, South Korea 4, Italy 3.

Group D: 7/21 — Japan 1, Brazil 0 (Miami, 46,713). 7/21 — Nigeria 1, Hungary 0 (Orlando, 25,303). 7/23 — Brazil 3, Hungary 1 (Miami, 34,871). 7/23 — Nigeria 2, Japan 0 (Orlando, 22,734). 7/25 — Japan 3, Hungary 2 (Orlando, 20,834). 7/25 — Brazil 1, Nigeria 0 (Miami, 55,650). Standings: Brazil 6 points, Nigeria 6, Japan 6, Hungary 0.

Quarterfinals: 7/27 — Portugal 2, France 1 (Miami, 22,339). 7/27 — Argentina 4, Spain 0 (Birmingham, 43,507). 7/28 — Nigeria 2, Mexico 0 (Birmingham, 44,788). 7/28 — Brazil 4, Ghana 2 (Miami, 45,257).

Semifinals: 7/30 — Argentina 2, Portugal 0 (Athens, 78,212). 7/31 — Nigeria 4, Brazil 3 (Athens, 78,587).

Third place: 8/2 — Brazil 5, Portugal 0 (Athens, 68,173).

Final: 8/3 — Nigeria 3, Argentina 2 (Athens, 86,117).

1996 Olympic Games, women

Group A: 7/21 — United States 3, Denmark 0 (Orlando, 25,303). 7/21 — China 2, Sweden 0 (Miami, 46,713). 7/23 — United States 2, Sweden 1 (Orlando, 22,734). 7/23 — China 5, Denmark 1 (Miami, 34,871). 7/25 — Sweden 3, Denmark 1 (Orlando, 17,224). 7/25 — United States 0, China 0 (Miami, 43,525). Standings: China 7 points, United States 7, Sweden 3, Denmark 0.

Group B: 7/21 — Germany 3, Japan 2 (Birmingham, 44,211). 7/21 — Brazil 2, Norway 2 (Washington, 45,946). 7/23 — Brazil 2, Japan 0 (Birmingham, 26,211). 7/23 — Norway 3, Germany 2 (Washington, 27,849). 7/25 — Brazil 1, Germany 1 (Birmingham, 28,319). 7/25 — Norway 4, Japan 0 (Washington, 30,237). Standings: Norway 7, Brazil 5, Germany 4, Japan 0.

Semifinals: 7/28 — China 3, Brazil 2 (Athens, 54,241). 7/28 — United States 2, Norway 1 (Athens, 64,196).

Third Place: 8/1 — Norway 2, Brazil 0 (Athens, 62,015).

Final: 8/1 — United States 2, China 1 (Athens, 76,481).

1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup

Group A: Honduras 4, Canada 2 (Los Angeles, 6/28). Mexico 4, Jamaica 1 (Los Angeles, 6/28). Honduras 5, Jamaica 0 (Los Angeles, 6/30). Mexico 3, Canada 1 (Los Angeles, 6/30). Canada 3, Jamaica 2 (Los Angeles, 7/3). Honduras 1, Mexico 1 (Los Angeles, 7/3). Standings: Honduras 5 points, Mexico 5, Canada 2, Jamaica 0.

Group B: Costa Rica 2, Guatemala 0 (Pasadena, 6/29). United States 2, Trinidad 1 (Pasadena 6/29). Trinidad 2, Costa Rica 1 (Pasadena, 7/1). United States 3, Guatemala 0 (Pasadena 7/1). Guatemala 1, Trinidad 0 (Los Angeles, 7/3). United States 3, Costa Rica 2 (Los Angeles, 7/3). Standings: United States 6 points, Costa Rica 2, Trinidad 2, Guatemala 2.

Semifinals: United States 2, Mexico 0 (Los Angeles, 7/5). Honduras 2, Costa Rica 0 (Los Angeles, 7/5).

Third place: Mexico 2, Costa Rica 0 (Los Angeles, 7/7).

Final: United States 0, Honduras 0 (United States won on penalties) (Los Angeles, 7/7).

1993 CONCACAF Gold Cup

Group A: United States 1, Jamaica 0 (Dallas, 7/10). Honduras 5, Panama 1 (Dallas, 7/10). United States 2, Panama 1 (Dallas, 7/14). Jamaica 3, Honduras 1 (Dallas 7/14). United States 1, Honduras 0 (Dallas, 7/17). Jamaica 1, Panama 1 (Dallas, 7/17). Standings: United States 6 points, Jamaica 3, Honduras 2, Panama 1.

Group B: Mexico 9, Martinique 0 (Mexico City, 7/11). Canada 1, Costa Rica 1 (Mexico City, 7/11). Canada 2, Martinique 2 (Mexico City, 7/15). Mexico 1, Costa Rica 1 (Mexico City, 7/15). Mexico 8, Canada 0 (Mexico City, 7/18). Costa Rica 3, Martinique 1 (Mexico City, 7/18). Standings: Mexico 5 points, Costa Rica 4, Canada 2, Martinique 1.

Semifinals: United States 1, Costa Rica 0 (Dallas, 7/21). Mexico 6, Jamaica 1 (Mexico City, 7/22).

Third place: Costa Rica 1, Jamaica 1 (Mexico City, 7/25).

Final: Mexico 4, United States 0 (Mexico City, 7/25).

1996 CONCACAF Gold Cup

Group A: Mexico 5, St. Vincent 0 (San Diego, 1/11). Mexico 1, Guatemala 0 (San Diego (1/14). Guatemala 3, St. Vincent 0 (Anaheim, 1/16). Standings: Mexico 6 points, Guatemala 3, St. Vincent 0.

Group B: Canada 3, Honduras 1 (Anaheim, 1/10). Brazil 4, Canada 1 (Los Angeles, 1/12). Brazil 5, Honduras 0 (Los Angeles, 1/14). Standings: Brazil 6 points, Canada 3, Honduras 0.

Group C: El Salvador 3, Trinidad 2 (Anaheim, 1/10). United States 3, Trinidad 2 (Anaheim, 1/13). United States 2, El Salvador 0 (Anaheim, 1/16). Standings: United States 6 points, El Salvador 3, Trinidad 0.

Semifinals: Brazil 1, United States 0 (Los Angeles, 1/18). Mexico 1, Guatemala 0 (San Diego, 1/19).

Third place: United States 3, Guatemala 0 (Los Angeles, 1/21).

Final: Mexico 2, Brazil 0 (Los Angeles, 1/21).

1998 CONCACAF Gold Cup

Group A: El Salvador 0, Guatemala 0 (Los Angeles, 2/2). Brazil 0, Jamaica 0 (Miami, 2/3). Brazil 1, Guatemala 1 (Miami, 2/5). Brazil 4, El Salvador 0 (Los Angeles, 2/8). Jamaica 3, Guatemala 2 (Los Angeles, 2/8). Jamaica 2, El Salvador 0 (Los Angeles, 2/9). Standings: Jamaica 7 points, Brazil 5, Guatemala 2, El Salvador 1.

Group B: Trinidad 3, Honduras 1 (Oakland, 2/1). Mexico 4, Trinidad 2 (Oakland, 2/4). Mexico 2, Honduras 0 (Oakland, 2/7). Standings: Mexico 6 points, Trinidad 3, Honduras 0.

Group C: United States 3, Cuba 0 (Oakland, 2/1). Costa Rica 7, Cuba 2 (Oakland, 2/4). United States 2, Costa Rica 1 (Oakland, 2/7). Standings: United States 6 points, Costa Rica 3, Cuba 0.

Semifinals: United States 1, Brazil 0 (Los Angeles, 2/10). Mexico 1, Jamaica 0 (Los Angeles, 2/12).

Third place: Brazil 1, Jamaica 0 (Los Angeles, 2/15).

Final: Mexico 1, United States 0 (Los Angeles, 2/15).

U.S. Cup, men

1992: United States 3, Ireland 1 (Washington, 5/30). Italy 0, Portugal 0 (New Haven, 5/31). United States 1, Portugal 0 (Chicago, 6/3). Italy 2, Ireland 0 (Foxboro, 6/4). United States 1, Italy 1 (Chicago, 6/6). Ireland 2, Portugal 0 (Foxboro, 6/7). Standings: United States 5 points, Italy 4, Ireland 2, Portugal 1.

1993: Brazil 2, United States 0 (New Haven, 6/6). United States 2, England 0 (Foxboro, 6/9). Germany 3, Brazil 3 (Washington, 6/10). England 1, Brazil 1 (Washington, 6/13). Germany 4, United States 3 (Chicago, 6/13). Germany 2, England 1 (Pontiac, 6/19). Standings: Germany 5 points, Brazil 4, United States 2, England 1.

1995: United States 3, Nigeria 2 (Foxboro, 6/11). Colombia 1, Nigeria 0 (Piscataway, 6/17). United States 4, Mexico 0 (Washington, 6/18). Colombia 0, Mexico 0 (Washington, 6/21). Mexico 2, Nigeria 1 (Dallas, 6/24). United States 0, Colombia 0 (Piscataway, 6/25). Standings: United States 7 points, Colombia 5, Mexico 4, Nigeria 0.

1996: Mexico 1, Bolivia 0 (Dallas, 6/8). United States 2, Ireland 1 (Foxboro, 6/9). Bolivia 2, United States 0 (Washington, 6/12). Ireland 2, Mexico 2 (East Rutherford, 6/12). Ireland 3, Bolivia 0 (East Rutherford, 6/15). United States 2, Mexico 2, (Pasadena, 6/16). Standings: Mexico 5 points, United States 4, Ireland 4, Bolivia 3.

1997: Peru 1, United States 0 (San Diego, 1/17). Mexico 3, Denmark 1 (San Diego, 1/17). Denmark 2, Peru 1 (Pasadena, 1/19). Mexico 2, United States 0 (Pasadena, 1/19). Denmark 4, United States 1 (Pasadena, 1/22). Mexico 0, Peru 0 (Pasadena, 1/22). Standings: Mexico 7 points, Denmark 6, Peru 4, United States 0.

1999: United States 3, Guatemala 1 (Los Angeles, 3/11). Mexico 2, Bolivia 1 (Los Angeles, 3/11). Mexico 2, United States 1 (San Diego, 3/13). Guatemala 2, Bolivia 1 (San Diego, 3/13). Standings: Mexico 6 points, United States 3, Guatemala 3, Bolivia 0.

U.S. Cup, women

1994: China 3, Norway 2 (Harrisburg, 7/29). United States 2, Germany 1 (Fairfax, 7/31). Germany 6, Norway 3 (Oakford, 8/2). United States 1, China 0 (Piscataway, 8/3). China 3, Germany 2 (New Britain, 8/6). United States 4, Norway 1 (Worcester, 8/7). Standings: United States 9 points, China 6, Germany 3, Norway 0.

1995: Norway 2, Australia 0 (Worcester, 7/29). United States 9, Taiwan 0 (New Britain, 7/30). Norway 12, Taiwan 1 (Oakford, 8/2). United States 4, Australia 2 (Piscataway, 8/3) Australia 3, Taiwan 2 (Richmond, 8/5). United States 2, Norway 1 (Washington, 8/6). Standings: United States 9 points, Norway 6, Australia 3, Taiwan 0.

1996: China 3, Japan 0 (Salem, 5/11). United States 6, Canada 0 (Worcester, 5/11), China 5, Canada 0 (New Britain, 5/15). United States 4, Japan 0 (Horsham, 5/16). Japan 0, Canada 0 (Washington, 5/18). United States 1, China 0 (Washington, 5/18). Standings: United States 9 points, China 6, Japan 1, Canada 1.

1997: United States 4, Canada 0 (New Britain, 5/31). Italy 3, Australia 0 (Salem, 5/31). Italy 2, Canada 1 (Worcester, 6/4). United States 9, Australia 1 (Ambler, 6/5). Australia 3, Canada 2 (Oakford, 6/7). United States 2, Italy 0 (Washington, 6/8). Standings: United States 9 points, Italy 6, Australia 3, Canada 0.

1998: United States 9, Mexico 0 (Foxboro, 9/12). Brazil 2, Russia 2 (Oneonta, 9/15). Brazil 11, Mexico 0 (Rochester, 9/18). United States 4, Russia 0 (Rochester, 9/18). Russia 5, Mexico 1 (Richmond, 9/20). United States 3, Brazil 0 (Richmond, 9/20). Standings: United States 9 points, Brazil 4, Russia 4, Mexico 0.

1999: Brazil 3, Finland 1 (Columbus, 10/3). United States 5, South Korea 0 (Columbus, 10/3). Brazil 4, South Korea 0 (Kansas City, 10/7). United States 6, Finland 0 (Kansas City, 10/7). Finland 3, South Korea 0 (Louisville, 10/10). United States 4, Brazil 2 (Louisville, 10/10). Standings: United States 9 points, Brazil 6, Finland 3, South Korea 0.

U.S. men's World Cup rosters

1930: Andy Auld (Providence Gold Bugs), Mike Bookie (Cleveland Slavia), James Brown (New York Giants), Jimmy Douglas (New York Nationals), Tom Florie (New Bedford Whalers), Jimmy Gallagher (New York Nationals), Jim Gentle (Philadelphia Cricket Club), Billy Gonsalves (Fall River Marksmen), Bart McGhee (New York Nationals), George Moorhouse (New York Giants), Arnie Oliver (Providence Gold Bugs). Bert Patenaude (Fall River Marksmen), Phil Slone (New York Giants), Raphael Tracey (St. Louis Ben Millers), Frank Vaughn (St. Louis Ben Millers), Alexander Wood (Detroit Holley Carburetor). Coach—Bob Millar, New York.

1934: Tom Amrhein (Baltimore Canton), Ed Czerkiewicz (Pawtucket Rangers), Walter Dick (Pawtucket Rangers), Buff Donelli (Pittsburgh Curry), Bill Fiedler (Philadelphia German-American), Tom Florie (Pawtucket Rangers), Jimmy Gallagher (Cleveland Slavia), Billy Gonsalves (St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller), Al Harker (Philadelphia German-American), Julius Hjulian (Chicago Wonder Bolts), Bill Lehman (St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller), Tom Lynch (Brooklyn Celtic), Bill McLean (St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller), Joe Martinelli (Pawtucket Rangers), George Moorhouse (New York Americans), Werner Nilsen (St. Louis Stix, Baer & Fuller), Peter Pietras (Philadelphia German-American), Herman Rapp (Philadelphia German-American), Hun Ryan (Philadelphia German-American). Coach—Elmer Schroeder, Philadelphia.

1950: Bob Annis (St. Louis Simpkins), Walter Bahr (Philadelphia Nationals), Frank Borghi (St. Louis Simpkins), Charlie Colombo (St. Louis Simpkins), Geoff Coombes (Chicago Vikings), Bob Craddock (Pittsburgh Harmarville), Nick DiOrio (Pittsburgh Harmarville), Joe Gaetjens (New York Brookhattan), Gino Gardassanich (Chicago Slovak), Harry Keough (St. Louis McMahon), Joe Maca (Brooklyn Hispano), Ed McIlvenny (Philadelphia Nationals), Gino Pariani (St. Louis Simpkins), Ed Souza (Fall River Ponta Delgada), John Souza (Fall River Ponta Delgada), Frank Wallace (St. Louis Simpkins), Adam Wolanin (Chicago Eagles). Coach—Bill Jeffrey, State College, Pa.

1990: Desmond Armstrong (Washington Diplomats), Marcelo Balboa (San Francisco Bay Blackhawks), Jimmy Banks (Milwaukee Wave), Brian Bliss (USSF), Paul Caligiuri (USSF), Neil Covone (Wake Forest), John Doyle (San Francisco Bay Blackhawks), Eric Eichmann (Fort Lauderdale Strikers), John Harkes (USSF), Chris Henderson (UCLA), Kasey Keller (University of Portland), Paul Krumpe (Real Santa Barbara), Tony Meola (USSF), Bruce Murray (Washington Stars), Tab Ramos (USSF), John Stollmeyer (Arizona Condors), Chris Sullivan (Raba ETO Gyor, Hungary), Steve Trittschuh (Fort Lauderdale Strikers), David Vanole (Los Angeles Heat), Peter Vermes (Volendam, Holland), Mike Windischmann (Brooklyn Italians), Eric Wynalda (San Francisco Bay Blackhawks). Coach—Bob Gansler, Milwaukee.

1994: Marcelo Balboa (USSF), Mike Burns (no club), Paul Caligiuri (USSF), Fernando Clavijo (USSF), Thomas Dooley (Bayer Leverkusen, Germany), Brad Friedel (no club), John Harkes (Derby County, England), Cobi Jones (USSF), Frank Klopas (no club), Cle Kooiman (Morelia, Mexico), Alexi Lalas (USSF), Tony Meola

(USSF), Joe-Max Moore (USSF), Hugo Perez (USSF), Tab Ramos (Real Betis, Spain), Claudio Reyna (no club), Jurgen Sommer (Luton Town, England), Mike Sorber (USSF), Ernie Stewart (Willem II Tilburg, Holland), Roy Wegerle (Coventry City, England), Eric Wynalda (Bochum, Germany). Coach—Bora Milutinovic, Los Angeles.

1998: Jeff Agoos (Washington D.C. United), Marcelo Balboa (Colorado Rapids), Mike Burns (New England Revolution), Chad Deering (Wolfsburg, Germany), Thomas Dooley (Columbus Crew), Brad Friedel (Liverpool, England), Frankie Hedjuk (Tampa Bay Mutiny), Cobi Jones (Los Angeles Galaxy), Kasey Keller (Leicester City, England), Alexi Lalas (New York/New Jersey MetroStars), Brian Maisonneuve (Columbus Crew), Brian McBride (Columbus Crew), Joe-Max Moore (New England Revolution), Eddie Pope (Washington D.C. United), Preki Radosavljevic (Kansas City Wizards), Tab Ramos (New York/New Jersey MetroStars), Claudio Reyna (Wolfsburg, Germany), David Regis (Karlsruhe, Germany), Jurgen Sommer (Columbus Crew), Ernie Stewart (NAC Breda, Holland), Roy Wegerle (Tampa Bay Mutiny), Eric Wynalda (San Jose Clash). Coach—Steve Sampson, Los Angeles.

U.S. women's World Cup rosters

1991: Michelle Akers-Stahl, Amy Allmann, Tracey Bates, Debbie Belkin, Joy Biefeld, Brandi Chastain, Julie Foudy, Wendy Gebauer, Linda Hamilton, Mia Hamm, Mary Harvey, April Heinrichs, Lori Henry, Shannon Higgins, Kim Maslin-Kammerdeiner, Carin Jennings, Kristine Lilly, Carla Werden. Coach—Anson Dorrance, Chapel Hill, N.C.

1995: Michelle Akers, Amanda Cromwell, Joy Biefeld Fawcett, Julie Foudy, Carin Jennings Gabarra, Linda Hamilton, Mia Hamm, Debbie Keller, Kristine Lilly, Holly Manthei, Tiffeny Milbrett, Carla Werden Overbeck, Sarah Raffanelli, Tiffany Roberts, Briana Scurry, Thori Staples, Tisha Venturini, Saskia Webber. Coach—Tony DiCicco, Wethersfield, Conn.

1999: Michelle Akers, Brandi Chastain, Tracy Ducar, Lorrie Fair, Joy Biefeld Fawcett, Danielle Fotopoulos, Julie Foudy, Mia Hamm, Kristine Lilly, Shannon MacMillan, Tiffeny Milbrett, Carla Werden Overbeck, Cindy Parlow, Christie Pearce, Tiffany Roberts, Briana Scurry, Kate Sobrero, Tisha Venturini, Saskia Webber, Sara Whalen. Coach—Tony DiCicco, Wethersfield, Conn.

American stadium records for soccer

101,799.....Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif., France-Brazil, Olympic Games, Aug. 11, 1984

91,585.....Coliseum, Los Angeles, Argentina-Mexico, friendly, Feb. 11, 1999

86,117.....Sanford Stadium, Athens, Ga., Nigeria-Argentina, Olympic Games, July 31, 1996

84,177.....Stanford Stadium, Palo Alto, Calif., Brazil-United States, World Cup, July 4, 1994

83,810.....Legion Field, Birmingham, Ala., Argentina-U.S., Olympic Games, July 20, 1996

78,972.....Giants Stadium, East Rutherford, N.J., U.S.-Denmark, Women's World Cup, June 19, 1999

73,425.....Silverdome, Pontiac, Mich., United States-Switzerland, World Cup, June 18, 1994

65,080.....Soldier Field, Chicago, United States-Nigeria, Women's World Cup, June 24, 1999

63,998.....Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Germany-South Korea, World Cup, June 27, 1994

61,219.....Citrus Bowl, Orlando, Fla., Mexico-Ireland, World Cup, June 24, 1994

58,128.....Kingdome, Seattle, Seattle Sounders-New York Cosmos, NASL, April 9, 1976

58,012.....RFK Stadium, Washington, United States-Portugal, Olympic Games, July 24, 1996

57,780.....Foxboro Stadium, Foxboro, Mass., United States-Mexico, World Cup qualifier, April 20, 1997

57,724.....Orange Bowl, Miami, Colombia-AC Milan, friendly, May 29, 1994

56,389.....Tampa Stadium, Tampa, Fla., Tampa Bay Rowdies-California Surf, NASL, July 4, 1980

56,222.....Jack Murphy Stadium, San Diego, Mexico-Bulgaria, friendly, Jan. 19, 1994

54,642.....Jack Kent Cooke Stadium, Landover, Md., U.S.-Germany, Women's World Cup, July 1, 1999

52,345.....Anaheim Stadium, Anaheim, Calif., U.S.-El Salvador, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Jan. 16, 1996

49,572.....Metropolitan Stadium, Bloomington, Minn., Minnesota-San Jose, NASL, Aug. 25, 1976

46,000.....Polo Grounds, New York, Hakoah Vienna-New York Stars, friendly, May 1, 1926

44,579.....Yale Bowl, New Haven, Conn., Brazil-United States, U.S. Cup, June 6, 1993

44,261.....Veterans Stadium, Philadelphia, U.S.-Sheffield Wednesday, friendly, Aug. 2, 1991

43,352.....Franklin Field, Philadelphia, U.S.-Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk, friendly, Aug. 25, 1989

43,177.....Yankee Stadium, New York, Hapoel-New York All-Stars, friendly, May 4, 1947

Largest Soccer Crowds Ever in the United States

101,799.....Brazil vs. France, Olympic Games, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 11, 1984

100,374.....Yugoslavia vs. Italy, Olympic Games, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 10, 1984

97,451.....France vs. Yugoslavia, Olympic Games, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 8, 1984

94,194.....Brazil vs. Italy, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., July 17, 1994

93,869.....United States vs. Romania, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., June 26, 1994

93,134.....United States vs. Colombia, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., June 22, 1994

92,216.....United States vs. Mexico, U.S. Cup '96, Pasadena, Calif., June 16, 1996

91,865.....Colombia vs. Romania, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., June 18, 1994

91,585.....Argentina vs. Mexico, friendly, Los Angeles, Feb. 11, 1999

91,225.....United States vs. Mexico, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles, Feb. 15, 1998

91,123.....United States vs. Mexico, friendly, Pasadena, Calif., June 4, 1994

90,469.....Romania vs. Argentina, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., July 3, 1994

90,185.....United States vs. China, Women's World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., July 10, 1999

88,125.....Mexico vs. Brazil, CONCACAF Gold Cup, Los Angeles, Jan. 21, 1996

86,117.....Nigeria vs. Argentina, Olympic Games, Athens, Ga., Aug. 3, 1996
84,569.....Brazil vs. Sweden, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., July 13, 1994
84,177.....United States vs. Brazil, World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., July 4, 1994
83,959.....Sweden vs. Cameroon, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., June 19, 1994
83,810.....United States vs. Argentina, Olympic Games, Birmingham, Ala., July 20, 1996
83,769.....Colombia vs. Switzerland, World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., June 26, 1994
83,716.....Sweden vs. Bulgaria, World Cup, Pasadena, Calif., July 16, 1994
83,642.....Brazil vs. Italy, Olympic Games, Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 8, 1984
83,401.....Brazil vs. Cameroon, World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., June 24, 1994
81,715.....Romania vs. Sweden, World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., July 10, 1994
81,061.....Russia vs. Brazil, World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., June 20, 1994
78,972.....United States vs. Denmark, Women's World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., June 19, 1999.
78,587.....Brazil vs. Nigeria, Olympic Games, Athens, Ga., July 31, 1994
78,416.....MLS All-Star Game, East Rutherford, N.J., July 14, 1996
78,265.....United States vs. Costa Rica, Olympic Games, Palo Alto, Calif., July 29, 1984
78,212.....Argentina vs. Portugal, Olympic Games, Athens, Ga., July 30, 1996
77,691.....New York Cosmos vs. Fort Lauderdale, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 4, 1977
77,217.....Brazil vs. Sweden, World Cup, Pontiac, Mich., June 28, 1994
77,094.....Italy vs. Bulgaria, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., July 13, 1994
76,891.....Europe vs. the Rest of the World, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 7, 1982
76,481.....United States vs. China (women), Olympic Games, Athens, Ga., Aug. 1, 1996
76,322.....Ireland vs. Norway, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., June 28, 1994
76,031.....New York Cosmos vs. Tulsa Roughnecks, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 26, 1979
75,646.....New York Cosmos vs. Santos, Pele Farewell Game, East Rutherford, N.J., Oct. 1, 1977
75,239.....Brazil vs. West Germany, Olympic Games, Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 1, 1984
74,914.....Russia vs. Cameroon, World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., June 28, 1994
74,901.....New York Cosmos vs. Tampa Bay Rowdies, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 27, 1978
74,826.....Italy vs. Ireland, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., June 18, 1994
74,624.....Italy vs. Norway, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., June 23, 1994
73,669.....New York Cosmos vs. Rochester Lancers, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 24, 1977
73,425.....United States vs. Switzerland, World Cup, Pontiac, Mich., June 18, 1994
73,123.....United States vs. Brazil, Women's World Cup, Palo Alto, Calif., July 4, 1999
72,416.....Bulgaria vs. Germany, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., July 10, 1994
72,404.....Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., June 25, 1994
72,342.....New York Cosmos vs. Fort Lauderdale Strikers, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., April 22, 1979
71,528.....Sweden vs. Russia, World Cup, Pontiac, Mich., June 24, 1994

71,219.....New York Cosmos vs. Seattle Sounders, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., May 21, 1978

71,147.....Mexico vs. Bulgaria, World Cup, East Rutherford, N.J., July 5, 1994

70,312.....New York Cosmos vs. Fort Lauderdale Strikers, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., June 22, 1980

70,042.....New York Cosmos vs. Tampa Bay Rowdies, NASL, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 8, 1979

North American Soccer League All-Star Teams

1968: Mirko Stojanovic (Oakland) — Mel Scott (Oakland), Momcilo Gavric (Oakland) — David Davidovic (Oakland), Ron Crisp (San Diego), Ruben Navarro (Cleveland) — John Kowalik (Chicago), Cirilo Fernandez (San Diego), Jorgen Kristensen (Detroit), Casey Frankiewicz (St. Louis), Ilija Mitic (Oakland).

1969: Leonel Conde (Kansas City) — Ivan Borodiak (Baltimore), Kirk Apostolidis (Dallas) — William Quiros (Kansas City), John Best (Dallas), Joe Puis (St. Louis) — Pepe Fernandez (Kansas City), Kaizer Motaung (Atlanta), Manfred Seissler (Kansas City), Ilija Mitic (Dallas), Emmett Kapengwe (Atlanta), Art Welch (Baltimore).

1970: Lincoln Phillips (Washington) — Charlie Mitchell (Rochester), Uriel daVeiga (Atlanta) — Willie Evans (Washington), John Best (Dallas), Willie Fraser (Washington) — Carlos Metidieri (Rochester), Dave Metchick (Atlanta), Art Welch (Atlanta), Leroy DeLeon (Washington), Manfred Seissler (Kansas City).

1971: Mirko Stojanovic (Dallas) — Dick Hall (Dallas), Willie Evans (Washington), Peter Short (Rochester) — John Best (Dallas), Dragan Popovic (St. Louis), Siggy Stritzl (New York) — Carlos Metidieri (Rochester), Randy Horton (New York), Kaizer Motaung (Atlanta), Manfred Seissler (Rochester).

1972: Ken Cooper (Dallas) — John Best (Dallas), John Sewell (St. Louis), Peter Short (Rochester), Willie Evans (Miami) — John Kerr (New York), Graeme Souness (Montreal), Pat McBride (St. Louis) — Randy Horton (New York), Paul Child (Atlanta), Michael Dillon (Montreal).

1973: Ken Cooper (Dallas) — John Best (Dallas), Chris Dunleavy (Philadelphia), David Sadler (Miami), Brian Rowan (Toronto) — Ilija Mitic (Dallas), Fernando Pinto (Toronto), Ian McPhee (Toronto) — Andy Provan (Philadelphia), Jim Fryatt (Philadelphia), Warren Archibald (Miami).

1974: Barry Watling (Seattle) — Dick Hall (Dallas), Albert Jackson (Dallas), Chris Dunleavy (Philadelphia), Geoff Butler (Baltimore) — Ronnie Sharp (Miami), Ilija Mitic (Dallas), Roberto Aguirre (Miami) — Paul Child (San Jose), John Rowlands (Seattle), Peter Silvester (Baltimore).

1975: Peter Bonetti (St. Louis) — Bobby Smith (Philadelphia), Mike England (Seattle), Werner Roth (New York), Farrukh Quraishi (Tampa Bay) — Arfon Griffiths (Seattle), Ronnie Sharp (Miami), Antonio Simoes (Boston) — Steve David (Miami), Pele (New York), Gordon Hill (Chicago).

1976: Arnie Mausser (Tampa Bay) — Bobby Moore (San Antonio), Mike England (Seattle), Tommy Smith (Tampa Bay), Keith Eddy (New York) — Ramon Mifflin (New York), Antonio Simoes (Boston/San Jose), Rodney Marsh (Tampa Bay) — George Best (Los Angeles), Pele (New York), Giorgio Chinaglia (New York).

1977: Gordon Banks (Fort Lauderdale) — Franz Beckenbauer (New York), Mike England (Seattle), Bruce Wilson (Vancouver), Mel Machin (Seattle) — George Best (Los Angeles), Wolfgang Sunholz (Las Vegas), Alan West (Minnesota) — Steve David (Los Angeles), Pele (New York), Derek Smethurst (Tampa Bay).

1978: Kevin Keelan (New England) — Carlos Alberto (New York), Mike England (Seattle), Ray Evans (California), Chris Turner (New England) — Franz Beckenbauer (New York), Gerry Daly (New England), Rodney Marsh (Tampa Bay) — Mike Flanagan (New England), Trevor Francis (Detroit), Giorgio Chinaglia (New York).

1979: Phil Parkes (Vancouver) — Carlos Alberto (New York), Bruce Wilson (Chicago), Wim Rijsbergen (New York), Mike Connell (Tampa Bay) — Franz Beckenbauer (New York), Johan Neeskens (New York), Ace Ntsoelengoe (Minnesota) — Johan Cruyff (Los Angeles), Trevor Francis (Detroit), Giorgio Chinaglia (New York).

1980: Phil Parkes (Chicago) — Carlos Alberto (New York), Mike Connell (Tampa Bay), Ruud Krol (Vancouver), Bruce Rioch (Seattle) — Franz Beckenbauer (New York), Vladislav Bogicevic (New York), Teofilo Cubillas (Fort Lauderdale) — Giorgio Chinaglia (New York), Johan Cruyff (Washington), Roger Davies (Seattle).

1981: Jan van Beveren (Fort Lauderdale) — Wim Rijsbergen (New York), Frantz Mathieu (Chicago), Peter Nogly (Edmonton), John Gorman (Tampa Bay) — Teofilo Cubillas (Fort Lauderdale), Vladislav Bogicevic (New York), Arno Steffenhagen (Chicago) — Giorgio Chinaglia (New York), Brian Kidd (Atlanta), Gordon Hill (Montreal).

1982: Hubert Birkenmeier (New York) — Frantz Mathieu (Montreal), Cho Young Jeung (Portland), Peter Nogly (Tampa Bay), Andranik Eskandarian (New York) — Vladislav Bogicevic (New York), Ace Ntsoelengoe (Toronto), Arno Steffenhagen (Chicago) — Giorgio Chinaglia (New York), Peter Ward (Seattle), Ricardo Alonso (Jacksonville).

1983: Jan van Beveren (Fort Lauderdale) — Dave Watson (Vancouver), Franz Beckenbauer (New York), Andranik Eskandarian (New York), Barry Wallace (Tulsa) — Vladislav Bogicevic (New York), Stan Terlecki (San Jose), Franz Thijssen (Vancouver) — Roberto Cabanas (New York), Steve Zungul (San Jose), Pato Margetic (Chicago).

1984: Hubert Birkenmeier (New York) — Bruce Wilson (Toronto), Kevin Crow (San Diego), Johan Neeskens (New York), Andranik Eskandarian (New York) — Vladislav Bogicevic (New York), Frans Thijssen (Vancouver), Ray Hudson (Minnesota) — Steve Zungul (San Jose), Peter Ward (Vancouver), Karl-Heinz Granitza (Chicago).

North American Soccer League Yearly Honors

Most Valuable Player: 1968—John Kowalik, Chicago Mustangs. 1969—Cirilio Fernandez, Kansas City Spurs. 1970—Carlos Metidieri, Rochester Lancers. 1971—Carlos Metidieri, Rochester Lancers. 1972—Randy Horton, New York Cosmos. 1973—Warren Archibald, Miami Toros. 1974—Peter Silvester, Baltimore Comets. 1975—Steve David, Miami Toros. 1976—Pele, New York Cosmos. 1977—Franz Beckenbauer, New York Cosmos. 1978—Mike Flanagan, New England Tea Men. 1979—Johan Cruyff, Los Angeles Aztecs. 1980—Roger Davies, Seattle Sounders. 1981—Giorgio Chinaglia, New York Cosmos. 1982—Peter Ward, Seattle Sounders. 1983—Roberto Cabanas, New York Cosmos. 1984—Steve Zungul, San Jose Earthquakes.

Leading goalscorer (including playoffs): 1968—John Kowalik, Chicago Mustangs, and Cirilio Fernandez, San Diego Toros, 30. 1969—Kaizer Motaung, Atlanta Chiefs, 16. 1970—Leroy DeLeon, Washington Darts, 17. 1971—Carlos Metidieri, Rochester Lancers, 20. 1972—Randy Horton, New York Cosmos, 10. 1973—Warren Archibald, Miami Toros, and Andy Provan, Philadelphia Atoms, 12. 1974—Paul

Child, San Jose Earthquakes, 15. 1975—Steve David, Miami Toros, 23. 1976—Derek Smethurst, Tampa Bay Rowdies, 21. 1977—Steve David, Los Angeles Aztecs, 26. 1978—Giorgio Chinaglia, New York Cosmos, 39. 1979—Giorgio Chinaglia, New York Cosmos, 32. 1980—Giorgio Chinaglia, New York Cosmos, 50. 1981—Gordon Hill, Montreal Manic, 22. 1982—Giorgio Chinaglia, New York Cosmos, 24. 1983—Roberto Cabanas, New York Cosmos, 25. 1984—Steve Zungul, San Jose Earthquakes, 20.

Coach of the Year: 1968—Phil Woosnam, Atlanta Chiefs. 1969-71—not awarded. 1972—Casey Frankiewicz, St. Louis Stars. 1973—Al Miller, Philadelphia Atoms. 1974—John Young, Miami Toros. 1975—John Sewell, St. Louis Stars. 1976—Eddie Firmani, Tampa Bay Rowdies. 1977—Ron Newman, Fort Lauderdale Strikers. 1978—Tony Waiters, Vancouver Whitecaps. 1979—Timo Liekoski, Houston Hurricane. 1980—Alan Hinton, Seattle Sounders. 1981—Willy Roy, Chicago Sting. 1982—John Giles, Vancouver Whitecaps. 1983—Don Popovic, San Jose Earthquakes. 1984—Ron Newman, San Diego Sockers.

North American Soccer League All-time Leaders

(These compilations include both regular-season and playoff games, but not the USA-NPSL season of 1967.)

Goals: Giorgio Chinaglia 242, Alan Willey 142, Karl-Heinz Granitza 141, Ron Futcher 130, Paul Child 102, Steve David 100, Ace Ntsoelengoe 94, Ilija Mitic 93, Alan Green 88, Branko Segota 85, Ade Coker 84, Mike Stojanovic 84, Laurie Abrahams 79, Derek Smethurst 75, Ricardo Alonso 69, Jeff Bourne 68, Steve Moyers 67, Teofilo Cubillas 65, Arno Steffenhagen 64, Luis Fernando 63, Carlos Metidieri 62, Clyde Best 59, George Best 57, Tommy Ord 57, Warren Archibald 53, Leroy DeLeon 53, Rodney Marsh 53.

Appearances: Bob Lenarduzzi 312, Bruce Wilson 299, Mike Connell 277, Ace Ntsoelengoe 271, Alan Willey 264, Giorgio Chinaglia 254, Paul Child 245, Steve Litt 240, Bob Iarusci 239, Bob Rigby 237, Vladislav Bogicevic 236, Arnie Mausser 233, Chris Dangerfield 231, John McGrane 229, Steve Wegerle 226, Karl-Heinz Granitza 225, Ray Hudson 225, Roy Turner 225, Ron Futcher 223, Jean Willrich 223, Bob Bolitho 222, Alan Merrick 221, Charlie Mitchell 215, Wes McLeod 211, David Bradford 204, Paul Hamond 202.

Coaching victories: Ron Newman 206, Eddie Firmani 153, Al Miller 139, Willy Roy 131, Gordon Bradley 114, Gordon Jago 110, Alan Hinton 97, Freddie Goodwin 89, Hubert Vogelsinger 88, Don Popovic 86.

Major League Soccer All-Star Teams

1996: Mark Dodd (Dallas) — Robin Fraser (Los Angeles), John Doyle (San Jose), Lionel Alvarez (Dallas) — Preki Radosavljevic (Kansas City), Mauricio Cienfuegos (Los Angeles), Carlos Valderrama (Tampa Bay), Marco Etcheverry (Washington), Roberto Donadoni (New York/New Jersey) — Eduardo Hurtado (Los Angeles), Roy Lassiter (Tampa Bay).

1997: Brad Friedel (Columbus) — Eddie Pope (Washington), Richard Gough (Kansas City), Thomas Dooley (Columbus), Jeff Agoos (Washington) — Marco Etcheverry (Washington), Preki Radosavljevic (Kansas City), Mark Chung (Kansas City), Carlos Valderrama (Tampa Bay) — Ronald Cerritos (San Jose), Jaime Moreno (Washington).

1998: Zach Thornton (Chicago) — Thomas Dooley (Columbus), Robin Fraser (Los Angeles), Lubos Kubik (Chicago), Eddie Pope (Washington) — Chris Armas (Chicago), Mauricio Cienfuegos (Los Angeles), Marco Etcheverry (Washington), Piotr Nowak (Chicago) — Cobi Jones (Los Angeles), Stern John (Columbus).

1999: Kevin Hartman (Los Angeles) — Jeff Agoos (Washington), Robin Fraser (Los Angeles), Lubos Kubik (Chicago) — Chris Armas (Chicago), Eddie Lewis (San Jose), Steve Ralston (Tampa Bay), Mauricio Cienfuegos (Los Angeles), Marco Etcheverry (Washington) — Jason Kreis (Dallas), Jaime Moreno (Washington).

Major League Soccer Yearly Honors

Most Valuable Player: 1996—Carlos Valderrama, Tampa Bay Mutiny. 1997—Preki Radosavljevic, Kansas City Wizards. 1998—Marco Etcheverry, Washington D.C. United. 1999—Jason Kreis, Dallas Burn.

Leading goalscorer (including playoffs): 1996—Roy Lassiter, Tampa Bay Mutiny, 33. 1997—Jaime Moreno, Washington D.C. United, 19. 1998—Stern John, Columbus Crew 29. 1999—Stern John, Columbus Crew, 23.

Coach of the Year: 1996—Thomas Rongen, Tampa Bay Mutiny. 1997—Bruce Arena, Washington D.C. United. 1998—Bob Bradley, Chicago Fire. 1999—Sigi Schmid, Los Angeles Galaxy.

Major League Soccer All-time Leaders (through 1999)

(*These compilations include both regular-season and playoff games.*)

Goals: Roy Lassiter 86, Raul Diaz Arce 77, Jaime Moreno 55, Stern John 52, Preki Radosavljevic 52, Giovanni Savarese 52, Eduardo Hurtado 51, Jason Kreis 51, Brian McBride 45, Cobi Jones 42, Paul Bravo 42, Welton 40, Ronald Cerritos 40, Joe-Max Moore 38, Mauricio Cienfuegos 31.

Appearances: Jason Kreis 139, Richie Williams 136, Mike Clark 135, Jeff Agoos 135, Greg Vanney 134, Roy Lassiter 133, Peter Vermes 131, Ted Eck 131, Steve Ralston 130, Paul Bravo 128, Mark Chung 127, Mauricio Cienfuegos 127, Welton 126, Raul Diaz Arce 125, Chris Henderson 124, Cobi Jones 124.

Coaching victories: Bruce Arena 75, David Dir 73, Thomas Rongen 73, Tom Fitzgerald 67, Glenn Myernick 54, Ron Newman 52, Bob Bradley 43, Octavio Zambrano 41, Brian Quinn 35, Lothar Osiander 28.

American Soccer League I Yearly Honors

Leading goalscorer: 1921-22—Harold Brittan, Bethlehem Steel, 27. 1922-23—Daniel McNiven, Bethlehem Steel, 28. 1923-24—Archie Stark, New York FC, 21. 1924-25—Archie Stark, Bethlehem Steel, 67. 1925-26—Andy Stevens, New Bedford Whalers, 44. 1926-27—Davie Brown, New York Giants, 52. 1927-28—Andy Stevens, New Bedford Whalers, 30. 1928-29—Werner Nilsen, Boston Wonder Workers and Janos Nehadoma, Brooklyn Wanderers, 43. 1929 (fall)—Billy Paterson, Providence Gold Bugs, 27. 1929-30—Johnny Nelson, New York Nationals, 39. 1930 (fall)—Jerry Best, New Bedford Whalers, 35. 1931 (spring)—Bob McIntyre, Pawtucket Rangers, 23. 1931 (fall)—Bert Patenaude, New York Giants, 24.

American Soccer League I All-time Leaders

Goals: Archie Stark 253, Johnny Nelson 223, Davie Brown 189, Bill Paterson 152, Andy Stevens 150, Jerry Best 138, Bart McGhee 137, Harold Brittan 135, Bobby Blair 131, Werner Nilsen 131, Tom Florie 126, Tec White 124, Bert Patenaude 118, Mike

McLeavy 108, Herbert Carlson 107, Tommy Fleming 95, Billy Gonsalves 92, Janos Nehadoma 80, Dougie Campbell 78, Tom Gillespie 74, Max Gruenwald 72, Billy Hogg 71, Bobby Curtis 68, Moritz Haeusler 67, Jim Purvis 64, Malcolm Goldie 63, Frank McKenna 63.

Appearances: Bill McPherson 366, Bart McGhee 350, Jimmy Gallagher 346, Andy Auld 315, Tom Florie 315, Findlay Kerr 315, Alex Lorimer 311, Red McMillan 307, Johnny Harvey 302, James Montgomerie 298, Archie Stark 293, Alex McNab 283, Tec White 281, Malcolm Goldie 277, Davie Brown 276, Edward Tate 272, Bobby Ballantyne 268, Herbert Carlson 268, George Moorhouse 262, Dick McAvoy 259, Billy Adam 252, Johnny Nelson 250, Mike McLeavy 249, Charlie McGill 246, Steve Smith 246.

American Soccer League II Yearly Honors

Most Valuable Player: 1934-44—not awarded. 1944-45—Steve Rozbora, New York Brookhattan. 1945-46—Ray McFaul, Baltimore Americans. 1946-47—Lefty Mervine, Philadelphia Americans. 1947-48—John O'Connell, New York Americans. 1948-49—John O'Connell, New York Americans. 1949-50—Joe Maca, Brooklyn Hispano. 1950-51—John Donald, Kearny Scots. 1951-52—Ben McLaughin, Philadelphia Nationals. 1952-53—not awarded. 1953-54—Cyril Hannaby, Baltimore Rockets. 1954-55—Jack Ferris, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers. 1955-56—Jack Hynes, New York Hakoah. 1956-57—John Oliver, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers. 1957-58—Walter Kudenko, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals. 1958-59—Juri Kulishenko, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals. 1959-60—Andy Racz, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals. 1960-61—Mike Noha, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals. 1961-62—Peter Millar, New York Inter. 1962-63—Peter Millar, New York Inter. 1963-64—Avner Wolinow, New York Americans. 1964-65—Alberto Falak, Paterson Roma. 1965-66—Walt Chyzowych, Newark Ukrainian Sitch. 1966-67—Myron Worobec, Newark Ukrainian Sitch. 1967-68—Robert Waugh, New York Inter. 1969—Jim Lefkos, Syracuse Scorpions. 1970—Albert Trik, Philadelphia Ukrainian. 1971—Bob Hatzos, New York Greeks. 1972—Ringo Cantillo, Cincinnati Comets. 1973—Helio Barbosa, Boston Astros. 1974—Ringo Cantillo, Cincinnati Comets. 1975—Jose Neto, Rhode Island Oceaneers. 1976—Jimmy Hinch, Los Angeles Skyhawks. 1977—Ringo Cantillo, Cincinnati Comets. 1978—Jim Rolland, Los Angeles Skyhawks. 1979—Poli Garcia, California Sunshine. 1980—George Gorleku, Pennsylvania Stoners. 1981—Bill Bolevic, New York Eagles. 1982—Brian Tinnion, Detroit Express. 1983—Peter Simioni, Jacksonville Tea Men.

Leading goalscorer: 1933-34—Archie Stark, Kearny Irish, and Razzo Carroll, Kearny Scots, 22. 1934-35—Millard Lang, Baltimore Canton, 18. 1935-36—Alex Rae, Newark German, 28. 1936-37—Charley Ernst, Baltimore Canton, 25. 1937-38—Fabri Salcedo, Brooklyn Hispano, 17. 1938-39—Bert Patenaude, Philadelphia Passon Phillies, 24. 1939-40—Charley Ernst, Baltimore Canton, 24. 1940-41—Fabri Salcedo, Brooklyn Hispano, 29. 1941-42—Jukey Nanoski, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic, 20. 1942-43—Chappie Sheppell, Kearny Irish, 12. 1943-44—Tommy Marshall, Brooklyn Wanderers, 21. 1944-45—Jukey Nanoski, Philadelphia Americans, 22. 1945-46—Fabri Salcedo, Brooklyn Hispano, 24. 1946-47—Bill Fisher, Brooklyn Wanderers, 17. 1947-48—Nick Kropfelder, Baltimore Americans, 19. 1948-49—Pito Villanon, New York Brookhattan, 17. 1949-50—Joe Gaetjens, New York Brookhattan, 18. 1950-51—Nick Kropfelder, Philadelphia Nationals, 17. 1951-52—Dick Roberts, Kearny Scots, 19. 1952-53—Pito Villanon, New York Brookhattan, 12. 1953-54—John Calder, New-

ark Portuguese, 19. 1954-55—Jack Ferris, Philadelphia Uhrik Truckers, 20. 1955-56—Gene Grabowski, Elizabeth Falcons, 19. 1956-57—George Brown, Elizabeth Falcons, 13. 1957-58—Lloyd Monsen, New York Hakoah, 22. 1958-59—Pasquale Pepe, Newark Portuguese, 17. 1959-60—Mike Noha, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 22. 1960-61—Herman Niss, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 17. 1961-62—Peter Millar, New York Inter, 18. 1962-63—Ismael Ferreyra, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 14. 1963-64—Walt Chyzowych, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 15. 1964-65—Herculiano Figuerdo, Newark Portuguese, 7. 1965-66—Walt Chyzowych, Newark Ukrainian Sitch, 27. 1966-67—Jorge Benitez, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 24. 1967-68—Juan Paletta, Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, 14. 1968 (fall)—Gerry Browne, Washington Darts, and Romulo Cortez, Washington Darts, 10. 1969—Jim Lefkos, Syracuse Scorpions, 22. 1970—Juan Paletta, Philadelphia Spartans, 6. 1971—Charlie Ducili, Philadelphia Spartans, 11. 1972—Joe Ognajac, New York Greeks, 11. 1973—Eddy Roberts, Cincinnati Comets, 12. 1974—Eddy Roberts, Cincinnati Comets, 12. 1975—Jose Neto, Boston Astros, 23. 1976—Jimmy Hinch, Los Angeles Skyhawks, 13. 1977—Jose Neto, New Jersey Americans, 17. 1978—Jim Rolland, Los Angeles Skyhawks; Jose Neto, New Jersey Americans, and Mike Mancini, New Jersey Americans, 17. 1979—Poli Garcia, Sacramento Gold, and Joe Fink, California Sunshine, 15. 1980—Mel Roche, Golden Gate Gales, 17. 1981—Bill Bolevic, New York Eagles, 25. 1982—Andy Chapman, Detroit Express, 23. 1983—Jeff Bourne, Dallas Americans, 17.

APSL/A-League Yearly Honors

Most Valuable Player: 1990—Mark Dodd, Colorado Foxes, and Philip Gyau, Maryland Bays. 1991—Jean Harbor, Maryland Bays. 1992—Taifour Diane, Colorado Foxes. 1993—Paulinho, Los Angeles Salsa. 1994—Paulinho, Los Angeles Salsa. 1995—Peter Hattrup, Seattle Sounders. 1996—Wolde Harris, Colorado Foxes. 1997—Doug Miller, Rochester Rhinos. 1998—Mark Baena, Seattle Sounders. 1999—John Swallen, Minnesota Thunder.

Leading goalscorer: 1990—Chance Fry, Seattle Sounders, 17. 1991—Jean Harbor, Maryland Bays, 17. 1992—Jean Harbor, Tampa Bay Rowdies, 13. 1993—Paulinho, Los Angeles Salsa, 15. 1994—Paul Wright, Los Angeles Salsa, 12. 1995—Peter Hattrup, Seattle Sounders, 11. 1996—Doug Miller, Rochester Rhinos, 18. 1997—Doug Miller, Rochester Rhinos, 23. 1998—Mark Baena, Seattle Sounders, 24. 1999—Mark Baena, Seattle Sounders, and Niall Thompson, Vancouver 86ers, 20.

Most Valuable Players from other leagues

W-League/W-1: 1995—Laurie Hill, Southern California Nitemares. 1996—Kristen Kurzyneowski, Philadelphia Frenzy. 1997—Debbie Keller, Rockford 'Dactyls. 1998—Charmaine Hooper, Chicago Cobras. 1999—Danielle Dion, Chicago Cobras.

Major Indoor Soccer League: 1979—Steve Zungul, New York Arrows. 1980—Steve Zungul, New York Arrows. 1981—Steve Zungul, New York Arrows. 1982—Steve Zungul, New York Arrows and Stan Terlecki, Pittsburgh Spirit. 1983—Alan Mayer, San Diego Sockers. 1984—Stan Stamenkovic, Baltimore Blast. 1985—Steve Zungul, San Diego Sockers. 1986—Steve Zungul, Tacoma Stars. 1987—Tatu, Dallas Sidekicks. 1988—Erik Rasmussen, Wichita Wings. 1989—Preki Radosavljevic, Tacoma Stars. 1990—Tatu, Dallas Sidekicks. 1991—Victor Nogueira, San Diego Sockers. 1992—Victor Nogueira, San Diego Sockers.

American Indoor Soccer League/National Professional Soccer League: 1985—Lesh Shkreli, Columbus Capitals. 1986—Don Tobin, Canton Invaders. 1987—Rudy Pikuzinski, Canton Invaders. 1988—Rudy Pikuzinski, Canton Invaders. 1989—Rudy Pikuzinski, Canton Invaders. 1990—Jamie Swanner, Canton Invaders. 1991—Andy Chapman, Detroit Rockers. 1992—Jamie Swanner, Canton Invaders. 1993—Hector Marinaro, Cleveland Crunch. 1994—Zoran Karic, Cleveland Crunch. 1995—Hector Marinaro, Cleveland Crunch. 1996—Hector Marinaro, Cleveland Crunch and Victor Nogueira, Milwaukee Wave. 1997—Hector Marinaro, Cleveland Crunch. 1998—Victor Nogueira, Milwaukee Wave. 1999—Hector Marinaro, Cleveland Crunch.

Continental Indoor Soccer League: 1993—Tatu, Dallas Sidekicks. 1994—Tatu, Dallas Sidekicks. 1995—Preki Radosavljevic, San Jose Grizzlies. 1996—Tatu, Dallas Sidekicks. 1997—Paul Dougherty, Houston Hotshots.

World Indoor Soccer League: 1998—Tatu, Dallas Sidekicks. 1999—David Doyle, Dallas Sidekicks.

Five-goal-or-more games in first-division U.S leagues

(Includes performances in league games of the American Soccer League I and the North American Soccer League. Though 1999, there had not yet been any five-goal games in Major League Soccer.)

7 Davie Brown (New York Giants) vs. Philadelphia FC, Oct. 10, 1926
7 Giorgio Chinaglia (New York Cosmos) vs. Tulsa Roughnecks, Aug. 31, 1980
6 Jerry Best (New Bedford Whalers) vs. Philadelphia FC, Jan. 15, 1927
5 Harold Brittan (Philadelphia FC) vs. Harrison, March 11, 1922
5 Archie Stark (Bethlehem Steel) vs. Fleischer Yarn, Jan. 17, 1925
5 Archie Stark (Bethlehem Steel) vs. Philadelphia FC, May 16, 1925
5 Davie Brown (New York Giants) vs. Philadelphia FC, Nov. 14, 1925
5 Archie Stark (Bethlehem Steel) vs. Newark Skeeters, Dec. 20, 1925
5 Davie Brown (New York Giants) vs. Providence Clamdiggers, Nov. 21, 1926
5 Bill Paterson (New Bedford Whalers) vs. Philadelphia FC, April 2, 1927
5 Johnny Nelson (New York Nationals) vs. Bridgeport Hungaria, Feb. 1, 1930
5 Jerry Best (New Bedford Whalers) vs. New York Giants, Dec. 6, 1930
5 Bert Patenaude (New York Giants) vs. Pawtucket Rangers, Dec. 13, 1931
5 Jorge Benitez (Kansas City Spurs) vs. Baltimore Bays, June 14, 1969
5 Steve David (Miami Toros) vs. Washington Diplomats, June 20, 1975
5 Giorgio Chinaglia (New York Cosmos) vs. Miami Toros, Aug. 10, 1976
5 Ron Moore (Chicago Sting) vs. Vancouver Whitecaps, June 24, 1977
5 Trevor Francis (Detroit Express) vs. San Jose Earthquakes, July 12, 1978
5 Mike Flanagan (New England Teamen) vs. California Surf, July 19, 1978
5 Alan Willey (Minnesota Kicks) vs. New York Cosmos, Aug. 14, 1978
5 Oscar Fabbiani (Tampa Bay Rowdies) vs. California Surf, July 11, 1979

U.S. Men's National Team All-Time Leaders (through 1999)

Goals: Eric Wynalda 33, Bruce Murray 21, Joe-Max Moore 20, Hugo Perez 16, Frank Klopas 13, Marcelo Balboa 13, Peter Vermes 11, Ricky Davis 10, Wiilly Roy 10, Dominic Kinnear 9, Alexi Lalas 9, Brian McBride 9, Cobi Jones 8, Roy Wegerle 7, Tab Ramos 7, Thomas Dooley 7, Claudio Reyna 7.

Caps: Marcelo Balboa 127, Cobi Jones 119, Paul Caligiuri 112, Eric Wynalda 103, Alexi Lalas 96, Jeff Agoos 95, John Harkes 92, Tony Meola 91, Bruce Murray 89,

Desmond Armstrong 82, Thomas Dooley 81, Tab Ramos 79, Joe-Max Moore 79, Hugo Perez 78, Chris Henderson 75.

Years: Paul Caligiuri 14, John Harkes 12, Marcelo Balboa 12, Hugo Perez 10, Tab Ramos 10, Eric Wynalda 10, Ed Murphy 9, Ricky Davis 9, Bruce Murray 9, Ernie Stewart 9, Jeff Agoos 9, Walter Bahr 8, Arnie Mausser 8, Desmond Armstrong 8, Brian Bliss 8, John Doyle 8, Frank Klopas 8, Peter Vermes 8, Tony Meola 8, Cobi Jones 8, Thomas Dooley 8, Brad Friedel 8.

Coaching victories: Bora Milutinovic 30, Steve Sampson 26, Bob Gansler 15, Lothar Osiander 8, Walt Chyzowych 8, Alkis Panagoulias 7, Bruce Arena 7, Phil Woosnam 4, Gene Chyzowych 3, George Matthew Collins 2, Nathan Agar 2, Bob Millar 2, Erno Schwarz 2.

U.S. Women's National Team All-Time Leaders (through 1999)

Goals: Mia Hamm 114, Michelle Akers 104, Kristine Lilly 81, Tiffeny Milbrett 68, Carin Gabarra 53, Tisha Venturini 42, April Heinrichs 37, Julie Foudy 32, Cindy Parlow 26, Shannon MacMillan 22, Brandi Chastain 21, Joy Fawcett 21, Debbie Keller 19.

Appearances: Kristine Lilly 191, Mia Hamm 183, Julie Foudy 166, Carla Overbeck 155, Joy Fawcett 153, Michelle Akers 146, Tiffeny Milbrett 129, Tisha Venturini 128, Carin Gabarra 117, Brandi Chastain 106, Briana Scurry 98, Shannon MacMillan 89, Tiffany Roberts 78, Linda Hamilton 71.

Years: Michelle Akers 13, Mia Hamm 13, Joy Fawcett 12, Kristine Lilly 11, Julie Foudy 11, Carla Overbeck 11, Carin Gabarra 9, Tiffeny Milbrett 9, Linda Hamilton 8, Tisha Venturini 8, Amanda Cromwell 7, Brandi Chastain 7.

Honda Award winners

1991: Hugo Perez.
1992: Thomas Dooley.
1993: Eric Wynalda.
1994: Marcelo Balboa.
1995: Alexi Lalas.
1996: Eric Wynalda.
1997: Eddie Pope.
1998: Cobi Jones.
1999: Kasey Keller.

Hermann Trophy winners

Men: 1967—Dov Markus, Long Island University. 1968—Manny Hernandez, San Jose State. 1969—Al Trost, St. Louis. 1970—Al Trost, St. Louis. 1971—Mike Seerey, St. Louis. 1972—Mike Seerey, St. Louis. 1973—Dan Counce, St. Louis. 1974—Farrukh Quraishi, Oneonta State. 1975—Steve Ralbovsky, Brown. 1976—Glenn Myernick, Hartwick. 1977—Billy Gazonas, Hartwick. 1978—Angelo DiBernardo, Indiana. 1979—Jim Stamatis, Penn State. 1980—Joe Morrone Jr., Connecticut. 1981—Armando Betancourt, Indiana. 1982—Joe Ulrich, Duke. 1983—Mike Jefferies, Duke. 1984—Amr Aly, Columbia. 1985—Tom Kain, Duke. 1986—John Kerr, Duke. 1987—Bruce Murray, Clemson. 1988—Ken Snow, Indiana. 1989—Tony Meola, Virginia. 1990—Ken Snow, Indiana. 1991—Alexi Lalas, Rutgers. 1992—Brad Friedel, UCLA. 1993—Claudio Reyna, Virginia. 1994—Brian Maisonneuve, Indiana. 1995—

Mike Fisher, Virginia. 1996—Mike Fisher, Virginia. 1997—Johnny Torres, Creighton. 1998—Wojtek Krakowiak, Clemson. 1999—Ali Curtis, Duke.

Women: 1988—Michelle Akers, Central Florida. 1989—Shannon Higgins, North Carolina. 1990—April Kater, Massachusetts. 1991—Kristine Lilly, North Carolina. 1992—Mia Hamm, North Carolina. 1993—Mia Hamm, North Carolina. 1994—Tisha Venturini, North Carolina. 1995—Shannon MacMillian, Portland. 1996—Cindy Dawes, Notre Dame. 1997—Cindy Parlow, North Carolina. 1998—Cindy Parlow, North Carolina. 1999—Mandy Clemens, Santa Clara.

Missouri Athletic Club Award winners

Men: 1986—John Kerr, Duke. 1987—John Harkes, Virginia. 1988—Ken Snow, Indiana. 1989—Tony Meola, Virginia. 1990—Ken Snow, Indiana. 1991—Alexi Lalas, Rutgers. 1992—Claudio Reyna, Virginia. 1993—Claudio Reyna, Virginia. 1994—Todd Yeagley, Indiana. 1995—Matt McKeon, St. Louis. 1996—Mike Fisher, Virginia. 1997—Johnny Torres, Creighton. 1998—Jay Heaps, Duke. 1999—Sasha Victorine, UCLA.

Women: 1991—Kristine Lilly, North Carolina. 1992—Mia Hamm, North Carolina. 1993—Mia Hamm, North Carolina. 1994—Tisha Venturini, North Carolina. 1995—Shannon MacMillian, Portland. 1996—Cindy Dawes, Notre Dame. 1997—Cindy Parlow, North Carolina. 1998—Cindy Parlow, North Carolina. 1999—Mandy Clemens, Santa Clara.

U.S. Soccer Federation Athletes of the Year

Men: 1984—Ricky Davis. 1985—Perry Van der Beck. 1986—Paul Caligiuri. 1987—Brent Goulet. 1988—Peter Vermes. 1989—Mike Windischmann. 1990—Tab Ramos. 1991—Hugo Perez. 1992—Marcelo Balboa. 1993—Thomas Dooley. 1994—Marcelo Balboa. 1995—Alexi Lalas. 1996—Eric Wynalda. 1997—Kasey Keller. 1998—Cobi Jones. 1999—Kasey Keller.

Women: 1985—Sharon Remer. 1986—April Heinrichs. 1987—Carin Jennings. 1988—Joy Biefeld. 1989—April Heinrichs. 1990—Michelle Akers-Stahl. 1991—Michelle Akers-Stahl. 1992—Carin Jennings Gabarra. 1993—Kristine Lilly. 1994—Mia Hamm. 1995—Mia Hamm. 1996—Mia Hamm. 1997—Mia Hamm. 1998—Mia Hamm. 1999—Michelle Akers.

U.S. Soccer Federation Presidents

1913-15: G. Randolph Manning.
1915-17: John A. Fernley.
1917-19: Peter J. Peel.
1919-23: George Healey.
1923-24: Peter J. Peel.
1924-26: Morris Johnson.
1926-28: Andrew M. Brown.
1928-32: Armstrong Patterson.
1933-34: Elmer Schroeder.
1934-36: Joe Barriskill.
1936-38: Joseph Triner.
1938-41: Harold Callowhill.
1941-45: Tom Sager.
1945-48: Harry Fairfield.

1948-50: Walter Giesler.
1950-52: Fred Netto.
1952-54: James McGuire.
1954-57: Edward Sullivan.
1957-59: Walt Rechsteiner.
1959-61: Jack Flamhaft.
1961-63: Eugene Ringsdorf.
1963-65: George Fishwick.
1965-67: Frank Woods.
1967-69: Bob Guelker.
1969-71: Erwin Single.
1971-74: James McGuire.
1974-84: Gene Edwards.
1984-90: Werner Fricker.
1990-98: Alan Rothenberg.
1998-: Robert Contiguglia.

U.S. Soccer Federation Secretaries

1913-21: Thomas W. Cahill.
1921-22: James Scholefield.
1922-24: Thomas W. Cahill.
1924-26: Andrew M. Brown.
1926-27: James Armstrong.
1929-31: Thomas W. Cahill.
1931-43: James Armstrong.
1943-71: Joe Barriskill.
1971-87: Kurt Lamm.
1987-90: Keith Walker.
1990-: Hank Steinbrecher.

Members of the National Soccer Hall of Fame

(*Selected by the United States Soccer Federation.*)

Umberto Abronzino (Inducted 1971). Milton Aimi (1991). Julius Alonso (1972). Willie Anderson (1956). Bob Annis (1976). John Ardizzone (1971). James Armstrong (1952). Andy Auld (1986).

Walter Bahr (1976). George Barr (1983). Joe Barriskill (1953). Fred Beardsworth (1965). Franz Beckenbauer (1998). Clay Berling (1995). Raymond Bernabei (1978). John O. Best (1982). Mike Bookie (1986). Joseph Booth (1952). Frank Borghi (1976). John "Frenchy" Boulos (1980). Matt Boxer (1961). Gordon Bradley (1996). Lawrence Briggs (1978). Harold Brittan (1951). John Brock (1950). Andrew M. Brown (1950). Davey Brown (1951). George Brown (1995). James Brown (1986).

Thomas W. Cahill (1950). Joseph Carenza (1982). Ralph Carrafi (1959). Efrain "Chico" Chacurian (1992). Stanley Chesney (1966). Walt Chyzowych (1997). Jack Coll (1986). George Matthew Collins (1951). Peter Collins (1998). Charlie Colombo (1976). Colin Commander (1967). Geoff Coombes (1976). Ted Cordery (1975). Bob Craddock (1976). Robert Craddock (1959). Edmund Craggs (1969). George Craggs (1981). Wilfred Cummings (1953).

Paul Danilo (1996). Joseph Delach (1973). Enzo DeLuca (1979). Walter Dick (1989). Nick DiOrio (1974). Edward Donaghy (1951). Aldo "Buff" Donelli (1954).

George Donnelly (1989). Jimmy Douglas (1954). John Dresmich (1968). Duncan Duff (1972). Thomas Dugan (1955). Jimmy Dunn (1974).

Gene Edwards (1985). Alex Ely (1997). Rudy Epperlein (1951).

Harry Fairfield (1951). Ernie Feibusch (1984). Jock Ferguson (1950). John A. Fernley (1951). Charles Ferro (1958). George Fishwick (1974). Jack Flamhaft (1964). Harry Fleming (1967). Thomas Florie (1986). Powys A.L. Foulds (1953). Sam T.N. Foulds (1969). Dan Fowler (1970). Margaret Fowler (1979). Werner Fricker (1992). William Fryer (1951).

Joe Gaetjens (1976). Jimmy Gallagher (1986). Prudencio "Pete" Garcia (1964). Gino "Gino Gard" Gardassanich (1976). James Gentle (1986). Rudy Getzinger (1991). Walter Giesler (1962). Teddy Glover (1965). Billy Gonsalves (1950). Bob Gormley (1989). David Gould (1953). Sheldon Govier (1950). Don Greer (1985). Joseph Gryzik (1973). Bob Guelker (1980). G.K. "Joe" Guennel (1980).

Al Harker (1979). George Healey (1951). Herb Heilpern (1988). April Heinrichs (1998). William Hemmings (1961). Maurice Hudson (1966). Lamar Hunt (1982). Jack Hynes (1977).

Alfredda Iglehart (1951).

John Jaap (1953). Bill Jeffery (1951). Jack Johnson (1952).

Mike Kabanica (1987). Bob Kehoe (1990). Frank Kelly (1994). Barney Kempton (1950). Harry Keough (1976). Paul Klein (1953). Al Kleinitis (1995). Oscar Koszma (1964). Frank Kracher (1983). Ray Kraft (1984). Harry Kraus (1963). Nick Kropfelder (1996). Rudy Kuntner (1963).

Kurt Lamm (1979). Millard Lang (1950). Bert Larson (1988). Horace Edgar Lewis (1950). Giuseppe Lombardo (1984). Dennis Long (1993).

Joseph Maca (1976). John MacEwan (1953). Enzo Magnozzi (1977). Jack Maher (1970). G. Randolph Manning (1950). John Marre (1953). Pat McBride (1994). Allan McClay (1971). Bart McGhee (1986). Frank McGrath (1978). James McGuire (1951). John McGuire (1951). Ed McIlvenny (1986). Ben McLaughlin (1977). Dent McSkimming (1951). Peter Merovich (1971). Werner Mieth (1974). Robert Millar (1950). Al Miller (1995). Milt Miller (1971). Jimmy Mills (1954). Lloyd Monsen (1994). James F. Moore (1971). Johnny Moore (1997). George Moorhouse (1986). Robert Morrison (1951). William Morrissette (1967). Ed Murphy (1998).

John "Jukey" Nanoski (1993). Fred Netto (1958). Ron Newman (1992). Dimitrios Niotis (1963).

Shamus O'Brien (1990). Gene Olaff (1971). Arnie Oliver (1968). Len Oliver (1996).

William Palmer (1952). Gino Pariani (1976). Bert Patenaude (1971). Eddie Pearson (1990). Peter J. Peel (1951). Pele (1993). Wally Peters (1967). Don Phillipson (1987). Giorgio Piscopo (1978). Edgar Pomeroy (1955).

Arnold Ramsden (1957). Harry Ratican (1950). Vernon Reese (1957). Peter Renzulli (1951). Gene Ringsdorf (1979). Jimmy Roe (1997). Werner Roth (1989). Jack Rottenberg (1971). Willy Roy (1989). Francis "Hun" Ryan (1958).

Tom Sager (1968). Harry John Saunders (1981). Willie Schaller (1995). Manny Schellscheidt (1990). Emil Schillinger (1960). Elmer Schroeder (1951). Erno Schwarz (1951). Fred Shields (1968). Erwin Single (1981). Philip Slone (1986). Alfred A. Smith (1951). Patrick Smith (1998). John "Clarkie" Souza (1976). Ed Souza (1976). C.H. "Dick" Spalding (1950). Reinhold Spath (1996). Archie Stark (1950). Nicolaas Steelink (1971). August Steur (1969). Douglas Stewart (1950). Robert Stone (1971). Thomas Swords (1951).

George Tintle (1952). Raphael "Ralph" Tracey (1986). Joseph Triner (1952).

Frank Vaughn (1986).

Peter Wilson (1950). Jerry Yeagley (1989). Jimmy Walder (1971). Frank Wallace (1976). Al Washauer (1977). Thomas Webb (1987). Alex Weir (1975). Vic Weston (1956). Adam Wolanin (1976). Alexander Wood (1986). John Wood (1953). Phil Woosnam (1997).

John Young (1958).

Daniel Zampini (1963). Al Zerhusen (1978).

Appendix B

Memorable Games

This section is a series of accounts of games that the authors feel were among the most memorable in American soccer history. That doesn't necessarily mean that they were the best, but merely that they were particularly worthy of being remembered, for a variety of reasons. They even include some that were memorable as particularly bitter defeats for the United States, as well as some that were more memorable as big occasions than for the quality of the game itself. The games in this section include both games played in the United States (including several played in the United States by two foreign teams), and games played elsewhere in the world by United States teams.

The fact that a particular game is not included here is not intended to imply that we think it was not memorable. This list includes 51 games played over a period of 130 years. Obviously, there were far more than 51 memorable games in all that time.

This merely a selection of them.

Rutgers 6, Princeton 4, New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 6, 1869. That the hallowed "first American football game" was actually soccer is no great secret. It has long been known that American football didn't really begin to evolve until nearly 10 years later, after the other Ivy League colleges had joined Harvard in its preference for a rugby-style handling game rather than the soccer-style dribbling game played by Rutgers and Princeton in 1869.

This probably was the first game in the United States that unquestionably was soccer, the matter of whether the Oneidas were playing soccer or some other game in Boston earlier in the same decade never having been completely settled.

However, while the game on Rutgers' College Field in 1869 was played under a modified version of the rules formulated in London in 1863, it didn't bear much resemblance to modern soccer, either. There were 25 players on a side. The teams changed ends after each goal. And the winner was the first team to score six goals.

Rutgers scored first, Princeton later evened the count at 4-4, and Rutgers then got the final two goals. William Leggett, a Rutgers sophomore, was the captain of the winning team.

The result settled a dispute between Rutgers and Princeton students (the schools are about 15 miles apart) that had earlier been decided by battles for possession of a Revolutionary War cannon. It didn't settle it for long, however. A week later, Princeton won a return game, 8-0, in Princeton. Even in 1869, the home-field advantage was important.

Canada 1, United States 0, East Newark, N.J., Nov. 25, 1885. Alex Gibson scored the only goal of a game that may have been the first full international ever played by the United States, although it is not universally recognized as such. The U.S. Soccer Federation doesn't list it as a full international because it was played before the federation was founded in 1913.

The American Football Association, which put together the U.S team in this game, was an organization limited to one region of the country, but that was the nature of sports in those days. For example, the U.S. track team at the first Olympic Games in 1896 was largely a Boston team.

This game was played at Clark Field, the home field of ONT, from which five members of the United States team came, including captain Jack Swithenby. The game was a rough one, and the American team reportedly played well, forcing the Canadians to desperately defend their one-goal lead in the latter stages of the game. Despite all being from the same area of northern New Jersey, the Americans had never practiced together as a team before this game.

A year later, the American team avenged this defeat on the same field, scoring a 3-2 victory in weather so bad that the Canadians had arrived at the field fully expecting the game to be called off.

Fall River Rovers 1, Bethlehem Steel 0, Pawtucket, R.I., May 5, 1917. These two teams produced the first great intersection rivalry in American soccer history, meeting each other in the final of the U.S. Open Cup tournament (then called the National Challenge Cup) in three consecutive years.

Ironically, the classic of those three meetings was the one won by Fall River, for Bethlehem was without question the dominant team of the era. This runnerup finish by Bethlehem was bracketed by victories in this tournament in 1915, '16, '18 and '19. Bethlehem also won the American Cup in 1914, '16, '17 and '18. Fall River Rovers were no secondary team, however. They were a perennial contender for the Southern New England Soccer League title and their lineup included U.S. national-team captain Thomas Swords.

In addition to representing different states, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, these two teams represented two very different approaches to the

sport. Bethlehem Steel was composed largely of players imported from England and Scotland, while Fall River relied primarily on native-born players. The meetings between these two teams in 1916, '17 and '18 may have been the first high-level clashes between those two approaches, but they were by no means the last.

This game was settled by a goal in the first minute of play, scored by John Sullivan of Fall River on a shot from the edge of the penalty area. Bethlehem controlled much of the play the rest of the way, and peppered the Fall River goal with shots, but never could equalize. In large measure, that was due to the work of Fall River goalkeeper Jack Albion.

The game was not all one way after Fall River's early goal. Fall River played well, and forced Bethlehem to defend desperately a few times. But the largest part of the game was spent in Bethlehem's futile efforts in front of the Fall River goal.

Ben Millers 2, Fore River 1, St. Louis, May 9, 1920. The 1920 final of the U.S. Open Cup was a landmark game, for it marked the first emergence into national prominence of a team from St. Louis. And not only was it a clash between east and west, it was another contest between a team of native-born players and a team of imported ones.

Ben Millers, to a man, were born in St. Louis. Ten of the players for Fore River, a shipyard team from Quincy, Mass., were born in Scotland and one in England. The Fore River team used the short-passing game common to British soccer at the time, while Ben Millers employed a more aggressive, long-passing game.

Ben Millers, who were the first team from St. Louis ever to enter the U.S. Open Cup, had taken over from St. Leo's several years before as the dominant St. Louis team. In the 12 seasons beginning in 1916, they won the St. Louis Major League title seven times. This was not their first contact with eastern soccer, however. It had been a St. Louis practice for several years to bring in eastern teams for exhibition games around Christmas time, and in December 1916, Ben Millers had played a 2-2 tie with the famous Bethlehem Steel team.

Ben Millers and Fore River were tied, 1-1, at halftime. In the 22nd minute, Hap Marre of Ben Millers scored with a shot inside the near post after a cross from the left by Robert Potee. Fifteen minutes later, John Kershaw equalized for Fore River. The game, which was fast throughout, picked up even further after halftime. Jimmy Dunn scored the winning goal for Ben Millers in the 62nd minute.

United States 6, Canada 1, Brooklyn, Nov. 8, 1925. The rematch of a 1-0 Canadian victory five months before in Montreal provided a stunning result. A four-goal outburst in the second half by Bethlehem Steel superstar

Archie Stark gave the United States the first runaway victory in its still-brief international soccer history.

Stark's four goals, which were supplemented by two from Davie Brown, set a record for a U.S. player in a full international that stayed has on the books for decades. Buff Donelli tied it in 1934 and Joe-Max Moore tied it in 1993.

The game was played in the rain at Ebbets Field, on a slippery field that had become a quagmire by the final whistle. The muddy going hindered the Canadian team's short-passing game much more than it did the Americans' aerial style, and the Americans also were said by the Canadians to be more accustomed to the recent changes in the offside rule, which were by then in use in the American Soccer League. The game had been tied, 1-1, at halftime. Brown had the United States' first-half goal, and Gordon Burness, who was to play a game for the United States against Canada on this same field a year later, scored the Canadian goal.

Bethlehem Steel 7, Ben Millers 2, Brooklyn, April 11, 1926. The Pennsylvania team played one of its greatest games ever in sweeping to the last of its five U.S. Open Cup championships.

Bethlehem was clearly in control throughout the game at Ebbets Field, surprising considering Ben Millers' excellent reputation. The man who really stood out was Archie Stark. Bethlehem's star forward had three of his team's goals and was the man of the match.

Stark's first goal came in the sixth minute of play, a header from a corner by Malcolm Goldie. He made it 2-0 in the 21st minute. His third was the goal that broke the game open. Bethlehem led by 3-0 at halftime, but the St. Louis team appeared to be getting back into the game after cutting the margin to 3-1 in the 48th minute. Five minutes after that, Stark took a pass from John Jaap and put a shot into the top corner of the net to put Bethlehem back in control.

Johnny Rollo scored two goals for Bethlehem, and Goldie and Jaap each had one.

New York Stars 3, Hakoah Vienna 0, New York, May 1, 1926. This was one of the most amazing days in all of American soccer history, and not because of the score.

The reason was the crowd of 46,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds in Manhattan. That set a record for the largest soccer crowd ever in the United States that wasn't broken for 51 years. The fact that Hakoah was an all-Jewish team visiting a city with a large Jewish population could have contributed to the size of the crowd, but even if that is true, to set a record that wasn't broken until the New York Cosmos began attracting big crowds in 1977 is impressive.

This is not to imply that the result was a yawn. Far from it. Three-goal victories over European professional teams were a definite rarity in American soccer. Hakoah was an excellent team, although not the superpower that the promoters of its American tour would have liked Americans to believe. It won the Austrian first-division championship in 1925. And on its United States tours in 1926 and '27, in its games against American Soccer League teams it had six victories, two defeats and six ties.

New York Stars was a combination of the two New York clubs in the ASL, Indiana Flooring and New York Giants. Although neither was among the ASL's most successful teams, together they produced an impressive lineup, including a forward line of Willie Crilley, Herbert Carlson, Davie Brown, Bob Millar and Bart McGhee. Brown and Carlson both scored goals in this game, in which the New York team led by 1-0 at the half.

This was one of two games that Hakoah played at the Polo Grounds on its 1926 tour. In the other, on May 29, it scored a 2-1 victory over New York Giants in front of another big crowd, 30,000. When it returned in 1927, 40,000 at the Polo Grounds saw it play a 2-2 tie with New York Giants a year to the day after this game.

Fall River Marksmen 3, Bethlehem Steel 2, New Bedford, Mass., March 24, 1930. The two dominant teams of their era actually didn't play each other very often in big games. On the occasions when they went down to the wire in the American Soccer League standings, their games against each other were long before the end of the season. And they never met in the U.S. Open Cup final, because both were eastern teams.

However, they did face each other several times in the eastern final of the U.S. Open Cup, and played a classic battle in this one, which was the last time they ever met. The Bethlehem Steel team went out of existence less than two months later. Fall River, which beat Bruell Insurance of Cleveland in the two-game final, lasted only until the following year.

This game was a replay of a 1-1 tie a week before in New York, a great game in its own right. Bethlehem lost its regular captain, Bill Carnihan, to a leg injury in that game, and was without him in this game.

Archie Stark got both of Bethlehem's goals, tying the score at 1-1 and 2-2, but he had no reply to Fall River's third goal. Both of Stark's goals were opportunistic ones, coming when the ball rolled to him out of goalmouth scrambles.

Billy Gonsalves of Fall River scored the game's first goal in the opening seconds of the second half, after Tec White brought the ball upfield and passed to Gonsalves. Stark quickly tied it, but Dave Priestley put Fall River up by 2-1 with a hard shot through a forest of legs after the ball was centered to him. After Stark tied the game a second time, Bobby Ballentyne got Fall River's winning goal. Ballentyne dribbled upfield himself, got the ball back

after Bethlehem defender Bill Gibson won it away but failed to clear it, and scored with a quick shot to the far post.

Argentina 6, United States 1, Montevideo, Uruguay, July 26, 1930. The United States deserved to be eliminated from the first World Cup in this game. The Argentinians were unquestionably the better team. But the manner in which the South American team accomplished its victory left a bad taste.

The Americans were overwhelmed from the start by the gigantic size of the field at Centenario Stadium, 100 yards by 138. Still, they trailed by only 1-0 at halftime, remarkable considering the early knee injuries suffered by goalkeeper Jimmy Douglas, who played the last 80 minutes of the game virtually on one leg, and midfielder Raphael Tracey, whose departure from the game at halftime left the United States a man short for the final 45 minutes. A third crippled American was midfielder Andy Auld, his lip ripped open by a kick in the face.

Argentina pulled away after halftime. Guillermo Stabile and Carlos Peucelle each had two goals as the Argentine team widened its lead to 6-0. In the next-to-last minute, James Brown and Bert Patenaude worked a give-and-go on a breakaway that set Brown free to score the lone American goal.

The United States turned in a good performance in this World Cup. Its 3-0 victories over Belgium and Paraguay in the first round both were impressive. They also made the emphatic way in which the Americans were eliminated in this game all the more surprising.

Fall River Marksmen/New York Yankees 2, Chicago Bricklayers 0, Chicago, April 19, 1931. This was the deciding game of the U.S. Open Cup, but the winner certainly took a roundabout route to the title.

That team had its awkward Fall River/New York name because it had moved from Fall River, Mass., to New York City between the 1930 and 1931 American Soccer League seasons, but in the midst of the fall-to-spring 1930-31 U.S. Open Cup tournament. New York knew it as the Yankees, but the U.S. Football Association still knew it as the Marksman, at least in this tournament.

Then, it was forced to take the field with only 10 men, because that was all the healthy players it had on this day. Alex McNab, the captain, was officially listed in the lineup, and participated in the coin toss at the start, but then retired to the sideline to nurse the arm he'd broken the day before in Detroit.

Two weeks earlier in New York, McNab's team had won the first leg of the cup final series by 6-2. They then were tied, 1-1, in Chicago, forcing a third game a week later. Fall River/New York, travelling with only 11

players, played several exhibition games during that week. In the last of those, McNab suffered the broken arm.

With the home advantage in a game played at Sparta Field and a man advantage for the full 90 minutes, the Bricklayers appeared to be in good position. They started fast, but Fall River/New York weathered the early storm. Bert Patenaude, who had scored five goals in the first game of the series, put the visitors in the lead with a goal in the 18th minute. In the second half, Fall River/New York added another. Patenaude was fouled just outside the penalty area, and Gordon Burness scored on the free kick.

This was Fall River's fourth U.S. Open Cup title in eight seasons, and several of its stars, including McNab, Patenaude and Billy Gonsalves, were to get more in coming seasons with other teams.

New Bedford Whalers 5, Stix, Baer & Fuller 2, St. Louis, April 3, 1932. Although the talent on both sides of the ball in this game was tremendous, there was never much doubt that New Bedford was the better team. The question in this replay of the U.S. Open Cup final was whether it could beat the spirited home team.

A hour into this game, the score was still tied, 1-1. A week before on the same field, Sportsman's Park, the two teams had tied, 3-3, so that at this point they had played 240 minutes of soccer and were still even. New Bedford finally pulled away. Werner Nilsen scored in the 63rd minute after the Stix defense failed to clear a ball out of the goalmouth. Billy Gonsalves headed home a cross from Alex McNab in the 68th to make it 3-1. Willie McLean got one back for Stix in the 74th, but New Bedford then finished the job with goals by Bill McPherson and Tom Florie.

The New Bedford team was largely the same one that had won the cup the previous two years. Fall River Marksman had won in 1930. That team then moved to New York, merged with the New York Soccer Club under the name New York Yankees and won in 1931. The Fall River/New York franchise then moved to New Bedford, Mass., merged with the Fall River Football Club under the name New Bedford Whalers. All of this shuffling reflected the fact that the original ASL was in its death throes. By the next year, many of the players who represented New Bedford in this game had moved west and joined Stix, where they won more U.S. Open Cups. McNab and Gonsalves both were in the midst of streaks in which they won six consecutive U.S. Open Cups.

Just as those players were impressed by the interest St. Louis showed in soccer, the St. Louis players were impressed by the promotional abilities of New Bedford owner Sam Mark. After being disappointed with their share of the profits from the first game, they asked him, even though his team was the visitor, to be the promoter of the replay.

Scotland 4, American Soccer League 2, New York, June 18, 1939. The Scottish Football Association sent touring teams to the United States in 1935 and 1939. Both times, they met ASL selections at the beginning and end of their tours, which both included about a dozen games. In 1935, the two meetings with the ASL stars were routs, 4-1 and 5-1, but in 1939 it was much tighter.

This was not the true Scottish national team. Scotland, officially at least, didn't field its national team against clubs, which made up most of its opponents on this tour. This Scottish FA team was a diluted version of the national team, and included one English player and one Welshman. Still, it was a handful, and enough of an attraction to draw crowds of 25,000 and 15,000 for its two games against the ASL stars. Both games were at the Polo Grounds, and the first ended in a 1-1 tie. That meant that the second would decide the trophy they were playing for, which is why overtime was played.

All four of the goals in regulation time were scored in the first half. John Gilles put Scotland ahead just five minutes into the game, and three more goals were scored between the 33- and 35-minute marks, first Jim Boyle and Charlie Altemose for the United States and then Jimmy Carabine for Scotland.

There was no scoring in the second half, thanks largely to American goalkeeper Stan Chesney, who kept the Scots at bay despite the fact that they were controlling much of the play. Chesney made 42 saves this day. But eight minutes into overtime, Carabine scored another. He took a pass from Malcolm MacDonald and got by defender Fred Stoll for a shot that Chesney couldn't stop. Carabine completed his hat trick in the second overtime period, pouncing on the rebound of his own shot.

Liverpool 3, Djurgarden 2, Brooklyn, June 18, 1948. Before this day, games involving touring foreign teams always featured the foreign squad against an American team. This game, the first in the United States in which two top foreign teams played each other, changed all that, and showed that the presence of an American team wasn't necessary to draw a crowd, that good soccer was enough. The fact that the English and Swedish teams' tours overlapped produced a landmark occasion in American soccer, one of the best games that had been seen on American soil. By pitting two foreign teams against each other, it paved the way for many more great games in the United States in later decades.

Liverpool had won the English League championship the year before. Djurgarden was one of the leading Stockholm-based clubs. Their meeting under the lights at Ebbets Field drew a crowd of 18,400, which saw an outstanding exhibition as Liverpool fought back from an early deficit to gain the victory. Liverpool winger Billy Liddell, involved in all three of his team's goals, was the star.

Liddell scored Liverpool's first goal himself, tying the game at 1-1 in the second minute of the second half. In the 70th minute, a cross from Liddell led to a goal by Ken Brierly that broke the tie. Jack Balmer headed home a corner kick by Liddell to make it 3-1 in the 84th minute. Both of Djurgarden's goals were scored by Hans Jeppson.

United States 1, England 0, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, June 29, 1950. The most famous game in the history of American soccer, but one whose effects have been different from what was expected at the time.

At the time of the upset in the first round of the 1950 World Cup, the United States was a nobody in the world soccer community, and it was hoped that this victory might begin to change that. But after a few years as a curiosity, the United States soon returned to being a nobody, and didn't qualify for the World Cup again for 40 years. The upset did not result in any growth of interest in the sport in the United States. The most famous game in American soccer history had no long-term effect on American soccer.

In England, the story was different. This was the first World Cup that the birthplace of the sport had entered, and its reputation probably had never been higher, especially following a 4-0 victory over Italy in Turin in 1948. Until the game in Belo Horizonte showed that it was not invulnerable, England was the favorite in that World Cup. Despite a World Cup victory in 1966, England's soccer fortunes have been in gradual decline ever since. England's upset loss to the United States in 1950 can be said to have been the first nail in that coffin. The most significant legacy of the game has been its place in the soccer history of the losers, not the winners.

The game was played in relatively rugged conditions for the World Cup, in a somewhat hardscrabble stadium in front of a crowd that has been variously numbered between 10,000 and 50,000. Belo Horizonte, in the Brazilian interior, was not yet the modern city that it has become.

The game turned on a 37th-minute goal by Joe Gaetjens. Gaetjens dove in front of a shot toward the far post by Walter Bahr and diverted it past wrongfooted English goalie Bert Williams. However, the No. 1 hero for the United States that day was not Gaetjens but goalkeeper Frank Borghi, who stopped England repeatedly. England probably stopped itself even more, actually, with a shooting aim that had suddenly gone awry for the day. No matter how thoroughly the English team dominated the game, and it did, its finishing touch failed it.

The closest that England came to scoring was in the 82nd minute, when Stan Mortensen was brought down on a breakaway by a blatantly illegal rugby tackle from Charlie Colombo. The resulting free kick was barely cleared by Borghi. The English team thought that it had crossed the line.

This was the last victory over England by the United States in 43 years. Subsequently, England won by 6-3 in 1953 in New York, 8-1 in 1959 in Los

Angeles, 10-0 in 1964 in New York and 5-0 in 1985 in Los Angeles. The United States finally got a repeat of Belo Horizonte when it scored another upset, 2-0, in Foxboro, Mass., in 1993.

Scotland 6, United States 0, Glasgow, Scotland, April 30, 1952. Quite naturally, Scottish fans were eager to see the team that had beaten their traditional rival, England, in the 1950 World Cup. The result, when the U.S. national team made its first visit to Scotland two years later, was a crowd of 107,765 at Hampden Park, the largest that had ever seen the United States play. But the United States fielded only six of the same 11 who had played England in Belo Horizonte. This team was not the well-oiled machine that the earlier one had been, nor was it blessed by a loss of shooting touch on the part of the opposition the way that one had been.

Scotland dominated from the opening whistle, although one player, John Souza, did stand out for the United States. Lawrie Reilly scored in the 10th, 11th and 35th minutes for Scotland, which took a 4-0 lead into the locker room at halftime. The only American to put the ball into the net on this day was John O'Connell, who scored an own goal in the 61st minute. The size of the crowd, however, took away some of the sting of such a wide defeat.

Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals 5, Los Angeles Kickers 3, Philadelphia, May 29, 1960. This game had a lot going for it. First, a significant occasion: It was the final of the U.S. Open Cup. Second, the two leading teams of the era: Between them, they were to win the U.S. Open Cup six times. Third, several outstanding players: Al Zerhusen and Alex Ely were among the leading stars of the U.S. national team. Fourth, drama: The game seesawed back and forth before finally being decided in overtime. And fifth, an individual hero: All five of the winning team's goals were scored by the same man.

The game was played in front of 5,500 spectators at Edison Stadium in north Philadelphia and was the first of five appearances in the U.S. Open Cup final that the Ukrainian Nationals eventually were to make. Not all of the stars were on the field. The home team was coached by Jimmy Mills, who was still looking for his first U.S. Open Cup title, but who had won the American Soccer League championship six times.

Zerhusen started the scoring 15 minutes into the game, putting the Los Angeles team in front with a header. Mike Noha, who played inside right for the Ukrainian Nationals and had emigrated from Argentina the year before, evened the score five minutes later, dribbling past four defenders and scoring from eight yards out. Before halftime, Werner Staacke had made it 2-1 for the Kickers when he scored on a penalty and Noha had equalized again, taking advantage after Los Angeles goalkeeper Victor Ottoboni fumbled the ball.

Fifteen minutes into the second half, a shot from outside the penalty area by Eberhardt Herz gave Los Angeles a 3-2 lead, but a handball in the area led to a penalty by Noha that tied the score once again. In the final minute of regulation time, a Philadelphia goal was called back for offside.

After 40 minutes of overtime, the first overtime period plus 10 minutes of the second, Noha finally put the Philadelphia team in front for the first time, converting a pass from Ely to score. Six minutes later, he got the insurance goal.

The same two teams met in the cup final four years later, and again it was a marathon affair. The first game was tied, 2-2, after 90 minutes of regulation and 90 minutes of overtime. Los Angeles won the replay, 2-0, a month later.

Santos 4, Benfica 0, New York, Aug. 21, 1966. A memorable game or one best forgotten? Both Pele and Eusebio made their American debuts in this game, but the day was remembered for the unruly crowd rather than the two superstars. If the 1994 World Cup proved to Americans that violence doesn't have to accompany soccer, this game showed that it can.

Fortunately, the violence on this day at Randalls Island didn't have serious results. About a dozen people received first-aid treatment. The problems were rooted in the fact that Downing Stadium was packed for what should have been a dramatic encounter between two legendary players. The official paid attendance was 25,670, but the stadium was filled at least to its 28,000 capacity.

The trouble began before the game, when can-throwing fans registered their impatience as they waited for the game to begin. It got worse in the second half, after a part of the crowd had moved down onto the running track in front of the stands and surrounded the field. The fans who had stayed in the stands rained more beer cans and other missiles down onto them, and the resulting battle caused the game to be delayed for 15 minutes.

Santos played an excellent game to win by such a wide margin. The Brazilians led by 1-0 at halftime and pulled away later, as Pele got one of the Santos goals on a shot from 15 yards out. The game was hard to notice, however. The day was a demonstration of why soccer had a bad name in the United States for so many years.

Santos 4, Inter Milan 1, New York, Sept. 5, 1966. As with Santos' game two weeks before against Benfica, this game was seen by a large and enthusiastic crowd, but a much more peaceful one. The 41,598 at Yankee Stadium were only the fourth crowd of more than 40,000 ever to attend a soccer game in the United States, and the largest in 10 years.

The Labor Day crowd saw a good game, although not a close one, at least not in the second half. The score was still 1-1 at halftime, but Santos pulled away impressively in the second half with a fine display of Brazilian

"samba soccer." The biggest goal was the one by Pele that boosted Santos' lead to 3-1 midway through the second half. He put his shot home from the center of the goalmouth after taking a pass from Mengalvio.

The crowd, the largest part of which was pulling for Inter, was there to see two teams that had between them won the last four world club championships. Besides Pele, the main player they had come to see was Inter's Sandro Mazzola, the midfielder who had become the top player in Italy. Mazzola scored the goal that tied the game at 1-1 in the middle of the first half.

The other three Santos goals were scored by teenager Edu, Toninho and Mengalvio. Edu, Toninho and Pele also had scored against Benfica two weeks earlier.

Brazil 4, Italy 1, New Haven, Conn., May 31, 1976. This victory gave Brazil the championship of the Bicentennial Cup tournament. More important, from Brazil's standpoint, it lifted the South Americans into the role of favorite to win the World Cup in 1978. Symbolically, the score was the same as when these two teams had met in the 1970 World Cup final.

Playing a good opponent, Brazil dominated this game in front of 36,096 at the Yale Bowl, and looked like a changed team from the one that had played very defensively in the 1974 World Cup. It would be an exaggeration, however, to claim that the Brazilian style on this day was the "beautiful game" of 1970 and earlier. Brazil won impressively, but there were more hard tackling and more fouls than in the days of Pele and Garrincha.

Italy played well for the first half-hour, after Fabio Capello gave it the lead with a goal in the second minute. The tide changed dramatically after Gil evened the score in the 28th minute, poking home a cross from Lula. Brazil took control, and kept it the rest of the way. Gil put Brazil in front shortly after halftime. He took a long pass from Roberto Rivelino on the right side, beat two defenders and shot past Dino Zoff to make the score 2-1. Goals by Zico in the 76th minute and Roberto in the 78th completed the rout.

In the end, the Brazilians did not win the 1978 World Cup. Oswaldo Brandao, who coached Brazil in this game, had been replaced by Claudio Coutinho, and the Brazilian game had become more regimented again. Brazil beat Italy again in 1978 in Argentina, but in the third-place game, not the final.

Canada 3, United States 0, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Dec. 22, 1976. Rarely has the United States suffered a defeat as demoralizing as this one. The Americans fully expected to win this playoff game and advance to the next round of World Cup qualifying. The defeat was a crushing one.

The United States team was not a particularly impressive one in this era. It had lost 13 straight games before Walt Chyzowych took over as coach in

1976. But with two teams to advance from the group of Mexico, the United States and Canada in the first round of World Cup qualifying in the CONCACAF region, the United States' chances of reaching the second round looked good. The way things were going in the standings looked good, too, until Canada forced the playoff for second place by unexpectedly tying Mexico in its last game.

The Americans still didn't expect trouble in the playoff game, especially after watching Canada lose a friendly to Haiti a few days before. The United States had beaten Canada, 2-0, in their previous meeting, two months before in Seattle.

But while the United States couldn't find the net with its attacking strategy, Canada executed defend-and-counterattack tactics to perfection. Brian Budd got the first Canadian goal in the 21st minute with a shot that deflected off American Al Trost's leg, a post and the crossbar before settling in the net. But the Americans were still in it, despite having a player sent off in the 63rd minute, until Bob Lenarduzzi and Bob Bolitho added two more goals for Canada in the final five minutes. While Canada advanced to the next round, the Americans were left with one of the most devastating losses in American soccer history.

New York Cosmos 8, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 3, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug.14, 1977. How often does it happen that 11 goals are scored in a game, and the most impressive numbers on the scoreboard aren't the score? That's what happened in this game, which drew a crowd of 77,691 at Giants Stadium. This was the second time in 1977 that the Cosmos raised the record for the largest American soccer crowd. At the start of the season, the record had been 46,000, set in 1926.

This game was the first leg of an NASL quarterfinal playoff series. It was a best-of-three series, not an aggregate-goals series, so the Cosmos only came out of this rout with a one-game lead, not a five-goal lead.

The Cosmos just about wrapped up this game in the first 15 minutes, with goals by Steve Hunt, Franz Beckenbauer and Giorgio Chinaglia. The icing on the cake was supplied by two more goals from Chinaglia, another by Hunt, one by Tony Fields and one by Gary Etherington. The Fort Lauderdale goalkeeper who had to pick the ball out of his net eight times was, ironically, the famous Gordon Banks.

The Cosmos had been building toward this big crowd all season, and were expecting a huge attendance after an advance sale of more than 47,000 for this game. Part of the reason for the big turnout may have been that Pele was retiring at the end of the season, and fans knew that this could be his last home game, although it turned out not to be. The Cosmos beat Fort Lauderdale again several days later to sweep the series, and then beat Rochester in the semifinals and Seattle in the NASL final. Coincidentally,

one year to the day after this game, the Cosmos played another 11-goal game. But that time, they lost to Minnesota, 9-2.

New York Cosmos 2, Santos 1, East Rutherford, N.J., Oct. 1, 1977. Admittedly, this was a soccer game at which the soccer was secondary. But it was a spectacular event. This Pele Farewell Game at Giants Stadium was the concluding game of the career of the man acclaimed as the greatest soccer player of all time. The Brazilian star played the first half for the Cosmos, then changed one No. 10 shirt for another in a midfield ceremony and played the second half for Santos, the Brazilian club where he had starred from 1956 to 1974.

The celebrity-studded crowd of 75,646 got to see Pele score the 1,281st goal of his pro career. That goal, on a free kick from about 30 yards out, came less than three minutes before the end of the first half. A few minutes into the second half, Ramon Mifflin, who had been Pele's teammate with both of these teams, scored what proved to be the winning goal for the Cosmos. Mifflin's goal seemed almost inconsequential, however. Winning the game was not the real object of this day. Celebrating Pele was.

This was the end of the three seasons for which Pele had signed with the Cosmos in 1975. The team and many of its players had tried mightily to get him to continue playing, but the 37-year-old Brazilian declined to change his mind — except for one 1980 exhibition in which he scored yet another final goal.

New York Cosmos 3, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1, East Rutherford, N.J., Aug. 27, 1978. The North American Soccer League's most famous team beat its most heated rival to win its second consecutive NASL championship. And unlike the previous year, when the final had been in Portland, they did it this time in front of their equally famous home fans, 74,901 of them.

The Cosmos and the Rowdies played each other many times during the 10 years that both were in the league, but this game in the frenzied setting of Giants Stadium was the only time that they met in the NASL title game.

That crowd may have helped the Cosmos, but a bigger factor from the Rowdies' standpoint was someone who wasn't there, at least not on the field. Their midfield star Rodney Marsh was out with an infection resulting from a studs-up tackle in Tampa Bay's previous game.

First-half goals by Dennis Tueart and Giorgio Chinaglia gave the Cosmos a 2-0 lead, but Tampa Bay didn't quit, despite the fact that by the time the second half was 10 minutes old, Cosmos goalkeeper Jack Brand's shutout streak had stretched to more than four games. That streak ended in the 74th minute. Tampa Bay suddenly was very much back in the game after a goal by Mirandinha. They didn't stay in it for long. Three minutes later, Tueart took a pass from Werner Roth, rounded Tampa Bay goalie Winston DuBose and scored the Cosmos' insurance goal.

United States 2, Hungary 0, Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 26, 1979. The United States scored its biggest upset win since the victory over England in 1950 with this triumph. The opponent was no longer the Magic Magyars of 1953 or even the Hungary of Florian Albert in 1966, but it was still a good enough team to have reached the World Cup finals the year before. The crowd of 15,000 at the Nep Stadium was certainly not expecting the result that it saw.

Both American goals came on breakaways, first by Louie Nanchoff in the 70th minute and then by Angelo DiBernardo in the 80th, taking advantage of the way the Hungarians were pressing forward looking for an equalizer. In between the two goals, Hungary had been awarded a penalty, but the shot went over the bar.

This victory really put the United States team on a high, and three days later it almost scored another exhilarating win, playing Ireland in Dublin. But just after the Americans had taken a 2-0 lead early in the second half, Ireland replied with three goals in two minutes.

Europe 3, Rest of the World 2, East Rutherford , N.J., Aug. 2, 1982. This FIFA world all-star game could have been a magnificent occasion for American soccer. The trouble was that when it was played, the North American Soccer League was on the downslide, and FIFA's mission in bringing the game to the Meadowlands clearly was to try to rescue American soccer rather than to celebrate it.

The crowd of 76,891, dominated by fans of Italian soccer, went away happy after Giancarlo Antognoni's goal in the 88th minute gave the European team the victory. The Rest of the World had led by 2-0 at halftime, after goals by Zico of Brazil and Lakhdar Belloumi of Algeria. Kevin Keegan of England got a goal back for the Europeans in the 58th minute. Bruno Pezzey of Austria tied it in the 79th minute following a free kick by Antognoni. The Italian star's gamewinner came on a shot from just outside the penalty area.

In addition to that group, the galaxy of international stars in the game included Zbigniew Boniek of Poland; Socrates, Oscar and Falcao of Brazil; Paolo Rossi of Italy; Oleg Blokhin of the Soviet Union, and Hugo Sanchez of Mexico.

Several of those involved termed this game the most important in the history of American soccer. It certainly was a festive atmosphere, worthy of a European or South American stadium, one that FIFA officials probably remembered a decade later when they approved the use of Giants Stadium for the 1994 World Cup. Unfortunately, it was only one day. It would be years before American soccer would see another like it.

United States 3, Costa Rica 0, Palo Alto, Calif., July 29, 1984. In retrospect, this seems rather an odd occasion. A tremendous outpouring of support for the U.S. national team took place less than two months before

the final game of the NASL. And the United States scored a smashing victory in front of a wildly enthusiastic crowd less than a year before it was eliminated from the World Cup by the same opponent in a game that was barely noticed in the United States.

There were 78,265 fans at Stanford Stadium on this day, then the largest crowd ever to see a soccer game in the United States. It should be noted, however, that this was as much an Olympics crowd as a soccer crowd. This game was part of the Los Angeles Olympic Games soccer competition, something that surely attracted a large number of the spectators. Under the eligibility rules in use at these Olympics, the two CONCACAF nations that played each other in this game both were allowed to use their full national teams, including pros.

One of those pros, Ricky Davis of the New York Cosmos and the indoor St. Louis Steamers, contributed two goals to the United States victory. In the 24th minute, he hooked a free kick from just outside the penalty area on the left barely inside the far post. Three minutes before the end of the game, he used some fancy footwork to dribble around the Costa Rican goalkeeper for a point-blank shot. In between, Jean Willrich scored after being on the receiving end of a pass into the goalmouth from Chico Borja.

Two people on the field for this game also were there when the United States played Brazil on this same field in the 1994 World Cup. They were midfielder Hugo Perez, who started for the United States in both games, and Joel Quiniou, the Frenchman who refereed both games.

France 2, Brazil 0, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 11, 1984. This was France's year. The full national team went unbeaten and untied in 12 games and won the European Championship for the first time. And in this game, the Olympic team became the first non-Communist team to win the gold medal since Sweden in 1948. For Americans, perhaps a bigger story than the result was the attendance figure, 101,799, which was to remain for years as the largest crowd to see a soccer game in the United States.

This France team was a lesser aggregation than the full national team, but not all that much lesser. This was the first Olympic soccer tournament to be opened up to professionals, and France's team consisted entirely of young first-division players. One of them, defender William Ayache, was a regular in the full national team when it reached the semifinals of the World Cup just two years later. Brazil would have been a surprise winner of this Olympic title. The Brazilian team wasn't the strongest that that country might have fielded, consisting entirely of players from a single club, Internacional Porto Alegre. But it had beaten West Germany and Italy, among others, in winning its way to this final.

The game was scoreless until early in the second half. Then Francois Brisson got the opening goal, heading home a cross from Jean-Philippe

Rohr in the 55th minute. Daniel Xuereb scored the insurance goal. Xuereb's goal was his fifth of the tournament, Brisson's his third.

United States 1, Trinidad 0, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 19, 1989. With their backs to the wall, needing a win in front of a crowd wildly supporting their opponents, the U.S. national team achieved one of the biggest victories in United States soccer history. The result, in a World Cup qualifying game at Trinidad's National Stadium, boosted the United States into the World Cup for the first time since 1950. At the time, there also was talk that it had rescued the U.S. Soccer Federation from a financial situation that might have forced it to give up the 1994 World Cup.

For the 31st-minute goal that eventually decided the game, Paul Caligiuri received the ball from Tab Ramos on the left side of midfield, chipped it past one defender and launched a looping 25-yard shot that caught goalie Michael Maurice by surprise as it dipped into the right side of the net. The goal increased the intense pressure on the home team and deflated the joyous crowd of 35,000.

As they had had to several times before in their World Cup qualifying series, the Americans went through the agony of trying to hold a one-goal lead through the closing stages of a game. A tie would have advanced Trinidad into the World Cup rather than the United States. But while they conceded the ball to Trinidad for much of the second half, they were not forced to defend as desperately as they'd had to in several recent games.

United States goalkeeper Tony Meola did salvage two tough situations. In the 56th minute, he raced out of the penalty area to clear away a dangerous backpass before Philbert Jones could reach it. And in the 72nd, after Kerry Jamerson followed a run from his own half with a through ball to Leonsen Lewis, Meola dove to cut off Lewis' low cross into the goalmouth.

Virginia 1, Santa Clara 1, Piscataway, N.J., Dec. 3, 1989. An NCAA tournament final in the bitter cold failed to produce an NCAA champion, but it did produce one of the classic battles of American collegiate soccer history.

At one time, NCAA tournament rules had called for unlimited overtimes, and the record is eight. This one was halted after 90 minutes of regulation plus four 15-minute sudden-death overtimes, played in a wind chill of 10 degrees below zero. Neither team was happy about the declaring of co-champions, but going any further in that cold wouldn't have been a good idea, either.

Drew Fallon scored from a corner kick for Virginia in the 27th minute of play, and Jeff Baicher equalized for Santa Clara in the 84th.

The people involved in this game included quite a few who went on to fame at higher levels. Most notable were the two coaches, Virginia's Bruce

Arena and Santa Clara's Steve Sampson, who both later coached the U.S. national team. The players include future pro stars Richie Williams, Jeff Agoos and Tony Meola of Virginia and Baicher of Santa Clara.

Czechoslovakia 5, United States 1, Florence, Italy, June 10, 1990. This was an eye-opening game for the United States, but the result may have been viewed by Americans as more damning than it actually was.

The area in which the American team was most taken by surprise was underestimating how seriously their opponents would take this game, which was the opener for both teams in the first round of the World Cup. Of course, American teams had been taken by surprise for years (and continued to be) by the intensity with which Central American teams approached World Cup qualifying games, and this was really no different.

While coach Bob Gansler can be faulted for that underestimation, it's hard to fault him for the tactics that resulted, an attacking formation that featured only a three-man backline. Taking the defensive side of the game too lightly was far from the worst of possible sins in this overly cautious World Cup.

Nevertheless, there was no doubt that Czechoslovakia punished the United States on this day, even though it took 26 minutes before gaining the lead on a goal by Tomas Skuhravy. A penalty by Michael Bilek made it 2-0 just before halftime. The most embarrassing goals that the Americans yielded came in the second half, a pair of near-post headers by players who were lightly marked on corner kicks. Paul Caligiuri's goal on a breakaway in the 61st minute, which briefly cut the margin to 3-1, didn't ease the pain much.

This was unquestionably a bad day for American soccer, but maybe not as bad as it seemed at the time. It was, afterall, not the first 5-1 game in the history of the sport.

United States 2, Norway 1, Guangzhou, China, November 20, 1991. With this victory, the United States became the first official women's World Champion in the history of soccer. Appropriately, both United States goals were scored by Michelle Akers-Stahl, who was the dominant women's soccer player in the world at the time.

The success of the United States in women's soccer, starting at the top as the winner of the first Women's World Cup, was a great factor in the popularizing of soccer in the United States, making this victory particularly significant for American soccer.

Actually, the United States' standard of play in this game at the nearly filled 65,000-seat Tianhe Stadium did not come up to many of its earlier games in this tournament. The Norwegian team controlled the play for long stretches of the game. The first American goal came very much against the

run of play and the second also was something of a surprise, being scored when the game seemed surely headed for overtime.

Akers-Stahl's opening goal, in the 20th minute, came from a free kick by Shannon Higgins, about 35 yards out from the right-hand post. Higgins floated the kick toward the far post, and Akers-Stahl dashed in to head it back into the net just inside the near post.

For eight minutes, that seemed to turn the game around, with Norway suddenly deflated. But another goal against the run of play tied the score. Norwegian forward Linda Medalen and American defender Joy Biefield leaped for a free kick near the edge of the penalty area. Medalan's head got to it first and looped it over goalkeeper Mary Harvey, who had come off her line, and into the net off the left post.

The United States got the winning goal two minutes before the final whistle, after a second half in which neither team had looked impressive. A long ball by Higgins toward the Norwegian goal resulted in a misplayed backpass by the Norwegian defense. Akers-Stahl ran the ball down, rounded the Norwegian goalkeeper and shot into an open net.

Besides Akers-Stahl, Higgins, Biefeld and Harvey, the other members of the American team in this landmark game were Carla Werden, Linda Hamilton, Mia Hamm, Julie Foudy, Carin Jennings, April Heinrichs and Kristine Lilly.

United States 3, Ireland 1, Washington, May 30, 1992. This game, the opener of the first U.S. Cup tournament, was a milestone in the rise of the U.S. national team in the early 1990s. The team that eventually played in the 1994 World Cup really began to come together on this night, and the result was one of the United States' best performances ever. That effort, in front of a crowd of 35,696 at RFK Stadium, was particularly impressive because it came in a downpour that should have favored the visitors' aerial style, and because Ireland had beaten the United States, 4-1, just a month before.

The United States was fielding a full-strength team, including the long-awaited debuts of Roy Wegerle and Thomas Dooley and the return of John Harkes, Paul Caligiuri and Tab Ramos after their European league seasons. An hour into the game, the score was tied, on goals by Mick McCarthy for Ireland and Marcelo Balboa for the United States a minute apart early in the second half, but two spectacular American goals in the final 20 minutes broke the game open.

In the 70th minute, Wegerle played a long ball down the left side to Fernando Clavijo, who sent a low cross into the center that Ramos put into the corner of the net with a bullet of a volley from 20 yards out. With three minutes left, Wegerle drew the defense with him as he dribbled across the edge of the penalty area, then back-heeled the ball toward Dooley in the opened space in the center of the area. As goalie Gerry Payton dove at the

ball, Dooley chipped it between defenders toward the far post, and Harkes ran onto it to blast it into the open net.

Germany 3, Brazil 3, Washington, June 10, 1993. This game between the world's two most famous soccer nations was part of the 1993 U.S. Cup, conducted by the organizers of the 1994 World Cup, and while it was said at the time that it might be a preview of 1994, it was not. A year later, Brazil and Germany maintained their streak of never having met in the World Cup, and this game remained the two giants' only meeting on American soil.

Each team controlled one half of the game in front of a crowd of 34,737 at RFK Stadium. Brazil dominated the benighted Germans in the first 45 minutes, running up a 3-0 lead as it displayed the skill and artistry for which it is famous. Then Brazil ran out of gas in the 93-degree heat and Germany got back all three goals as it displayed the skill and determination for which it is famous.

Each of Brazil's first-half goals resulted from a sudden attack out of midfield. In the 13th minute, German defender Thomas Helmer got to a cross from Elivelton before Luisinho could, but knocked it into his own net. In the 32nd, a through pass from Dunga set Elivelton free up the middle, but Helmer brought him down from behind in the penalty area and Careca converted the penalty. In the 39th, a pass from Careca put Luisinho through to score the third goal.

However, Brazil had used up a lot of energy in its dazzling display of samba soccer, and that let Germany back into the game in the second half. Jurgen Klinsmann cut the margin to 3-1 in the 66th minute, after a Brazilian clearance was intercepted. Andreas Moller finished off a goalmouth scramble in the 80th to make it 3-2. And Germany tied it 35 seconds into injury time, when Michael Schultz's long throw-in was allowed to bounce to an unmarked Klinsmann, who headed it into the net.

United States 1, Mexico 0, Pasadena, Calif., June 4, 1994. This victory may have looked more impressive on the scoreboard than it was in reality, but the importance of it is hard to overestimate. This was the United States' last game before the start of the World Cup, and the fact that the United States held its own in front of a huge, hostile crowd against an opponent that had beaten it by 4-0 less than a year before was a big boost to the Americans' morale entering that World Cup.

A large part of U.S. coach Bora Milutinovic's purpose in scheduling this game was to give his team the feeling of playing in a hostile atmosphere, and it was that. The 91,123 at the Rose Bowl were heavily in favor of Mexico. Americans who expressed shock at the booing of the American national anthem showed their naivete about the way things are in international soccer.

Mexico had slightly the better of a game that was played largely in midfield, but it failed to capitalize. The fact that Mexico fielded neither Zaguinho nor Hugo Sanchez may have been a factor in why the visitors were unable to press the attack hard. Regardless, there is no questioning that the American goal in the 52nd minute was a beauty. Thomas Dooley sent a long ball from well behind the center line to Eric Wynalda near the left corner of the Mexican penalty area. Wynalda beat one defender, dribbled to the end line and turned the corner, nutmegged another defender and drew goalkeeper Jorge Campos toward him at the near post. He then flicked the ball out to Roy Wegerle for an open shot inside the far post.

This was not the first time in the 1990s that the United States had beaten Mexico. That breakthrough came with a 2-0 victory in a semifinal of the 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup. And it was not the most impressive. That honor surely belongs to the 4-0 rout in the 1995 U.S. Cup. It probably was the most significant, however.

United States 2, Colombia 1, Pasadena, Calif., June 22, 1994. Going into the 1994 World Cup, Colombia appeared to be the most imposing of the United States' three first-round opponents. The Colombians, although only given a second-level seeding because of a poor World Cup history, were one of the hottest teams in world soccer. They had clinched their place in the World Cup by routing Argentina on the losers' home turf in Buenos Aires.

By the time this game at the Rose Bowl was over, Colombia's World Cup dreams were finished. They had lost to Romania, 3-1, in their first game. Generally, the verdict was that overconfidence had been the Colombians' undoing. Maybe Colombia had deserved the glowing predictions that surrounded it and maybe not, but the Colombian players certainly appeared to have believed every word of the praise.

Colombia started out well in this game, and had the first narrow miss when a shot by Antony DeAvila caromed off Mike Sorber and the post before being cleared. But the United States took control of the game before long, particularly by cutting off Colombia's attack down the wings and forcing it into the center, where it met with little success.

The first American goal was put into the Colombian net in the 35th minute by Colombia defender Andres Escobar, who got a foot on John Harkes' low cross, which had been headed toward Ernie Stewart, open at the far post.

Stewart did get the second goal, in the 52nd minute, chipping a through ball from Tab Ramos into the corner of the net.

The victory was hailed as one of the biggest in the U.S. national team's history, maybe the biggest. Perhaps it was, if the Colombian team deserved its reputation. But that was a big if.

Romania 3, Argentina 2, Pasadena, Calif., July 3, 1994. This may have been the best game, or at least the most exciting, of the 1994 World Cup. Argentina played in all-out attacking style from beginning to end. Romania played in classic defend-and-counterattack style, but did both with great skill rather than desperation.

Argentina had recovered from the shock of losing Diego Maradona to a positive drug test a few days before, but still had to find a way to succeed without him, and without forward Claudio Caniggia, who was out with a toe injury.

Argentina had the largest part of control throughout the game, and at least two-third of the dangerous attacks came in the Romanian end. Credit for the fact that Romania survived most of those attacks went to many players, but perhaps most of all to goalkeeper Florin Prunea.

Romania got the first goal in the 11th minute, on a perfectly placed free kick by Ilie Dumitrescu. He hadn't scored in Romania's first three World Cup games, but he had the game of a lifetime on this day. Argentina replied with a penalty by Gabriel Batistuta in the 16th minute. Batistuta, Ariel Ortega and Abel Balbo all had outstanding games, picking up the slack for the missing Maradona and Caniggia. Then Romania scored a beautiful goal in the 18th, with Gheorghe Hagi, on the right side, slotting a perfect pass between defenders to lead Dumitresu into open space for a short shot inside the near post.

The effect of these three sudden goals was that both teams simply tried harder. Argentina didn't vary a bit from its attacking strategy. And Romania picked up the pace. In one stretch a few minutes after the third goal, a desperation save by Prunea was followed by a dangerous scramble in the Argentinian goalmouth and then two more difficult saves back at the Romanian end again, all within a space of 55 seconds.

Romania narrowly missed getting its third goal just before halftime. It did get it in the 58th minute, after Argentina had begun the second half by attacking the hardest yet, and Romania had changed after the intermission to a more defensive strategy. When Argentine goalkeeper Luis Alberto Islas picked up the ball in the back of his net after Hagi's goal, it was the first time he had touched it in the second half. Hagi scored on a very sudden counterattack, running onto the ball for a blazing shot from just outside the area after Dumitrescu had broken free down the left wing and slid the ball across to Hagi.

In a league game, Argentina might have given up after falling 3-1 behind, but in a single-elimination situation like this, it simply kept attacking. It pulled a goal back when Balbo scored in the 75th minute, but got no closer. Romania advanced to the World Cup quarterfinals after a breathtaking 90 minutes.

Brazil 1, United States 0, Palo Alto, Calif., July 4, 1994. The United States was eliminated from the World Cup by this defeat, but still it was one of the most memorable days of soccer ever seen in the United States. The game was played in front of a maniacally enthusiastic crowd of 84,177 at Stanford Stadium and was refereed by the same man who handled the United States-Costa Rica game on this same field in the 1984 Olympics, Joel Quiniou of France.

There were several ways of viewing this game. One, that it was a cruel end to the United States' gallant efforts to advance farther in the World Cup. Two, that it was a heroic occasion for the Americans, holding the World Cup favorites to such a narrow result. Three, that it was a disturbing use by the Americans of the same negative tactics Argentina had used four years before in trying to win the World Cup via penalty kicks. There were many adherents to each view, and each of the three contained some elements of truth.

Certainly the United States' defensive strategy was forced on it to some degree by the fact that for more than half of the game the Americans were without their three best midfield playmakers, John Harkes (suspended after two bookings in first-round games), Claudio Reyna (out with a hamstring injury) and Tab Ramos (knocked out of the game late in the first half when Brazilian fullback Leonardo's elbow broke a small bone in his skull). Without them, the United States was never really able to get its offensive build-up going against a solid Brazilian defense, and the American forwards rarely saw the ball.

Still, the American defense did a courageous job. The Brazilian goal came in the 74th minute from the constantly dangerous combination of Romario and Bebeto. Romario dribbled into the center of the penalty area and laid the ball off to Bebeto for an open shot.

Brazil, still looking for its first World Cup since 1970, breathed a huge sign of relief after a very difficult day for the South Americans.

Brazil 3, Holland 2, Dallas, July 9, 1994. A stalemated game at the Cotton Bowl came alive after halftime to produce one of the most exciting contests of the "American World Cup."

Although this quarterfinal game was decided by a perfectly placed free kick by Branco in the 81st minute, the centerpiece was a controversial goal that had given Brazil a 2-0 lead 20 minutes earlier. A pass lobbed over the Dutch defense by Branco set Bebeto free for a breakaway. Romario, meanwhile, was in an offside position, but not involved in the play, and the referee invoked FIFA's new "passive offside" interpretation in allowing play to go on.

The Dutch were infuriated, and took out their anger in two stunning goals that brought them even, one on a chip by Dennis Bergkamp, the other on a header by Aron Winter. That set the stage for Branco's 30-yard free

kick, which he bent around the wall, nearly hitting a ducking-out-of-the-way Romario (who may have contributed by screening the goalie somewhat), past defender Stan Valckx and just inside the far post.

In the first half, both teams played defensively, Holland afraid to give space to Romario and Bebeto and Brazil similarly afraid of Bergkamp. But the Brazilians seemed to come out for the second half determined to break the deadlock, and the pace of the game picked up immediately.

Brazil 0, Italy 0, Pasadena, Calif., July 17, 1994. The game that the United States had been waiting for, the World Cup final in the shadow of the San Gabriel Mountains, had everything but goals. In the end, it was a disappointment, the first World Cup final ever to be decided by penalty kicks, a game that will be remembered more for the way that it was settled than anything else.

Twenty years before, World Cup rules still called for a replay to decide matters if the final ended in a overtime tie. But now, television ruled the roost. European television was the reason why so many games in this World Cup, including this one, were played in afternoon heat, and why replaying the final a few days later was out of the question.

For a time, this was an excellent game, one in which the lack of scoring was a result of skilled defense rather than packed defense. As it wore on, however, it did calcify. Brazilian forwards Romario and Bebeto, who had been brilliant in earlier games in this World Cup, lost their touch. Italian forward Roberto Baggio became a passenger, so slowed by hamstring trouble that he went nearly unmarked.

The one player who really stood out in this game was Italian defender Franco Baresi, playing just three weeks after arthroscopic surgery that followed a knee injury in a first-round game against Norway. Baresi, the longtime captain of both Italy and AC Milan, a veteran of two previous World Cups, played the game of his life, consistently beating the faster Brazilian forwards to the ball.

As unsatisfying a way to decide the World Cup as penalty kicks were, the closest miss that either team had at a goal might have been even worse. In the 76th minute, Italian goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca mishandled a soft shot by Brazil's Mauro Silva, and the Rose Bowl held its breath as the ball bounced against the post and back into Pagliuca's hands.

In the end, Brazil didn't so much win the penalty shootout as Italy lost it. Using Baggio and Baresi, both on spent legs, in the lineup of five shooters seemed unwise. Both put their shots far over the bar, Baresi on the first of the five Italian shots and Baggio on the last. Those were the difference as Brazil won the shootout, 3-2.

But if the game was disappointing, the atmosphere was electric, all that American soccer fans could have been hoping for. And if there was a silver

lining to the goalless game, it was the good done to the worldwide health of the game by Brazil's taking the cup home again at last.

United States 3, Argentina 0, Paysandu, Uruguay, July 14, 1995. Perhaps the most stunning result in American soccer history, only the third victory ever by the United States over a former world champion, was to some degree a gift from the Argentine coach.

Daniel Passarella vastly underestimated the United States before this game in the first round of the Copa America, in which the United States was one of two North American guest teams. This was the third game of the first round for both teams, and Passarella knew that even with a narrow defeat, Argentina would win its group and avoid a meeting with Brazil in the quarterfinals. Where he miscalculated was in his assumption that with the United States as the opponent, he could rest most of his regulars and still get the result he wanted.

Against the United States, Passarella used only two of the same starters that he had fielded in beating Chile three days before. The Argentine team still was a strong one, however, and included Argentina's top goalscorer, Gabriel Batistuta. Argentina also had much of the crowd of 21,000 on its side, as Argentina lay just across the Uruguay River from Paysandu.

Nevertheless, the Americans were in control from the start, and by halftime Passarella had realized his error. The United States led, 2-0, on goals by Frank Klopas in the 21st minute and Alexi Lalas in the 32nd. In an effort to avoid a still wider defeat, Passarella brought in three more of his regulars, Diego Simeone, Ariel Ortega and Abel Balbo, as substitutes. Despite that, the United States scored yet another goal, by Eric Wynalda, in the 59th minute.

The United States got Mexico as its quarterfinal opponent (and advanced to the semifinals), while Argentina got Brazil (and was eliminated). Surprisingly, Passarella survived this setback, and several others, and was still the Argentine national-team coach when the World Cup was played in France three years later. The American coach, Steve Sampson, was an interim coach at the time of this game, but this victory and a 4-0 win over Mexico the month before were the largest factors in his being given the job on a full-time basis.

Nigeria 4, Brazil 3, Athens, Ga., July 31, 1996. Nigeria played a string of good games en route to the men's gold medal at the Atlantic Olympics, of which this overtime semifinal at Sanford Stadium was the most dramatic.

These were under-23 teams bolstered by three overage players, rather than full national teams. But Brazil had mounted a strong campaign to try to win the Olympic title for the first time and had been using the Olympic team in full international games since the previous year.

Since the 1994 World Cup, Brazil had developed three new superstars in Ronaldo, Juninho and Roberto Carlos, and all were under 23. The Brazilian team also included such national-team players as Bebeto, Aldair, Rivaldo and Flavio Conceicao. Nigeria was able to counter with national-team stars Daniel Amokachi, Nwankwu Kanu, Emmanuel Amunike, Agustin Okocha, Victor Ikpeba, Taribo West, Sunday Oliseh and Celestine Babayaro. This was a star-studded game, and one with two teams both committed to attacking flair.

For some time, it appeared that Brazil was going to keep its gold-medal aim alive. By the 37th minute, it had a 3-1 lead on two goals by Flavio Conceicao and one by Bebeto, and it kept that edge until only 15 minutes were left.

In the 76th minute, a pass from Amokachi put Ikpeba through to cut the margin to 3-2. The tide was going Nigeria's way, but Brazil held on until the 90th minute before Kanu took a pass from Taslim Fatusi and scored the goal that sent the game into overtime. After that, Kanu's winning goal seemed almost inevitable. The Ajax Amsterdam striker completed the stunning comeback in the 93rd minute when the ball ricocheted to him off the back of a teammate and he fired home from 20 yards out.

Three days later, Nigeria won the championship in another dramatic game, a come-from-behind 3-2 victory over Argentina, in which Babayaro, Amokachi and Amunike scored the Nigerian goals. But after the breathtaking Brazil game, the final was almost anticlimactic.

United States 2, China 1, Athens, Ga., Aug. 1, 1996. Whether the first women's Olympic soccer final was a bigger victory than the final of the first Women's World Cup is hard to say. The other preceded it by five years, but this one came on American soil. Perhaps more importantly, the 1991 victory was achieved somewhat in obscurity. In 1991, April Heinrichs and Michelle Akers-Stahl were not the household names that Mia Hamm was by 1996. Women's soccer had since become vastly more visible in the United States.

The atmosphere also was considerably different from the polite, enthusiastic, but neutral one five years before Guangzhou. Not only were the 76,481 at Sanford Stadium then the largest crowd ever to see a women-only sports event in the United States, they were wildly behind the American team.

The opposition wasn't quite as glamorous as it had been in 1991, when the United States faced its traditional rival for top honors in women's soccer, Norway. But the Americans didn't take the Chinese lightly, having had plenty of difficulty with them in the third-place game of the 1995 Women's World Cup and the deciding game of the 1997 U.S. Women's Cup two months before.

As had happened many times in the men's World Cup, news before the game centered around the condition of an injured star, Hamm. She did play,

but unlike men such as Ferenc Puskas and Roberto Baggio, she led her team to victory. Hamm was involved in both United States goals.

Tiffeny Milbrett put the United States ahead in the 19th minute after collecting the rebound of a shot by Hamm. In the 62nd minute, with the score tied at 1-1, she sent Joy Fawcett free down the right side for a play that ended with Shannon MacMillan putting the ball into the net.

The United States' victory restored it to the place atop world women's soccer that it had enjoyed in 1991, and assured that it would go into the 1999 Women's World Cup as the favorite.

D.C. United 3, Los Angeles Galaxy 2, Foxboro, Mass., Oct. 20, 1996. Major League Soccer's inaugural championship game was a dramatic one, but not just for what happened on the field.

The biggest event of MLS's first season was the attendance, more than 50 percent above the league's preseason expectations. And the crowd for the final was the best. Not the largest, but the best. The weekend of the championship game, the Boston area was hit by a howling nor'easter. On the day of the game, about 10 inches of rain fell in Foxboro, very little of it vertically.

Nevertheless, the game went on, and not in front of the few thousand spectators that most of the players thought would brave this sort of weather. The soaked-to-the-skin crowd numbered 34,643, a testiment to American soccer interest.

When Eduardo Hurtado of the Galaxy opened the scoring in the fifth minute, he celebrated with a diving slide across one of the many puddles of standing water on the field. It seemed that he had decided that he couldn't get any wetter than he already was. It also appeared that on a day like this, one goal might be enough to win the game. When Chris Armas made it 2-0 early in the second half, it seemed that the game certainly was over.

D.C. United came back, however. Tony Sanneh headed home a long free kick by Marco Etcheverry in the 73rd minute. Shawn Medved equalized in the midst of a goalmouth scramble that followed another free kick by Etcheverry in the 82nd minute. And three minutes into overtime, Eddie Pope raced in to the near post to head home the gamewinner from a corner by Etcheverry.

D.C. United captain John Harkes hoisted the trophy in the downpour. Etcheverry was named the game's MVP. It was noted that D.C. United forward Jaime Moreno had been involved in setting up all three of his team's goals. But the biggest heroes of this amazing milestone day in American soccer history were in the stands.

United States 0, Mexico 0, Mexico City, Nov. 2, 1997. If a scoreless tie can be memorable, this one was. The United States came into this game

with its World Cup qualifying hopes in serious disarray after a dismal performance against Jamaica in Washington. This result revived them.

Since the day when the schedule for the final round of CONCACAF World Cup qualifying had been drawn up 10 months before, this game had been pencilled in as a certain victory for Mexico. The United States was expecting to get a lot of points from other games, but none from its visit to Mexico City.

The United States had come away from Mexico with 17 defeats in 17 previous visits. The last time it had played in Mexico City, four years before, it had lost by 4-0. That game was played in front of 120,000 spectators. The only other time the United States had played in front of more than 100,000, against Scotland in 1952, it had lost by 6-0. The 114,600 at the Estadio Azteca on this day were expecting something similar.

The United States team had plenty of troubles. Midfielder Tab Ramos had just suffered a career-threatening knee injury in practice. Midfielder Ernie Stewart and goalkeeper Kasey Keller also were hurt, and midfielder Claudio Reyna was suspended for this game. Then, in the 38th minute, American defender Jeff Agoos was sent off for a retaliatory elbow. But the Americans had been more than holding their own up to that point, and they didn't collapse. Midfielder John Harkes moved into the backline to replace Agoos, and the American tactics did turn defensive after halftime. But the narrowest miss all day for either team came just after the ejection of Agoos, when American Thomas Dooley hit the post with a long shot.

By the second half, the Mexican fans were thunderously booing their own team, and calling for coach Bora Milutinovic to be fired, which he was a few weeks later. The tie clinched Mexico its place in the World Cup (the United States clinched a week later by beating Canada), but it wasn't the Mexican team that got the fans' cheers at the finish.

United States 1, Brazil 0, Los Angeles, Feb. 10, 1998. Kasey Keller played the game of his life in the United States goal. Preki Radosavljevic scored a goal even more spectacular than the dazzling one that had beaten Costa Rica three days before. And the United States got the victory that it had long been seeking over the world's most famous soccer power.

This game was a semifinal of the CONCACAF Gold Cup at the Los Angeles Coliseum, the same place and situation as the two teams' previous meeting, two years before. That time, Brazil had won, 1-0, for its seventh victory in seven games against the United States going back to 1930.

The parallels between this victory and the United States' famous upset over England in 1950 were strong: A 1-0 result on a startling goal against the run of play. A strong defensive effort, including a brilliant game by the goalkeeper, against a seemingly superior team that had no luck at all with its shooting touch.

Brazil, fielding about half of its first-choice lineup in this game on a wet night, dominated most of the game. As happy as the Americans were after this victory, they weren't claiming they'd been the best team on the field. Some, however, and not just Americans, were claiming that Keller had stamped himself as being among the best goalkeepers in the world. Brazilian star Romario, stopped three times by Keller on shots that seemed bound for the back of the net, called the American's performance the best he'd ever seen by a goalkeeper.

The goal came in the 65th minute when Eric Wynalda, set free down the left wing by a long pass, cut the ball back to Radosavljevic near the penalty arc. Radosavljevic avoided one Brazilian defender and bent his left-footed shot into the net from 25 yards out.

Iran 2, United States 1, Lyon, France, June 21, 1998. This was as politically-charged a soccer game as the United States has ever played. Although the players were not as troubled by the events of years past as many of their elders, the two countries were uneasy with each other at best and enemies at worst.

In the end, however, the main meaning of this defeat was athletic, rather than political, at least for the American team. American soccer officials were very fearful after this defeat that such an inglorious exit from the World Cup, being eliminated by a loss to a team that was considered even more of an outsider than the United States in world soccer, would do serious damage to the growth of the sport in the United States.

U.S. coach Steve Sampson, heavily criticized for his personnel decisions in the 2-0 loss to Germany six days before, made a number of changes designed to produce a more attacking team.

The changes definitely made a difference in the way the United States played. From the start, it was a less tentative, more confident team, and it dominated long stretches of the play. But its finishing still wasn't there (in the course of the game, the United States hit the woodwork three times), and it still was without a goal when Iran scored against the run of play in the 41st minute. Hamid Estili leaped to a cross from the right and placed a looping header perfectly over Kasey Keller and into the net.

The Iranian goal left the Americans stunned. In the second half, Iran pulled nearly everyone back into defense, and the American frustration grew. In the 84th minute, Iran scored the goal that turned frustration to despair. The United States, throwing everyone forward, got caught by a breakaway. Mehdi Mahdavikia started his run in his own half of the field, and by the time he received the ball about 10 yards into the American half, he had no one left to beat but Keller.

Before the final whistle, Brian McBride got a goal back for the United States, with a diving header that just got over the line before it was cleared.

That resulted in the last few minutes being a desperate scramble by the Americans for another goal, but Iran's defense carried the day.

A major feature of the day's events was the noticeably friendly behavior of both American and Iranian fans. This was a marked contrast to the rampage by some German fans in Lens, where Germany played Yugoslavia the same day

D.C. United 2, Vasco da Gama 0, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Dec. 5, 1998. The prestige of American soccer, badly wounded at the World Cup, got a tremendous boost from this victory, which gave D.C. United the Interamerican Cup, the most significant international trophy any United States club ever had won.

The summer before, Vasco da Gama had become the South American champion by winning the Libertadores Cup, a competition for which it had qualified by winning the Brazilian national title in 1997. Also that summer, D.C. United had taken the North American title by winning the CONCACAF Champions Cup.

The fact that Vasco's team was tired after several weeks of intercontinental travel may have been a factor in this game, along with the fact that it was playing its "home" leg of the series on a neutral site. Still, it fielded a full-strength lineup, and D.C. United's historic victory was a very deserved one. The MLS team played throughout in the positive, attacking manner for which it had become well known.

Vasco da Gama had won the first leg, 1-0, before a crowd of more than 26,000 in Washington three weeks before, so D.C. United was definitely the underdog in this game, Bruce Arena's last as coach of the Washington team. It began to turn things around when Tony Sanneh scored in the 33th minute after running onto a pass from Jeff Agoos. Eddie Pope got the second goal, the one that gave D.C. United its aggregate victory, in the 77th minute. Roy Lassiter nodded a corner kick from Marco Etcheverry on to Pope, who poked it home.

D.C. United survived several scares en route to victory. Early in the second half, Vasco da Gama hit the post once and forced a desperation save from Scott Garlick a few seconds later. In the 89th minute, a shot was cleared off the line by D.C. United defender Carlos Llamosa.

United States 3, Germany 0, Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 6, 1999. This game was only a friendly, whereas the repeat American victory over Germany six months later was a competitive match, in a FIFA tournament. This result was the more stunning of the two, however. This game was a breakthrough, not just the United States' first victory ever over Germany but a significant turning of the corner after its disappointing performance at the 1998 World Cup.

What was different about this game from most of the United States' victories over world powers in earlier years, such as over England in 1950 and Brazil in 1998, was that the Americans didn't get their goals against the run of play. They actually dominated this game. And they did so again against Germany six months later, despite starting only three of the same 11 players.

The Germans were taken back when Jovan Kirovski put the United States ahead with a beautiful goal in the 16th minute. His bending shot from just outside the penalty area found the net just inside the far post. Even so, they weren't prepared for what was to come. Tony Sanneh scored on a breakaway in the 24th minute, and Claudio Reyna turned it into a rout with the third American goal in the 26th minute. The stunned German team faced a firestorm of criticism back home as a result of the loss to a team it had been expected to beat handily.

This game really woke American fans up to the idea that new coach Bruce Arena was quickly finding the players to successfully rebuild the aging United States national team. Of the 14 Americans who played in this game, only six had been members of the United States roster at the 1998 World Cup.

United States 3, Denmark 0, East Rutherford, N.J., June 19, 1999. Opening day of the World Cup is not supposed to be all that exciting an affair, noted more for tension than thrills. This was different. This opening of the 1999 Women's World Cup was a celebration of what women's soccer had become in the United States.

This game at Giants Stadium did not have a gigantic early sale, but in the weeks preceding it, ticket-sales figures grew day by day. The day before the game, it was realized that the game (actually a doubleheader; Brazil and Mexico played in the second game) was going to be a sellout. The final figure was 78,972, a stadium record for any sport. Significantly, the crowd figures that it beat included the best ever drawn to this stadium by the 1994 men's World Cup or by the New York Cosmos and Pele (who was there on this day).

The team that most of those thousands were there to see cooperated. The United States women, favored to win this World Cup, shook off some early cobwebs and dominated Denmark. Mia Hamm scored in the 17th minute with some deft footwork after receiving an over-the-top ball from Brandi Chastain. Hamm's cross from the right led to Julie Foudy's goal in the 73rd minute. Foudy's goal relieved a great deal of pressure on the United States team, for which anything but a victory on this day would have been a disaster. Kristine Lilly got the final goal in the 89th minute by perfectly picking the corner of the net from the edge of the penalty area.

It wasn't the best game the United States women's team had ever played, but that didn't matter. It was the occasion that counted, and the World Cup on American soil got off to a rousing start.

United States 3, Germany 2, Landover, Md., July 1, 1999. The United States' quarterfinal of the 1999 Women's World Cup was not as big an occasion as several other American games in that tournament. The opener, the final and the meeting with Brazil on the same field and holiday on which the U.S. men had played Brazil in 1994 outranked it in that respect. But this one was the most exciting soccer game.

In no other game did the Americans trail at halftime, and in no other game did they have to come from behind twice. Bettina Wiegmann's beautiful goal just before intermission, on a perfectly-placed shot from outside the penalty area, showed the Americans that the own goal that had set them back in the fifth minute was not some temporary aberration, that they were in a real battle.

Eventually, the Americans prevailed in that battle. Brandi Chastain had scored that early own goal, largely as a result of a miscommunication between her and goalkeeper Briana Scurry. Chastain atoned for that a few minutes into the second half. A poor clearance by the defense looped into her path about eight yards out from the right-hand post, and she half-volleyed it cleanly into the corner of the net to tie the game at 2-2. In the 65th minute, Shannon MacMillan provided a familiar spark. Entering the game as a substitute, she raced directly to the corner. Her corner kick produced the near-post header by Joy Fawcett that put the Americans in the lead to stay and stunned the Germans as much as Wiegmann's first-half goal had the Americans.

The United States team had come into this game at Jack Kent Cooke Stadium knowing it would be difficult. Germany had looked very strong in playing a 3-3 tie with Brazil in its previous game. The Americans breathed a lot easier when this one was over.

United States 0, China 0, Pasadena, Calif., July 10, 1999. This was truly a deadlock. The two teams that met at the Rose Bowl in the final of the third Women's World Cup proved an even match. Still, even though this game was decided the same way that the also-scoreless men's World Cup final had been on this same field in 1994, there was not the feeling of incompleteness that followed the 1994 final. Perhaps the difference was provided by the spectators in the packed stadium, the vast majority of whom were wildly supporting the victors and expressed their delight at the finish.

Both of these teams played flawlessly in defense and disappointingly in attack, making the scoreless result not that surprising.

The United States team proved that the label of being shaky in defense that had been hung on it was undeserved, but it seemed uncoordinated

going forward. One attack after another ended in long balls that ran harmlessly into empty space or over the goal line.

The Chinese defense was as tight as the Americans', but the visitors rarely got the latter part of their defend-and-counterattack strategy going. To a good degree, that was a tribute to the United States midfield, which pressured the Chinese constantly. As she had done against Brazil in the semifinals, Michelle Akers played a key role from her defensive midfield position in bottling up the Chinese attack. Carla Overbeck and Brandi Chastain were particularly outstanding on the American backline. The fact that the Chinese seemed hesitant to come forward also was a big factor.

While the United States did control more of the play over the 120 minutes, China certainly had the narrowest miss of the day. The only time that either team really came close to scoring was 10 minutes into overtime, when American midfielder Kristine Lilly headed a goalbound shot by China's Fan Yunjie off the line.

Interestingly, the players who took the United States' five perfect penalty kicks all were veterans of the 1991 world champion team, Overbeck, Joy Fawcett, Lilly, Mia Hamm and Chastain. China was only one shot shy of being perfect. That one shot was Liu Ying's, stopped by American goalie Briana Scurry to make the final difference.

Appendix C

Bibliography

This is a bibliography not just of the books used in compiling this encyclopedia but of American soccer history generally. The books, guides, master's theses and doctoral dissertations listed have been found in a number of different sources, particularly the personal libraries of the authors of this encyclopedia and the library of the National Soccer Hall of Fame. Obviously, not all of these are entirely about American soccer history, but all include at least some material on the subject.

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